

competition

success review



Sunil Kumar Barnwal



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achieved without enthusiasm.*

— Ralph Waldo Emerson

*Success is courted sweetest
By those who never succeed,
To comprehend a nectar
Requires sorest need.*

— Emily Dickinson

*Few things are impossible to
deligence and skill... great
works are performed, not by
strength, but perseverance.*

— Samuel Johnson

C/S/R

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When can parts of your own bra



When was this invented
(and how has it changed
over the last 100 years)?



When will
this be enough to
run a car?



When will
she be able to give birth
to a Leopard?



in and body start attacking you?

When will surgeons be able to phone

in a surgery? When did the super secret

Manhattan Project almost destroy the earth?

When is wind the difference between life and

death for a smokejumper (Holy smokes - what is a

smokejumper)? When will buildings rise 2.5 miles high?

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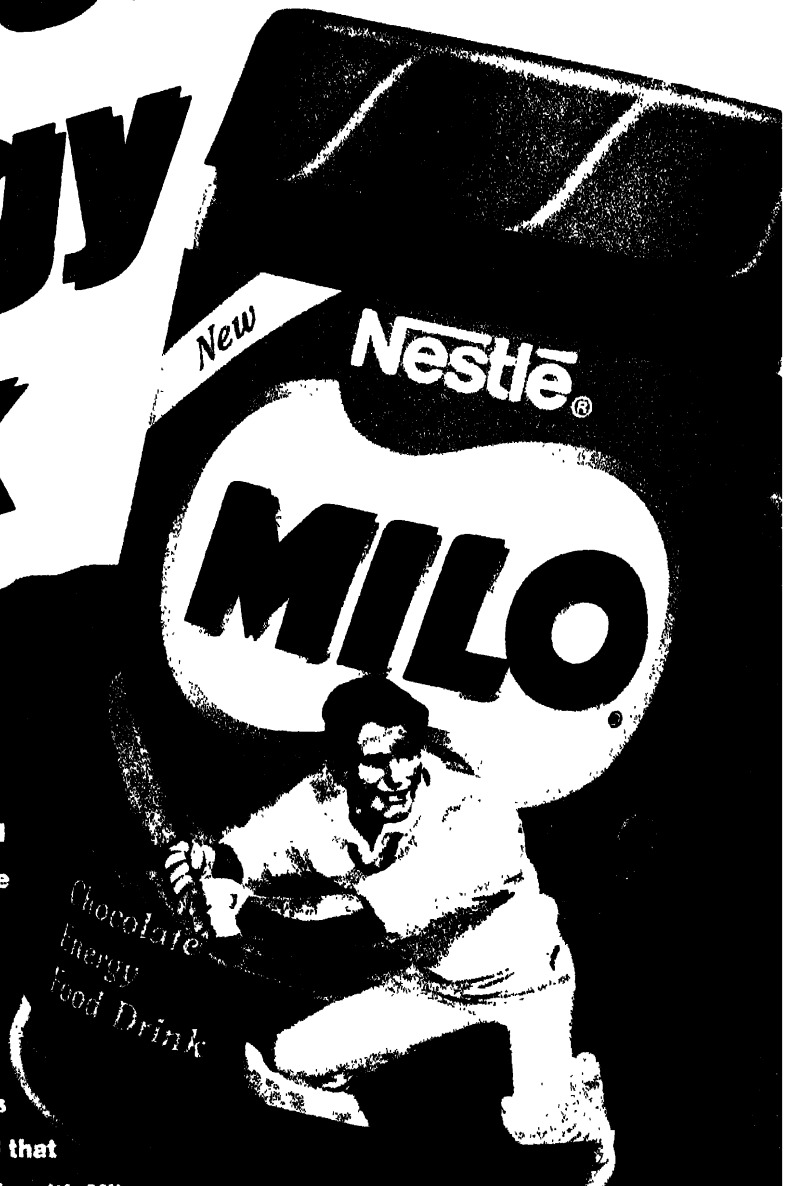
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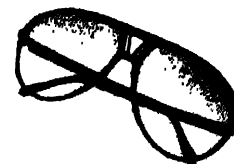
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SESSION COMMENCES FROM AUGUST 1997

Hung Legislatures : Role Of Constitutional Heads

With the days of one-party government becoming an exception and multi-party government the rule, the role played by the President of India at the Centre and the Governors in the States in the formation of governments in the case of hung Parliament or hung assemblies has become crucial. The task before the constitutional heads at the Centre and in the States is such that they have to act in such a manner as to ensure the independence and impartiality of the high office they are holding. Hung legislatures have been a recurring phenomenon and, quite recently, the roles played by the President of India in the case of hung Parliament after the elections in 1996 and the Governor of Uttar Pradesh after the Assembly elections have been a subject matter of controversial debate.

The President, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, took the initiative of converting the forum of the Governors' Conference held in Delhi on June 2-3, 1997 into a lively debate on this sensitive subject by providing for an interaction between the political leaders and Governors. The Governors' Conference, attended by the Vice-President and the Prime Minister, heard the views of leaders from the BJP, CPI-M, Tamil Maanila Congress, Telugu Desam, Samajwadi Party, CPI and the Shiv Sena.

In the context of the political uncertainty created in the wake of elections, the President wanted the constitutional head "to come forth as a custodian of the Constitution, a source of confidence and assurance for all people—and even so in periods of tension and crisis". Citing a particular case of the Supreme Court, in *Hargovind V. Raghukul Tilak*, AIR 1979/SC/1109 at 1113 regarding the office of the Governor, the President read out the relevant observations in the unanimous judgement of a five-member Constitution Bench :

"...It is impossible to hold that the Governor is under the control of the Government of India. His office is not subordinate or subservient to the Government of India. He is not amenable to the directions of the Government of India, nor is he accountable to them for the manner in which he carries out his functions and duties. His is an independent constitutional office which is not subject to the control of the Government of India..."

In the light of the judgement of the apex court, the President wanted the constitutional head to function with due impartiality, independence, Constitutional propriety and transparency and uphold national interest paramount. Dr. Sharma recalled the recommendations of a committee of Governors set up during the tenure of President V.V. Giri as well as the recommendations on



President Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, Vice-President Mr. K.R. Narayanan and Prime Minister Mr. I.K. Gujral with leaders of political parties at the Governors' Conference in New Delhi on June 2-3, 1997

Centre-State relations of the Sarkaria Commission.

The President cautioned that every step taken by the constitutional head was full of import for the entire country. For instance, a decision to have elections to the Lok Sabha, he said, involves every State and Union Territory, entailing colossal public expenditure, a nationwide shift in the focus of priorities of the government activities for an appreciable period and management of elaborate internal security.

At the two-day conference, the first of its kind to be convened by the Head of State, there was no unanimity on who should

be invited to form the government in case of hung legislatures, and how much time should be given for seeking the confidence vote. While the BJP favoured that a Prime Minister-designate be given 30 days to prove his majority in the Lok Sabha, the CPI (M) and the DMK wanted one week while the Telugu Desam thought that 10 days should be enough. Almost all the political parties had varying views on the relative merits of recognising pre-election and post-election alliances. The DMK suggested the incorporation in the Constitution of an instrument of instruction to guide the constitutional head.

Most of the participants in the two-day debate felt that elections should be avoided as far as possible in the event of hung legislatures. The Conference pinpointed the uncertain shape of things to come, with the electorate, growing enlightened day by day, reaching a situation where they are compelled to exercise their choice for one of a multiplicity of parties. Here is a situation that offers a Hobson's choice to the voters and they know that they can't get out of the quagmire created by the same leaders who promise El Dorado for them during every election.

The Delhi Conference underscored the need for not only a national debate encompassing the entire spectrum of Indian society eliciting their views on how the constitutional heads should act in the event of hung legislatures, but redefining the powers of the Governors and the President of India. The fluid political situation in the country cannot be tackled by mere rubber stamp gubernatorial posts nor by an ornamental Head of State; this wouldn't in any way mean that India should go in for all powerful constitutional head who should act whimsically and arbitrarily. What is required is a golden mean that would envisage a situation where the arbiters in Delhi and the States act with enough room for the exercise of their discretion true to the spirit of the Constitution and in the best interests of the people, without, in the least, giving an opportunity to any political party that they have acted in a partisan and peremptory manner. □

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Iran : Happy Days Are Here Again !

Was the violent earthquake that brought darkness to the lives of many in the Khorasan province the proverbial darkness that preceded the dawn that rose on the Persian horizon on May 24, 1997 when Mr. Mohammad Khatami was approved as the new President of Iran, after winning the presidential elections, defeating his main rival, the *Majlis* Speaker, Mr. Ali Akbar Nateq-Nuri, who is close to the supreme leader of Iran, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei.

Khatami and Nateq-Nuri, both aged 54 and clerics, locked horns in the most keenly contested election since the 1979 Islamic revolution that saw the exit of Mr. Muhammad Reza Shah Pahlavi, a protege of the U.S.A. Of the 14 million ballots counted in 179 towns across Iran, Mr. Khatami won 9,561,517 votes against 3,746,703 for Mr. Nateq-Nuri. More than 32 million Iranians aged over 15 were eligible to vote to elect a successor to President Ali Akbar Rafsanjani. Thus the new destiny-maker of Iran epitomises the aspirations of the youth. Even the conservative and moderate factions in Iran's Islamic establishment have called for political change and democratic reforms. Will the new messiah usher in an Iranian glasnost, disentangling Iran from the stranglehold of religious hate and bigotry—and the *pariah* state in international relations—to the fresh breeze of political pluralism? Now that he has the blessings of the majority of the people, will he be able to come up to the rising expectations of the people who voted him to power?

Of course, the new leader of Iran would be intelligent enough to push through reforms without antagonising Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, the paramount leader who has still the final say in religious and foreign affairs. Khamenei, though close to the rival of Mr. Khatami, is on record that he would support whichever leader is elected by the people. Will Khatami succeed in ending the isolation of his 64 million people from the mainstream of international politics? Will he succeed in helping his people enjoy greater personal freedom and injecting new life into the sagging economy of Iran? The West, more particularly, the U.S.A. and Europe would welcome the change of guard in Tehran.

Khatami was first nominated by the Guardian Council (Islamic Ombudsman) to the list of four candidates short-listed from more than 400 candidates for their sworn loyalty to the cause of the Islamic Republic.

It may be recalled that following the fall of the Shah government and his exile around the middle of



Mr. Mohammad Khatami

January, 1979, Iran's dominant religious leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, returned to Iran from his exile in France on January 31, 1979. The return of Khomeini witnessed clashes between rival religious factions, between rival religious parties and secular leftists, and between the urban middle class and the disenfranchised poor. The new religious militia threw 3,000 people behind prison bars, executing many of them.

Ayatollah Khomeini was in no mood to forgive the American support to the erstwhile Shah government which was popular for its economic and social modernisation with the urban business

classes but was hated by the urban and rural underclass and for the unrestrained use of the secret police to quell any symptom of disaffection. In November the religious militants seized the US Embassy in Tehran and held 62 Americans as hostages, sparking off an international crisis. The U.S.A. made an abortive attempt to free the hostages in April 1980, but the hostages were at last freed after Mr. Ronald Reagan formally took over as President of the U.S.A. in January 1981. Immediately therefore, Khomeini himself took over all the executive powers of State, followed by yet another wave of executions.

As fundamentalism raised its ugly head in Iran, the new regime was not free from conflicts abroad either. On September 22, 1980, a dispute between Iran and Iraq over the Shatt Al-Arab waterway flared into open warfare. The war severely crippled Iran and took a toll of anything between 450,000 and a million dead on both sides, leaving its economy totally crushed, with the calamitous war sucking in all the revenue from oil exports.

On June 3, 1983, Mr. Ayatollah Khomeini died and in the following September Mr. Ali Akbar Rafsanjani assumed the presidency and he succeeded in keeping the disparate political factions at bay.

Against this background, the momentous elections in May 1997 do symbolise a verdict against the dominant faction of the clergy, but still cannot be described as a revolt against well-entrenched religious-political order, for the simple reason that Mr. Khatami is as much a part of the clerical order as Mr. Nateq-Nuri is. But the verdict made one thing clear : the people have had enough of economic hardships and that they would like the clerics to loosen their stranglehold on politics of the state. One can say with conviction that comparatively happy days are here again for the people of Iran. □

A Nation Of Mediocres And Prodigies

It is axiomatic that a bright oil lamp throws a shadow in its immediate vicinity while flooding the areas beyond with its brightness. Similar is the case with our country which cannot tell the bright from the dark, the gold from the charcoal and the intelligent from the dud. Where the mediocre rule the roost, it is no surprise that the best brains seek fresh pastures beyond the shores of this country. We are adept in smothering and curbing talent and suppressing geniuses and letting weeds grow where flowers of different tints and aroma ought to grow. The lesser brains in our educational ivory towers tried in vain a few months back to block the way of the nine-year old Tathagat from appearing for the tenth class examination on the plea he was precocious beyond his age. The CBSE's

plea was turned down by the Delhi High Court and the boy has now come off with flying colours, with the results of Class X just out.

Who can forget the feat of the young Indian boy from Karnataka, studying in U.S.A., and earning the distinction as the youngest doctor in the world, graduating from an institution in U.S.A. in 1995 and patted on the back by none other than the US President Bill Clinton?

While the rest of world grooms prodigies and geniuses, India, now virtually taken over by mediocrity in almost every sector, gives nothing beyond despair, platitudes and an endless red tape—a virtual stranglehold from which few can manage to escape. There must be some valid reason why many scientists are leaving ISRO and DRDO. □

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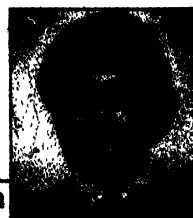
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Improve Your Memory for Success in Competitions



Dear friend,

My name is Raj Bapna. I have something very important to say that can help you greatly to get success in your exams and competitions. If you have 10 minutes, I request you to read this page about my new courses that teach you how to study, how to use more mind power, how to improve your memory.

The successful results of our courses has made this institute the world's largest mind power institute for students. Just read this page now and you will get new ideas to help you become more successful.

Yogis have always known that each person's mind is very powerful. The scientists now say that most people use only 10% of their mind power. That up to 90% of mind power remains hidden and unused.

Improve Your Memory Today

You will learn many easy techniques to improve your memory in this course. Let me give brief summary of two such techniques here.

Technique 1: The brain has two memory stores: short-term and long-term. Research shows that without revision, after 24 hours we remember only 18%. After 1 month only 5%. It clearly shows that we must revise. But, most students do not revise systematically, so much of their hard work is wasted. I teach you the powerful techniques "Systematic Revision" and "Daily Routine" so that you can revise and remember more in less time.

Technique 2: Scientific research has proved that for better memory, we should take rest and not study continuously for hours. You will learn my technique "Rest Routine" to get maximum benefit from the rest. This technique relaxes you, changes your brain waves, and puts you in a "learning state".

"I got 84.4% in S.S.L.C. My previous 9th std results were only 70%. I am very thankful for your help. Previously, I was only 40% in Maths, but now it is 97%."

—Maria Williams, Coimbatore, TN

Read Faster to Revise Faster

Everyone can learn to read and understand 300, 500 or more words per minute. But, many of us read only about 100 words per minute. My "Finger Technique" will double your speed in 30 minutes.

You read slowly for reasons such as:

- If you read aloud or move lips
- If you do not read aloud but hear the sounds in your mind when you read
- If you read one word at a glance rather than reading many words at a glance
- If, without your knowledge, you read some words again and again

This course will help you to overcome these habits. The best use of reading faster is not to study new chapters for the first time, but to revise again and again quickly so that you can remember more in less time. The "Finger Technique" helped me to increase my reading speed from 72 to 1037 words per minute.

Here is what a doctor says about this technique:

"I am very happy to inform you that my son Ravi Anand increased his reading speed from 228 to surprisingly high 1818 words per minute. Thank you for your course."

—Dr M L Singh, MS, Eye Surgeon, Bihar

Practical But Not Magic Tablet

I want to make it clear that this course is not a magic tablet to give success without work. Most techniques take roughly 30 minutes to learn.

These techniques are practical. They do not make you tired. And you can learn them fast. I teach no theory. Only the techniques that have proved effective for myself, my friends and my students.

You may find it difficult to fully understand the power and benefits of this course just by reading this page now. But, those who join this course will benefit greatly and avoid mistakes that can cause failure for others.

If you are still not sure, then read what the newspaper **Times of India** says. It says that from this course you learn "Simple, effective, practical techniques to improve overall intelligence and mind power. Even average student can easily understand."

I Was Not Always Successful

I want you to know that I did not always get very high marks in school. You can call it luck or chance that I happened to discover a few techniques to study for success. These techniques changed my life and

my marks improved like this:

Initial year= 73.0% First Year= 78.0%
Second year= 83.5% Third Year= 87.7%

Similarly, I did not get NTS scholarship in class 10 because I made a simple, stupid mistake. Then in class 11, I did not make that mistake and I got the NTS scholarship.

Do you realize that if just a few techniques improved my success so much, what my complete course can do for your success? It now contains much more than I used myself to get the success in school.

Actually there are 2 ways to get success:

One By chance, learn techniques for success yourself. Many people get success this way.

Two. Learn under the guidance of an able teacher who has been successful. In this way, you benefit from people's mistakes and teacher's experience. Many many more people can get success this way.

You probably know that in competitions, just 1 or 2 more marks can turn failure into success. So, you should try to do everything possible to get each extra mark. One such thing you can do is to join this course.

"I had only 51% in B.Sc III year. But after listening to your music, I stood first in M.Sc. Environment Science entrance. I scored 62% in MSc I year and 72% in MSc II year."

—Mahesh R Mathapati, Karnataka

Our Student Sets All India Memory Record

Our student Rajiv Kumar has recently set All India Memory Record (Limca Book of Records).

In interviews to many newspapers he said "The secret of my newly developed memory are postal courses *Mind Power Music* and *Mind Power Study Techniques* from the Mind Power Research Institute, Udaipur."

Before joining our courses, he was an average student and scored only 52.3% in High School Exam.

Let me ask you one question: If this course can help someone to set a memory record, can it not help you to use more mind power for your success?

How Will You Greatly Benefit

This course helps you to be more sure of success, because you become better than 99% of students in the following **9 Critical Success Factors**

1. Good increase in your memory and concentration
2. Your effectiveness to read faster and learn will increase greatly
3. Your ability to study longer without getting tired (body or mind) or feeling sleepy will increase
4. You will experience that you are capable of achieving much more success than you currently do (even if you are already very good)
5. Small to moderate improvement in your intelligence
6. Set realistically high aims/goals and take you step by step on the road to achieve success
7. Improve writing, spelling, interview skills
8. Learn exam secrets to get more marks for what you have studied
9. Avoid big mistakes that can cause failure.

Suppose you improve only 10% in each, then total improvement is $10\% \times 9 = 90\%$. I know you will improve 100% just in reading speed. So, this huge improvement will enormously help you for success.

"I worked hard according to your techniques and improved. My parents are very happy. I had never before got distinction, but now I got 78% in Maths and 80% in Science."

—Pankaj Kumar, Nashik, MS

What is Unique About It

This course combines 5000 year old Indian techniques with the latest scientific discoveries in brain research, nutrition, psychology, and music in America and other countries.

In USA, just before returning to India, I spent 1300 dollars (about Rs 42,000) to join two seminars to learn 3 more mind power techniques. You will learn them in this course. Our library has books and courses worth Rs 1,17,210. I have experimented and researched their techniques and included only the best techniques into this course. These techniques are in addition to my own developed techniques that you learn in this course.

Author's Bio-Data

- B E, BITS Pilani. M Tech, IIT Kharagpur. NTSE scholar. Rank 5 Raj School Board.
- World-famous author. I published 3 computer books in USA including a best selling book *MS-DOS Masters* costing \$27.95.
- Expert: Computers, Mind Power, Study Techniques
- My first job as an engineer paid only Rs 1000 per month. Just 7 years later, I earned 50 dollars per hour in USA as computer expert.
- At the peak of success, I returned to India to do something in our own country. Now, I spend my full time as a scientist to do mind power research.
- I also learnt French, Sanskrit, Karate, Breaking wooden board by hand, many Meditations, etc.
- Was a member of *Society for Accelerated Learning & Teaching, USA*.

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You may now realize that this course is very powerful. Use it for one week to prove the benefits to yourself.

Just as a strong foundation helps to build a good building, this course helps you to make the best use of your coaching, tuition, and hard work.

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Are you thinking "Will this course really help me?" I want to say "YES". This course seems to have almost a magical effect on its readers.

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For details on how such relaxing music helps to learn faster, please read best-selling American books "Superlearning" or "MegaBrain", or read our book "Mind Power Music".

You Decide

Do you understand fully that you can decide to order this course now to help you to get success and fulfil your parent's hopes and dreams?

It is up to you now. You can turn this page as if you did not even read it, or you can decide to join this course to benefit from my hard work and success.

You decide ...

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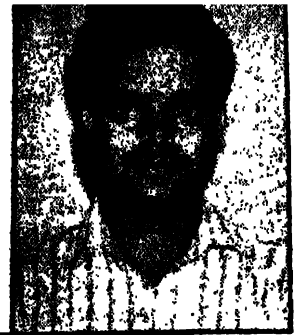
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IAS TOPPERS TALK TO YOU



Engineering Graduates Make It To The Top

COVER STORY

The results of the Civil Services Examination 1996-97 declared on June 3, 1997, clearly indicate that very few are able to make it to the proper 100 posts in the first attempt itself. Topper after topper, with scores reached close to the maximum, that one of the keys to success is patience. For Mr. Sunil Kumar Barnwal, who topped the Civil Services Examination this year, it was his second attempt, while for his wife Singh, the topper among women candidates, it was the fourth and the last one. The fact is unending. This trend is clearly indicative of the fact that the examination which stands for the top public administrative career in the country is becoming tougher day by day. Only those who are unyielding to the pressures of fathers and have the tenacity to fight against all odds should come out victorious in the great struggle of the Civil Services Examination.

Another perceptible trend noticed among the toppers was that students from Engineering and Architecture fields have been a persistent phenomenon for the last few years. The combination of Physics and Mathematics is interesting and exciting after science. But it is also essential to mention that students with degrees in Hindi Literature, Geography, English Literature, Public Administration, and Sociology have also made it to the top 10. The total number of candidates recommended by UPSC for appointment in 1997, including 22 candidates from the Indian Engineering Service (IES), 22 from the Indian Police Service (IPS), 22 from the Indian Forest Service, and 22 from the Indian Administrative Service, is 88. The total number of candidates recommended for the Indian Administrative Service is 22.

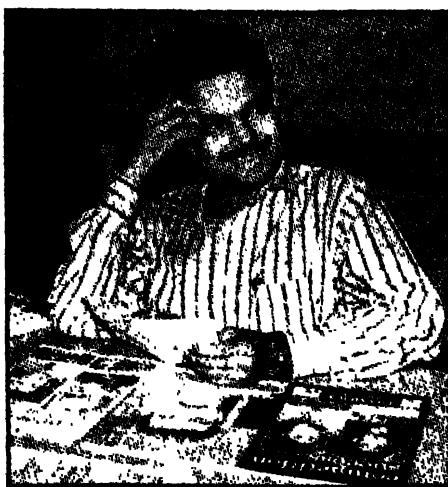
Results of the examination for the general category in the IAS, IES, IPS, and Indian Engineering Service (IES) are as follows: IAS: 100 posts, 100 candidates, 100 successful candidates. IES: 22 posts, 22 candidates, 22 successful candidates. IPS: 22 posts, 22 candidates, 22 successful candidates. Indian Engineering Service (IES): 22 posts, 22 candidates, 22 successful candidates. The total number of candidates recommended for the IAS, IES, IPS, and Indian Engineering Service (IES) is 88. The total number of candidates recommended for the Indian Administrative Service is 22.

"Patience And Strong Determination Lead To Success"

— Bihar's Sunil Kumar Barnwal, IAS Topper (1996-97)

Sunil Kumar Barnwal (23) has secured the first rank among the successful candidates of the Civil Services Examination 1996-97. A B. Tech. in Petroleum Engineering from the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, he has been working in Gas Authority of India Limited for the last four years. Despite the fact that he couldn't make it in his last attempt, with a full-time job to cope up with, it was sheer determination that took him to the summit of the IAS merit list. A man with a rural background and schooling, he has indeed turned out to be a model for the Indian youth and IAS aspirants: Mr. Barnwal has proved that a determined mind can overcome all hurdles, that too, with phenomenal success.

CSR: What is the secret of your success in the Civil Services Examination?



Sunil Kumar Barnwal: Strong determination, hard work, patience and a good deal of luck—are the secret of success.

Besides, constant encouragement from parents and other family members was always there.

Q: How much time do you think one requires for serious preparation for this examination?

SKB: Complete one year of serious preparation is required for this examination.

Q: Which journals and newspapers have you been reading for the General Knowledge and other papers?

SKB: I have been reading newspapers—*The Hindu*, *The Times of India*, *The Hindustan Times* and journals like *Competition Success Review*, *General Knowledge Today*, *Frontline*, *Civil Services Chronicle*, *Civil Services Times*, *Yojna* and *Mainstream*.

Q: What is your impression of the Interview Board?

SKB: Interview board was very cordial, encouraging and positive. They encouraged

me to answer more and there were little counter questions. The interview was 50 per cent opinion-based and 50 per cent objective type.

Q. What is your advice to the future aspirants?

SKB : Anyone aspiring for the Civil Services must have strong determination even in case of failure. One should not be affected by intermittent depressive situations during the preparation.

Q. *Competition Success Review*, the largest selling youth magazine in English, has been extremely helpful because

SKB : It gives up-to-date information about current happenings and wide coverage of national and international events. By publishing interviews of toppers every year, it gives their secret of success which is extremely helpful during preparation.

Q. What prompted you to choose Civil Services as your career?

SKB : Initially being from suburban area I saw the values of a civil servant in my district. Later, when I came out to be very good in academics, I decided to take this as a challenge. Good job diversity, greater responsibility and above all, a variety of experience from grassroot level to international fora prompted me to take this as a career.

Q. How did your parents, family and friends contribute to your success?

SKB : My parents have always been encouraging, especially so at the time of depression. When I could not succeed finally last year, my parents, my elder brother and sister-in-law, my sister and brother-in-law and my colleagues and friends encouraged me a lot to take the exam again.

Q. Had you not been selected in the Civil Services Examination, what would have been your reaction? Which other service/career would you have gone in/opted for?

SKB : Of course, initially I would have been depressed but this time I would have not been so frustrated as I had already cleared Indian Forest Service this year and had asked for an extension. In fact, I had already started preparation for this year's examination. Above all, I was already in a very good job. So career was already good and a try was only for the best.

Q. How would you visualise your success?

SKB : I visualise this success as the fulfilment of my dream. I was extremely happy to hear this news first on All India Radio. I visualise this as the success of my hard work, determination, patience and careful planning.

Q. What were your Optionals for the Civil Services Examination?

SKB : Preliminary—Physics, Mains—Physics and Mathematics.

Q. What was your criterion for the selection of the optional subjects?

SKB : I was very good in Mathematics

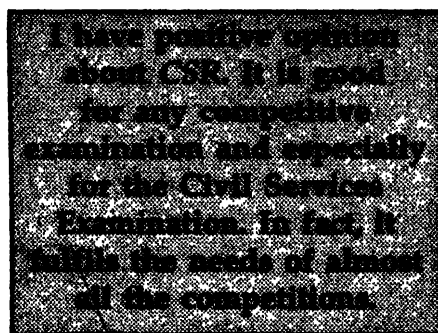
and most of the time I got nearly 100 per cent marks in the subject in both school and college examinations. So, Mathematics was a natural choice. I took Physics as another optional since I had studied Physics till my Engineering. So, much of the syllabus was familiar to me before starting serious preparation.

Q. How did you prepare for your compulsory papers?

SKB : In compulsory papers, Hindi did not require any preparation as I did my studies till Class Xth in Hindi medium. Then for English, I read Wren & Martin book for grammar and *Brilliant's* material was sufficient for English paper.

Q. *Competition Success Review* is the largest-read monthly in English. How do you visualise the role of this youth magazine in moulding the careers of the youth?

SKB : I visualise that CSR can play a very important role in moulding the careers of youth. By covering wide national and international events, publishing several interviews regularly, it keeps the readers always inspired to achieve the best.



Q. How did *Competition Success Review* help you in your preparation for the interview?

SKB : It helped me in broadening the base of information. I could get information about the background of any event in detail. Then by publishing interviews of previous toppers CSR updates what needs to be done in the interview.

Q. What is your opinion about *Competition Success Review*?

SKB : I have positive opinion about CSR. It is good for any competitive examination and especially for Civil Services Examination. In fact, it fulfils the needs of almost all the competitions.

Q. What is your opinion about *General Knowledge Today*?

SKB : It is good for objective type of questions and therefore it is essential for Civil Services (Preliminary) examination. It also caters to the needs of competitions where general awareness is required.

Q. What do you think is a better way of preparation, between selective, intensive study and wide, extensive study?

SKB : I think the better way of preparation is wide extensive study initially and selective intensive study near the examination. For optionals like Mathematics

selective intensive study from beginning itself is better way of preparation.

Q. Is this pattern of examination appropriate for selection? Would you recommend any improvement?

SKB : Well, pattern of the examination is good for such services but I feel some improvement could be made like reducing the period of examination, giving the final result at least two weeks in advance of next Preliminary examination and also reducing the gap between Preliminary and Main examination.

Q. Do you feel that there should be no restriction on the number of attempts?

SKB : I feel there should be restriction on the number of attempts but there should not be any restriction on minimum age for taking this examination. In fact, after fixing education qualification requirement, there is no need to fix minimum age. In fact, it is good for the nation if younger talent comes into the service.

I was one of the sufferers from minimum age limit restriction. Even after fulfilling the educational requirement I could not take this examination in 1993 and 1994.

Second, minimum age requirement should not be there in any competitive examination. In fact, due to this in 1989 I could not appear for IIT entrance examination and this was a great source of depression for me at that time. So, that was the lesson which made me keep patience and wait two long years before taking this examination for the first time in 1995. I feel I would have started serving as a civil servant earlier, had there been no minimum age requirement. Therefore, I strongly recommend removal of minimum age restriction in case of Civil Services and similar examinations. Minimum age requirement has already been removed for IIT entrance examination now.

Q. With the resumption of Essay paper in the UPSC examinations, we are giving four senior essays every month under Super Brains of India Essay Contest, by adding nine more pages to encourage our readers not only to write better, but also to know what their top competitors could be writing. Is this focus-oriented, analytical feature helpful for the IAS aspirants?

SKB : Yes, it is focus-oriented and is very useful for IAS aspirants. In fact, in my last attempt, I had very poor marks in the Essay paper. This year, I could really overcome my shortcomings with the help of CSR essays.

Q. How do you think *Competition Success Review* could be more useful to the candidates appearing in the Civil Services and various other competitive examinations?

SKB : CSR could be more useful for candidates appearing in the Civil Services by focusing more on specific questions being asked in the examination in more precise way within certain word limit. For other competitive examinations it is the best. □

"Strategic Planning And Hard Work Mould Success"

— Canada-born Rita Singh, IAS Topper Among Women (1996-97)

Rita Singh, IAS Topper among women candidates, secured the sixth rank in the Civil Services Examination 1996-97. Born in Saskatchewan province of Canada, she gave up her Canadian passport in 1992 just because she wanted to be eligible for the Civil Services Examination, which for her was the gateway to have a direct dialogue with the real India. "It was the pursuit of my roots, cultural and social, that inspired me to give my best," a cool Ms. Rita beamed. A positive attitude towards life that makes her preference for naming the three top dedicated bureaucrats of her State Uttar Pradesh instead of naming the three most dishonest ones. She claims that sheer grit, determination, a good sprinkling of luck, coupled with whole-hearted support of her parents, who have degrees from the University of Michigan, seems to have made it possible for her to realise her dream of setting up the stage for dialogue with 80 per cent of India.

CSR : What is the secret of your success in the Civil Services Examination ?

Rita Singh : Perseverance, hard work, careful planning. But above all, God's grace.

Q : How much time do you think one requires for serious preparation for this examination ?

RS : That is individual specific, and depends on one's optionals.

Q : Which journals and newspapers have you been reading for the General Knowledge and other papers ?

RS : I have been reading *Competition Success Review*, *General Knowledge Today*, *The Times of India*, *The Economic Times*, *India Today*, *Outlook*, *Frontline* among others.

Q : What is your impression of the Interview Board ?

RS : They are courteous, encouraging and helpful. They never made an attempt to put me on the defensive.

Q : What is your advice to the future aspirants ?

RS : Strategic planning, perseverance and an upbeat mood throughout the preparation interval are essential for success.

Q : *Competition Success Review*, the largest selling youth magazine in English, has been extremely helpful because.....

RS : It provides succinct and precise information relevant to the examination. The interviews with successful candidates are also helpful.

Q : What prompted you to choose Civil Services as your career ?

RS : The desire to establish a dialogue with the social reality of the country. Ever since I came back from Canada, I've never really got a proper chance to do so.

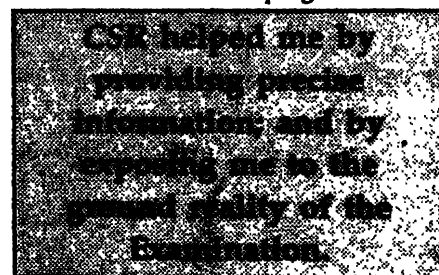


Q : How did your parents, family and friends contribute to your success ?

RS : In every way. They indeed helped me in the actual preparation for the exam and gave me enough moral support. In particular, my friend Mukul Pathak was an immense help.

Q : Had you not been selected in the Civil Services Examination, what would have been your reaction? Which other service/career would you have gone in/opted for ?

RS : I'd already been selected for the Indian Information Service. I'd also been admitted to the MBA programme of a



number of US universities. I would have chosen one of them.

Q : How do you visualise your success ?

RS : It's definitely a big step forward for me. I'm glad that the effort of the past few years has paid off.

Q : What were your Optionals for the Civil Services Examination ?

RS : Psychology and English Literature were my optionals.

Q : What was your criterion for the selection of the optional subjects ?

RS : Both the subjects deal with the intricacies of the human psyche. Psychology with the study of the psyche. English with its expression. This is a major area of interest for me.

Q : How did you prepare for your compulsory papers ?

RS : For both language papers, I prepared very little. For G.S., I did a methodical study of standard books in each area.

Q : *Competition Success Review* is the largest-read youth magazine in English. How do you visualise the role of this magazine in moulding the careers of the youth ?

RS : CSR is extremely helpful for the Civil Services Examination. It is succinct and informative.

Q : How did *Competition Success Review* help you in your preparation for the interview ?

RS : CSR helped me by providing precise information; and by exposing me to the ground reality of the Examination.

Q : What is your opinion about *Competition Success Review* ?

RS : As I said before, it is a very helpful magazine for the Civil Services Examination.

Q : What is your opinion about *General Knowledge Today* ?

RS : It is informative, precise and comprehensive.

Q : What do you think is a better way of preparation, between selective, intensive study and wide, extensive study ?

RS : Both ways have to be incorporated at different stages of the Examination. Extensive study is important to gain insight into the subjects; Intensive study helps to focus on relevant areas.

Q : Is this pattern of examination appropriate for selection? Would you recommend any improvement ?

RS : This pattern is fairly comprehensive. Perhaps the weightage for current awareness should be increased.

Q : Do you feel that there should be no restriction on the number of attempts ?

RS : I think four attempts is more than enough.

Q : With the resumption of Essay paper in the UPSC examinations, we are giving four senior essays every month under Super Brains of India Essay Contest, by adding nine more pages to encourage our readers not only to write better, but also to know what their top competitors could be writing. Is this focus-oriented, analytical feature helpful for the IAS aspirants ?

RS : Definitely so. The topics are particularly relevant for the Examination.

Q : How do you think *Competition Success Review* could be more useful to the candidates appearing in the Civil Services and various other competitive examinations ?

RS : CSR could perhaps give more coverage to economic issues. □

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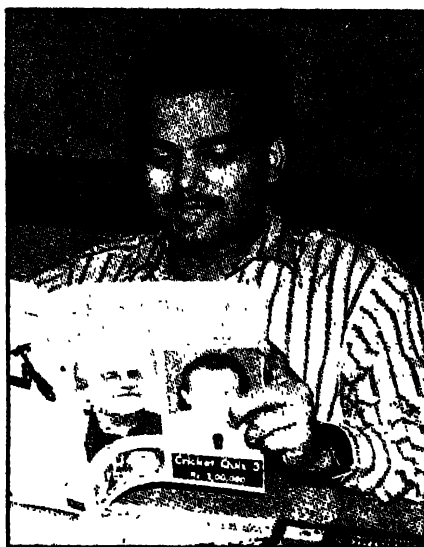
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My Personality Test

"I Was Cool And Confident"

— Sunil Kumar Barnwal, IAS Topper (1996-97)

This year's Personality Test was the third of mine before the UPSC Board. Last year, I was very nervous when I had entered the Board room. But this year both in case of Indian Forest Service as well as Civil Services interview I was very cool and confident. I was very happy when I received the call. Just after the release of Mains' result, I started my preparation. I joined a coaching class of Civil Services where I got a good group. We conducted mock interviews. In coaching class I also had to appear in two mock interviews by a group of experts. One mock interview by *Brilliant Tutorial* was very good. On the day of interview, I dressed up soberly. I wore a brown pant and red striped white shirt with a matching tie and shoes. My interview was on April 30, 1997 in the morning session. I reached UPSC at 8:45 a.m. and entered the waiting hall at 9:00 a.m. In the waiting hall there were people whom I had met last time also. Soon I got involved in discussions with other candidates of my board. After checking all my documents, etc., in next half an hour we were told the names of our Board members. My Board was to be chaired by Mr. K.K. Madan. We could



also know the background of the Chairman. In fact, my turn was fourth, so I could know about other members of board through the first candidate. In the meantime, I mixed up with other candidates. To some extent, we could also discuss our current political situation as there were many changes happening at that time.

As I entered the interview room, I was cool and confident and wished first the lady member and then the rest,

together. While wishing I looked straight into the eyes of members. They asked me to take my seat. Then Chairman started from my biodata. He asked about my work in Gas Authority of India Ltd. Probably, the question was to make me comfortable. I answered most of the questions confidently. I was asked questions about aluminium sector, coal sector, petroleum prices, problems of Delhi and ways of remedy. Questions were also asked about Bodh Gaya and Bihar. Last question asked was : Do you think there is any government in Bihar ? This, I answered in positive with a smile which probably they accepted. The most ticklish question was about the legal difference between subsidiary company and parent company ? I couldn't answer it. I was satisfied with the Interview as Board members kept on asking questions till the Chairman intervened after 33 minutes of interview and brought the interview to an end.

One member asked me about the single most important need of the country and I answered it was literacy and this probably clicked. In international affairs I was asked about SAARC and its achievements. □

"It Was An Enlightened Conversation To Which I Contributed"

— Rita Singh, IAS Topper Among Women (1996-97)

I was expecting the call, but was nevertheless relieved. I realised that no amount of preparation could change what I basically am, so all I focused on was updating my awareness of current happenings. I wore a cotton sari for the interview, and spent my time at the reception talking to the other candidates allotted to the same Board. My first reaction on entering the interview room was the realisation that the interview would probably be more in the nature of a pleasant conversation than a structured interrogation. The first question was about the significance of my belt in judo. The last question



related to the meaning of a technical legal term. None of the questions were asked abruptly. The most ticklish question perhaps was on the relevance of bureaucracy in modern India.

The member asking the question claimed that it was the age of managers and multinationals. Other questions related to the application of Mathematics in different areas, and research being conducted at IIT Kanpur.

My impression regarding the interview while leaving was that I had participated in an enlightened conversation to which I was able to contribute satisfactorily. □

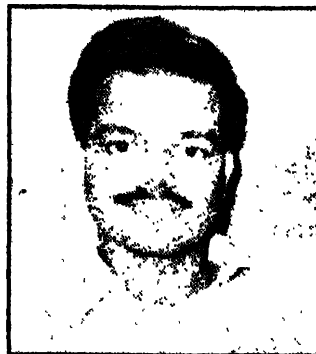
My Biggest Mistake

We learn from others—from others' mistakes. At the request of many of you, we have started this column where the IAS Toppers will speak about the mistakes committed by them at some stage of preparation for the IAS Examination—in Prelims, in Mains, in Interview, in selecting optional subjects, giving overemphasis or underemphasis on some subject. The IAS Toppers will be writing on this aspect for your benefit only so that you do not commit similar mistakes during your preparations. This will help you in achieving success in Civil Services Examination.

"I Was Not Well Prepared In Indian History"

This year I made very few mistakes. Probably, this was due to my bad experience last year. In Preliminary examination, I did not make mistakes as I could solve correctly 100 questions each in Physics and in General Studies.

In Mains, there were some mistakes as in Physics paper-II where there were some questions which I could not answer. Since, there were choices, my strategy of not leaving any topics helped in a way that I answered unconventional questions. But I think I should have consulted some extra books to do unconventional topics even more thoroughly. In Mathematics, my mistakes were hardly any, I did 27 parts correctly (13 in paper-I and 14 in paper-II) out of 30 parts. In General Studies I could not do well in paper-II, mainly the first question of Constitution and smaller questions on science and technology. This probably was due to lack of preparation. I was also not



Sunil Kumar Barnwal
IAS Topper (1996-97)

well prepared in Indian History. In Interview, the mistakes were mainly objective type questions which was basically due to my lack of information. Otherwise, interview was up to my expectation. □

BIO DATA

- Name : Sunil Kumar Barnwal
- Educational Qualifications : B.Tech. (Petroleum Engineering) From Indian School of Mines Dhanbad (Bihar)
- School : R.H.M.T.B. High School, Barari, Bhagalpur (Bihar)
- College : Science College, Patna.
- University : Patna University and Indian School of Mines (deemed University), Dhanbad.
- Any Awards, Gold Medals and Scholarships Won : Several Awards, including SBM Gold medal for Best Student for Petroleum Engineering.
- Earlier selections : Gas Authority of India Ltd., Indian Forest Service.

"I Tried To Apply My Research To This Exam"

My biggest mistake was my research orientation which I tried to apply to this examination. No matter how academic the subject, this examination demands an applied orientation. I spent a lot of time and energy trying to master a whole array of abstruse theoretical concepts in both Psychology and English Literature. It took me this long to realise the requirements of the examinations. The lesson I drew from this mistake was that before entering any field, a thorough understanding of its basic demands is a must. I would suggest to future aspirants that they should investigate the requirements of the examination and then plan their preparation accordingly. □



Rita Singh
IAS Topper Among Women
(1996-97)

BIO DATA

- Name : Rita Singh
- Educational Qualifications : M. Sc. (Maths).
- School : Hugh Cairns V.C. School, Sask., Canada; K.V. Inter College, Ghaziabad.
- College : M.M.H. College, Ghaziabad.
- University : IIT, Kanpur.
- Any Awards, Gold Medals and Scholarships Won : IIT Kanpur : General Proficiency Prize for best outgoing student in Mathematics; Gold medal for IInd position in B.A.
- Earlier selections : 1995—Indian Information Service, Group A.



Dr. S. Mary Joseph

CSR SUPER BRAIN SUPER PERSONALITY FIRST PRIZE WINNER SECURES 40TH RANK IN CIVIL SERVICES

CSR is happy to announce that the first prize winner of the Contest No. 11 of the Super Brain Super Personality Contest, Dr Sharmila Mary Joseph K., and author of the essay, "What Ails Indian Sports ?" has secured 40th rank in the Civil Services Examination 1996, the results of which were announced on June 4, 1997.

Dr. Sharmila was doing her MD at the Medical College at Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala. She was also the winner of the first consolation prize in the Contest No. 10.

Congratulations, Sharmila ! We look forward to your reaching new heights in life.

हम रेड एण्ड व्हाइट
पीने वालों की बात
ही कुछ और है



848855/097/GPI/041 HIN



RED & WHITE

Capturing The Different

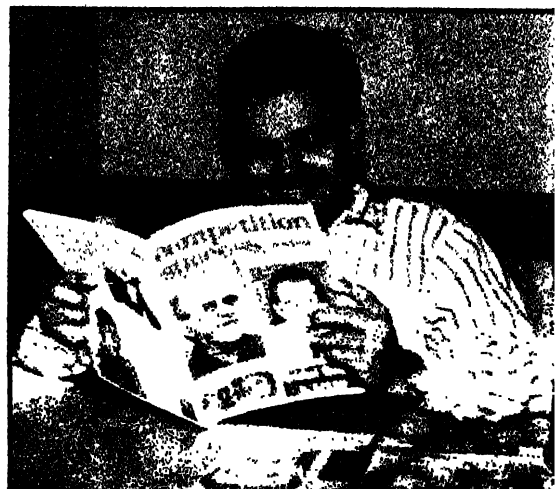
Sunil Kumar Barnwal, IAS Topper



Happy !



Pleasantly surprised



Reading his way to success



Success has not gone to his head



Speaking to a friend

Moods Of IAS Toppers

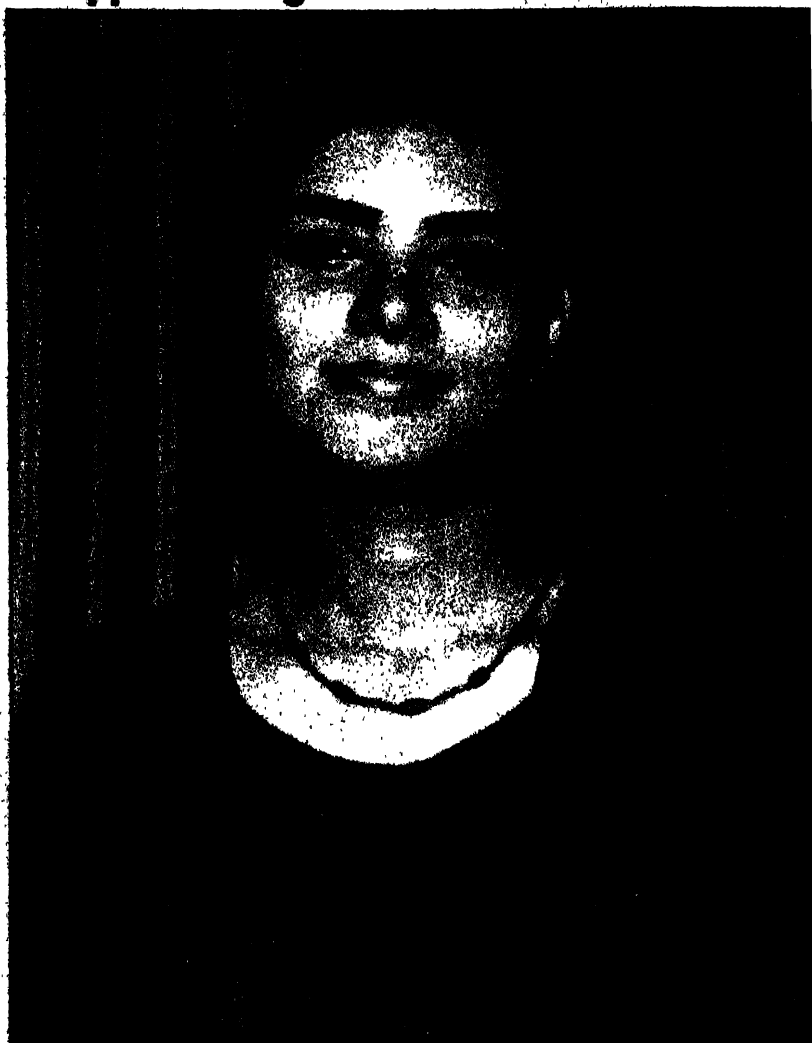
Rita Singh, IAS Topper Among Women



Reading her favourite magazine



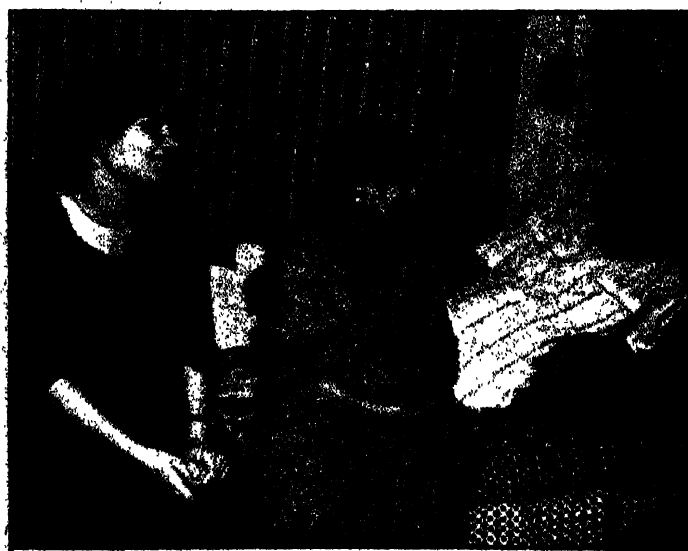
Studying hard !



Reflecting on her success



Multitasked

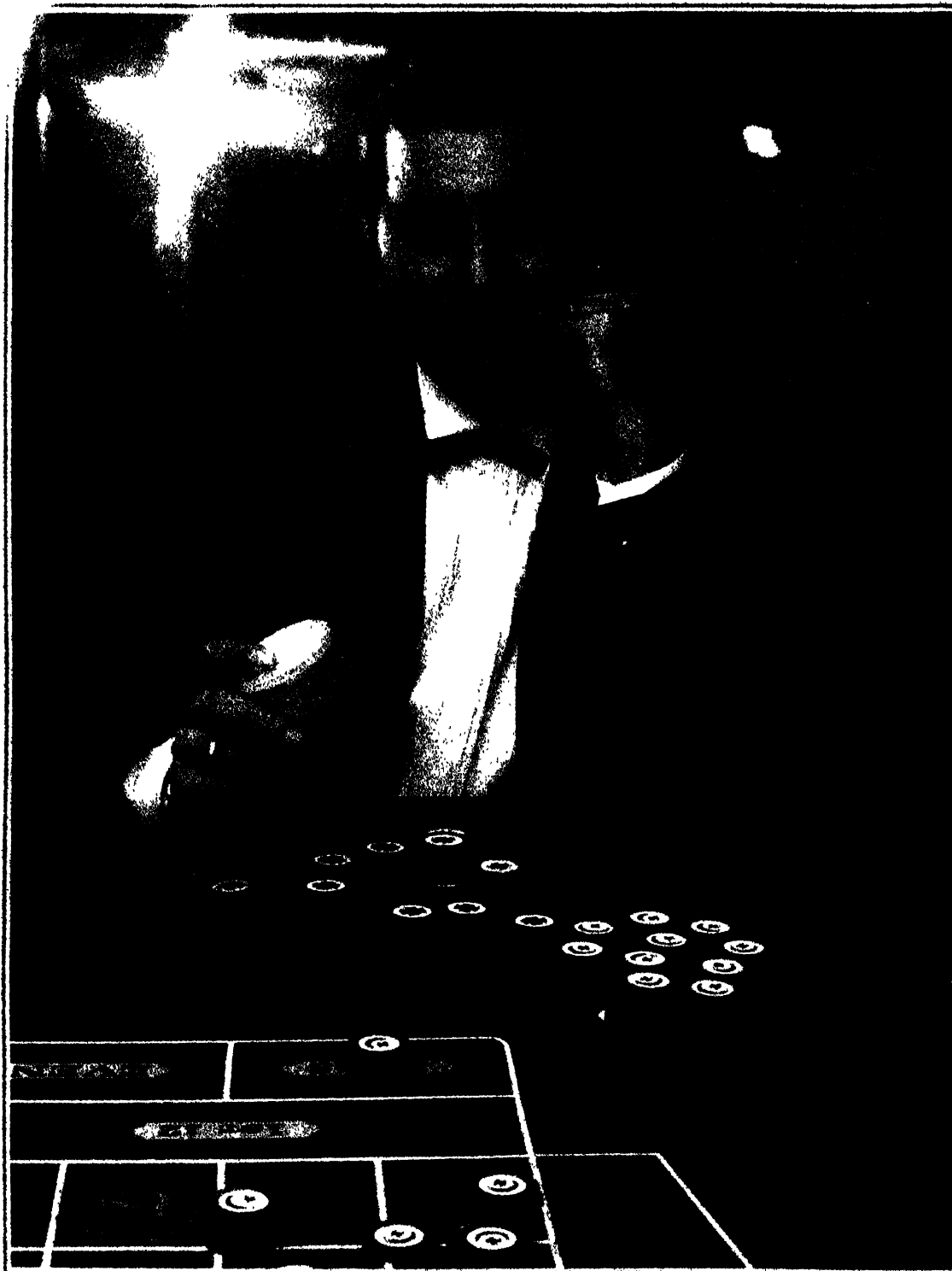


With her proud parents

THE INTERNATIONAL

FAVOURITE

STATUTORY WARNING: CHEWING TOBACCO IS INJURIOUS TO HEALTH



BABA

INDIA

Presidential Poll on July 14

With the five-year term of the present President of India Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, expiring on July 24, 1997, the Election Commission has fixed July 14, 1997 as the date for the eleventh presidential election.

Coinciding with the formal announcement of the EC, the President of India promulgated an Ordinance on June 5, 1997 enhancing the number of proposers and seconders for a presidential candidate to 50 each and increasing the security deposit for

that 'frivolous' candidates be barred from entering the fray for the august office of the President.

The Election Commission has decided to appoint the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha as the Returning Officer of the presidential poll. Assistant Returning Officers would be appointed in all the States and Union Territories for the conduct of the poll and transportation of ballot boxes and other important documents to and from the Commission.

The electoral college for the President of India comprises 4,848 members—543

proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote and the voting would be conducted by a secret ballot.

New Women Ministers in Gujral Cabinet

Criticism had been brewing ever since the UF Government came to power in June 1996 that their promise to give a square deal to women in decision making at high levels has not been matched by performance. What his predecessor, Mr. Deve Gowda could not do till he was forced out of office in April 1997, Prime Minister Mr. Inder Kumar Gujral seemed to more than compensate when as many as four women Ministers were inducted into his Union Council of Ministers, raising the strength of the Council to 44 including the Prime Minister. The new Ministers of State, Mrs. Kamala Sinha, Mrs. Renuka Chowdhury, Mrs. Jayanthi Natarajan and Mrs. Ratnamala Savanur were sworn in on June 3, 1997 at Kashtrapati Bhavan. With the inclusion of the four new women Ministers, the Gujral Ministry will have five women members. Hitherto, there was only one woman Minister, Mrs. Kanti Singh, the Minister of State for Coal. At a time when the Women's Reservation Bill is still hanging fire, the move taken by the Prime Minister will be welcomed by women activists.

Mrs. Savanur is a Lok Sabha member from Karnataka while the other three new Ministers are from the Rajya Sabha. Mrs. Savanur hogged the limelight when she defeated the Congress heavyweight and former Union Minister Mr. B. Shankaranand in the Chikodi reserved constituency in the elections in 1996. She belongs to the Janata Dal. Mrs. Jayanthi Natarajan is still a member of the Congress in the Rajya Sabha records, though she had left the party when the Tamil Maanila Congress (TMC) was formed on the eve of the elections in 1996. A lawyer-turned-politician, Mrs. Natarajan is the grand-daughter of the former Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M. Bhaktavatsalam.

Mrs. Kamala Sinha, also belonging to Janata Dal, is a veteran trade union leader from Bihar. She is a postgraduate in Political Science from Patna University and has been twice President of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha. Mrs. Renuka Chowdhury of the Telugu Desam has been a member of Parliament for over a decade. She has been a popular orator and has come forward to air her strong views on the status of women and children and the immediate implementation of the Women's Reservation Bill.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION



Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma's term in office as President of India ends on July 24, 1997. The election of the President is a complex affair and is done by an Electoral College as per the provisions laid down in the Constitution.

How the President is elected?

The President is elected indirectly by the members of an Electoral College, consisting of:

- Elected members of both houses of Parliament
- Elected members of Legislative Assemblies of states (including National Capital Territory of Delhi and the Union Territory of Pondicherry).

Nominated members of either house of Parliament and State Assemblies are not eligible to be included in the Electoral College.

Total electors

The total members in the Electoral College in 1997 is 4,848. The break-up is as follows:

- | | |
|----------------------|-------|
| (a) Rajya Sabha | 233 |
| (b) Lok Sabha | 543 |
| (c) State Assemblies | 4,072 |

The constitution stipulates uniformity, as far as practicable, in the scale of representation of the different states. For securing such uniformity among states as well as a parity between the states as a whole and the Union, a formula is given for determination of the value of vote which each elected MP or MLA is entitled to cast

Formula

Value of votes

Each MLA's vote is calculated on the basis

$$\text{State population} \div 1,000 \times \text{No. of state MLAs} = \text{Value of one MLA's vote}$$

The election is held under a system of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote, conducted by a secret ballot.

Presidents of India (1952-1992)

Elected	Votes polled
■ 1952, May 2	53.8%
■ 1957, May 6	39.0%
■ 1962, May 7	58.2%
■ 1967, May 6	58.2%
■ 1969, Aug 16	58.0%
■ 1974, Aug 17	58.2%
■ 1977, Aug 6	58.2%
■ 1982, Jul 12	58.2%
■ 1987, Jul 13	58.2%
■ 1992, Jul 13	58.0%

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■ 1987, Jul 13	58.2%
■ 1992, Jul 13	58.0%

KBK Infographics

a contestant to Rs. 15,000 to discourage "non-serious" candidates. Only MPs and MLAs, who form part of the electoral college, are eligible to be proposers and seconders for the presidential candidate.

The presidential Ordinance has been occasioned by the recommendations of the EC and the decisions of the Union Cabinet

members of the Lok Sabha, 233 of the Rajya Sabha and 4,072 of the State Assemblies. For the first time, members of the assemblies of the National Capital Territory of Delhi and the Union Territory of Pondicherry would be casting their ballot for the election.

The election to the office of the President is held according to the system of

India and Nepal Forge Closer Ties

Taking up yet another positive step to foster better neighbourly relations with India's neighbours, as part of the ethos of the Gujral Doctrine, Prime Minister Inder Kumar Gujral, utilised a three-day visit to Nepal



Prime Minister Mr. I.K. Gujral with Nepalese Prime Minister Mr. Lokendra Bahadur Chand at the Tribhuvan International Airport in Kathmandu on June 5, 1997

beginning from June 5, 1997, to make at least five agreements touching on different aspects of the relations between India and Nepal.

India and Nepal exchanged instruments of ratification on the Mahakali Treaty for the joint utilisation of Nepal's abundant water resources. They also signed a power trade agreement to promote private sector participation in the development of hydro power projects in Nepal. The detailed project report of the mammoth hydel projects in the Mahakali river basin would be completed in six months. There have been demands for an equal share of water and guarantee of a fair price for the power to be supplied to India as also for the irrigation water to be given in excess of India's share (as Nepal would not be able to use its quota fully).

The power trade agreement signed by both the countries seeks to promote private sector participation in the development of hydel power in Nepal. The agreement was signed by India's Minister of State for Power, Mr. S. Venugopalachari and the Nepali Minister for Water Resources Mr. Rajiv Prasad in the presence of the Indian Prime Minister and the Nepalese Prime Minister, Mr. Lokendra Bahadur Chand. The agreement, initiated earlier at Mumbai at the Secretaries' level during February 1996, will pave the way for the entry of the private sector of both the countries in the sale and purchase of power. Both India and Nepal will grant all assistance, incentives and concessions to the concerned parties—be they governmental, semi-governmental or private enterprises—in conformity with the rules laid down. Bilateral cooperation in this

sector is stupendous since the commercially exploitable potential of power in Nepal is estimated at 250,000 MW, while a mere one per cent of this untapped resource is being generated now.

The two countries also signed a MoU on civil aviation on increasing by an additional 50 per cent, the seat capacity on each other's air carriers. The Nepalese air carrier will

be permitted, under the agreement to operate to two additional points in India—Bangalore and Lucknow.

During the meeting of the two Prime Ministers it was also decided to have regular meetings of the Home Secretaries of both the countries to sort out the security problem arising out of the free movements of ISI agents and Kashmiri militants along the fragile and porous 1800-km Indo-Nepal border.

Indo-Pak Summit In Male

The Maldivian island resort of Kurumba hosted a historic summit of the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan on May 12, 1997, heralding a new era in the relations between the neighbours of the Indian subcontinent who share a common history and heritage and whose coming together has over the years been marred as much by mutual suspicion, the aftermath of the bitterness of Partition, the outstanding differences over Kashmir as by the covert attempts by interested foreign powers to see to it that the open wounds do not heal. So when Mr. I.K. Gujral of India and Mr. Nawaz Sharif of Pakistan met in the course of the

summit could be the first since Rajiv Gandhi and Ms. Benazir Bhutto met in Islamabad in July 1989, though Mr. Nawaz Sharif had met the former Prime Minister, Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao on four or five occasions in different parts of the world, including the NAM Summit in Jakarta in 1992 and the SAARC Summit in Dhaka in 1993.

At Kurumba Island in the Maldives both the Indian and Pakistani Prime Ministers, outliving the bitterness of the past, decided to set up joint working groups on a range of issues to be identified by the Foreign Secretaries of the two countries. At their personal levels, the two leaders decided to reactivate the "hot line" to sustain the momentum generated by the revival of mutual trust. The two leaders decided on creating a 'comprehensive mechanism' to address all outstanding issues through the device of plurality of working groups, while emphasising an 'integrated approach'. India even agreed to the idea of treating Kashmir as one of the subjects for the constitution of a bilateral panel, a move hailed by Pakistani observers as the Gujral Doctrine in action—a gesture that does not exact a *quid pro quo*.

The Male Summit has put a new onus of accountability on both India and Pakistan to keep the process of dialogue going, whatever be the irritants and evolve a mechanism of continuous institutional interface that is capable of weathering political storms. The very idea of joint working groups envisages ground action as insulated from mere rhetoric.

All the same the Indian Prime Minister has been careful not to be seen as bending over backwards to woo Nawaz Sharif. He made this clear on the morrow of the summit when he categorically stated that there was no question of withdrawal of security forces from Jammu and Kashmir, saying that "our Army has not gone there for excursion."

The next round of talks between the two countries at the Foreign Secretary-level will be held from June 19 to 22, 1997. Meanwhile,



Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan, Mr. I.K. Gujral and Mr. Nawaz Sharif in Male

SAARC Summit, the meeting was hailed both in India and abroad just because both leaders wanted to make a sincere endeavour to bring both the countries closer—breaking away from the rigidities and formalities that characterised the summits before. The

the U.S.A., while seemingly supporting the rapprochement moves between India and Pakistan, is subtly trying to subvert the talks and the upsurge of geniality and *bonhomie* by concocting the story of the deployment of Prithvi missiles by India on the border

with Pakistan. As a sovereign country, with an inalienable right to self-defence, India has made no secret of its integrated missile programme, nor the development of Prithvi missiles and the like, and it is of suspect when U.S.A. should time the circulation of the story with a mischievous intent. Is the U.S.A. planning to create mistrust between the two neighbours as they are planning to have the next round of talks?

INSAT-2D Soars Into Orbit

With the successful launch of INSAT-2D by the European rocket Ariane from Kourou in the French Guyana on June 4, 1997, India has attained near self-sufficiency in telecommunication services. It was once again a day of fulfillment for the whole country in general and the ISRO and its dedicated and hard working scientists in particular when the home-made 2079-kg satellite blasted into space after a breathtaking

reinforced by the four INSAT satellites already in orbit, INSAT-2D and INSAT-2E, to be launched next year, will provide enough transponders for lease to private and government agencies in the years to come.

The satellite was injected into the orbit around 5.15 am (IST) and just two minutes later radio signals were picked up at the Master Control Facility in Hassan, about 180 km from Bangalore. Once the giant dishes at Hassan pick up the first radio signals, the satellite can be precisely tracked and its orbit determined. The proper functioning of the various systems on board the satellite is also monitored by the Master Control Facility (MCF) which also issues periodic commands to the satellite to carry out various operations and manoeuvres. MCF turned the face of the satellite towards the earth and the other face, with folded solar panels, towards the sun, to generate electricity to run the various systems.

The mobile satellite service (MSS)

transponder on board INSAT-2D will enable the Department of Telecommunication (DoT) to offer mobile telephone services over the Indian subcontinent by the end of July 1997. The MSS facility, with a similar transponder aboard INSAT-2C, will pick up radio signals from the ground and transmit them back, enabling anybody with a briefcase-sized terminal to make or receive voice calls and transmit fax and data from anywhere in India.

The hand-held system developed by the Centre of

Telematics (C-DoT), along with the US company, Comsat, will also find use in ships, trains and vehicles. The broadcast satellite service (BSS) transponder will be useful for television agencies to transmit images and sound to their production centres even from the remotest parts of the country.

The India-made INSAT-2 satellites have brought about a virtual revolution in the communication world of India. They have given our country as many as 63 operation transponders and the latest INSAT-2D will add 24 transponders when it becomes operational in a month's time. Thanks to this great achievement of ISRO and our INSAT satellites, almost all the villages and small towns would be linked by our national telephone network. While Doordarshan uses 21 transponders to carry national, regional and other programmes, the

INSAT satellites provide daily weather pictures and streamline our cyclone warning system.

Women : Waiting for Reservation

Women of India have been at the receiving end of crocodile tears from all who matter, mostly, from political parties that have been promising, tongue-in-the-cheek, a share in the cake of political power. Manifestos of all parties abound in platitudes and sympathy galore of what man has done to his mothers, sisters and daughters. Without exception, most of them have been crying hoarse that the best way to give a square deal to the oppressed 'second-class citizens' of the country was the 'empowerment of women'.

So there was a lot of excitement when the Women Reservation Bill was introduced in the very first session of Parliament after Mr. Deve Gowda became the Prime Minister. The Bill was referred to a Standing Committee which cleared it for passage in the winter session of Parliament in 1996. But, within that committee, most OBC members strongly opposed the bill on the ground that it would adversely affect the entry of OBCs in Parliament and legislative bodies.

It appeared from the debate in Parliament and outside that excepting for the Leftist parties, most of the political parties do not in their heart of hearts want women to play any significant political role. While the Janata Dal working president Sharad Yadav lent a new dimension to the Bill emphasising the reservation for women to be subdivided into four more categories—upper castes, backward castes, Dalits and the minorities, with seats 'apportioned among them in proportion to their respective population', the BJP woman MP, Uma Bharati, preferred a quota for Dalit women in contrast to her party's opposition to caste-based reservations. While the DMK threatened to go all out to prevent the passage of the Bill, minus the OBC clause, a BSP member wanted political parties to give election tickets to more women. As the UF government developed cold feet when their own party members were speaking with different voices, they called for a national debate, a move condemned by the Left as "dilatory tactics". It was pointed out that the entire exercise of providing women 33 per cent reservation was undertaken only after a national debate in parliament in different committees and at the fora organised by women activists. Why another debate, they asked. And the promise was made loudly in CMP of the United Front.

Will the Women's Reservation Bill be shelved for a long time on the alibi that *real justice* can be dispensed only when the benefits of reservation reach every oppressed woman. Which means this will perpetuate the status quo and leave the menfolk who constitute the majority in Parliament and state legislative assemblies to decide, again after a prolonged debate in Parliament and outside, as to when women can have a place alongside

INSAT-2D LAUNCH SUCCESSFUL

INSAT-2D, the fourth of INSAT-2 series of satellites designed and built by ISRO, launched into Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit (GTO) by the European Launch Vehicle, Ariane, from Kourou, French Guyana.

Indian National Satellite System (INSAT), established in 1983, is a joint venture of the Department of Space (DOS), Department of Telecommunications, India Meteorological Department, All India Radio and Doordarshan.

SALIENT FEATURES

Orbit	: Geostationary	Control	: 3-axis body stabilised using Momentum wheels, Magnetic torquer, 16 nos of 22 Newton thrusters
Mass at Lift-off	: 2,070 kg	Antennae	: 2 in-orbit deployed, 1.7 m dia CxS 0.9 m dia MSS Receive & Transmit, 0.7 m dia SxC Receive & C Transmit, 0.6 m dia Ku Receive & Transmit & Global Horn
Dry Mass	: 995 kg		
Physical	: Body dimension: 2.3 mx2.5 mx2.7 m Length (fully deployed), 14.6 m		
Orbit Raising	: 440 N, Liquid Apogee Motor	Power	: 1650 Watt using 23 sqm solar array, Two 24 Ah Ni-Cd Battery back-up



lift-off from the Atlantic coast. Millions of people in India watched the spectacular event on Doordarshan right in their drawing rooms.

According to the ISRO, India's fourth indigenous communication satellite is now going round the earth once in every ten and a half hours, in an elliptical orbit with a perigee (distance closest to earth) of 200 km and an apogee (the point in a celestial body's orbit where it is furthest from the earth, as opposed to perigee) of 35,000 km.

Mr. Krishnaswamy Kasturirangan, Chairman of ISRO, obviously exulted over the precision and exactitude of the launch, called it a 'copybook launch' which marked "a major step in augmenting our telecommunication and mobile telephone services".

INSAT-2D carries 23 transponders to provide television and telephone services.

men in the highly elected bodies. As India is poised to enter the 21st century, the much-hyped gender justice will still elude them.

India And Peru

A wide gamut of issues that concern both the Asian and Latin American countries were discussed threadbare when the President of Peru, Mr. Alberto Fujimori



Prime Minister Mr. I.K. Gujral with Mr. Alberto Fujimori, President of Peru, before the signing of agreements between India and Peru in New Delhi

visited India during the last week of May 1997. The Peruvian President still carried the halo of having crushed terrorism with an iron hand when he spearheaded the blitzkrieg plan that put an end to the bizarre drama of hostages held captive by local terrorists. While in India the Peruvian President discussed with the Indian leaders as to how to tackle terrorism and promote greater South-South cooperation and visualise new reforms for the UN. He was keenly interested in the expertise available for development of small and medium business enterprises as well as agricultural production where India has made remarkable headway in terms of self-sufficiency.

As many as six framework agreements were concluded between the two countries: the areas covered include technical cooperation, tourism, agriculture, scientific cooperation regarding Antarctica, foreign office consultations and exchanges of foreign service institutes.

Illegal Migrants on the Rise

One out of every ten Indians is a foreign national: Incredible? But that has been the frank admission by none other than the Home Minister of India at the forum of the Lok Sabha. Lax laws, the sheer impossible task of identifying the 'foreigner' or the 'illegal migrant' and the 'porous and vulnerable' border with our neighbouring Bangladesh makes it easy for any foreigner, mostly Bangladeshis to make India their home the illegal way.

According to Mr. Indrajit Gupta, the Home Minister of India, who made a statement in this regard in the Lok Sabha on May 6, 1997, there are about ten million foreign nationals staying illegally in India, bulk of them being from Bangladesh.

There have been instances where those who want to cross over to the Indian side grease the palm of those who man the border posts—the hush money for unhindered infiltration. The fact that only a few guilty have been punished makes illegal migration not a difficult job. Twenty years ago, there were 40,949 foreign nationals—mostly Bangladeshis and Pakistanis—who were detected as staying illegally in the country.

Not all the foreign nationals who overstay in India do indulge in subversive activities; most of them are poor and stay here for fresh pastures for livelihood. An

Opposition member rightly asked the government whether these migrants flooding India slowly wouldn't demand a separate state for themselves.

The crux of the matter is that the authorities are not serious about the gravity of the problem of illegal migration which has created enough havoc in most of the North-Eastern States, tilting their socio-economic balance and in some areas, the illegal migrants outnumbering the natives. The people in most of these states fear that because of the slackness and inaction of the Centre, their opportunities of a better life and employment are snatched away by the migrants. Besides, most of the States and Union Territories are not taking enough steps to detect those who are overstaying in India after the expiry of their visa. To confess that our border is fragile and that the personnel supposed to check infiltration are corrupt is an open admission that illegal migration is going to be a reality, a time bomb none knows when it will explode

Away with Subsidies

Who do you think the subsidies are designed for? The planners seem to target those whose purchasing power is abysmally low; but, strangely, as in most other cases too, the programme tends to bypass the poor: be it food subsidies or subsidies on health and education or fertiliser subsidies. Then why on earth is there no reappraisal about it all?

The White Paper, prepared by the Ministry of Finance and tabled in Parliament on May 6, 1997, found that the aggregate

level of subsidy in 1994-95 for all services provided by the central and State governments amounted to a whopping Rs. 137,338 crore accounting for 14.4 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). If you just halve the amount, the high fiscal deficit of 65 per cent can be reduced to a mere 2 per cent of GDP.

The major chunk of the subsidy is provided by the State governments amounting to Rs. 94,290 crore.

According to the Finance Minister, 50 per cent of the subsidy on 'non-merit goods' should be withdrawn; even a partial withdrawal of subsidies on 'non-merit' goods and services can bridge the fiscal deficit and make the fundamentals of the economy sound; in fact, the whole of the fiscal deficit can be wiped off if half the subsidy on 'non-merit' goods is removed.

The White Paper wants the new regime of subsidies to focus on reduction in the overall scale of subsidies, making subsidies as transparent as possible; using subsidies for clear-cut economic objectives and focusing subsidies on final goods and services with a view to maximising their impact on the beneficiaries at minimum cost. The paper also calls for periodic review of subsidies and setting clear limits on duration of any new subsidy schemes. The Paper prescribes the strategy of cost recovery through user charges for 'non-merit' goods and services. And there is good scope for increasing user charges in areas such as industries, power, transport, irrigation, agriculture and education. It would be reasonable, says the White Paper, if we set a target of reducing subsidy rate for 'non-merit' subsidies from 90 per cent to 50 per cent in three years with a further goal of reducing it to 25 per cent in another two years.

The White Paper exposes the glaring flaws in the performance of the existing subsidy regions: (a) extreme leakage in the case of subsidy on final goods like food, (b) benefits of nearly half of fertiliser subsidy reach the producer/supplier rather than the farmer; and (c) a significant portion of subsidies in higher education is appropriated by the middle to high income groups, because of shortage of seats in that the seats are cleared by quality-based screening in the shape of entrance examinations, interviews and group discussions where the poorer sections are easily competed out.

What is the way out? Phased increase in user charges is the only solution. The current recovery rates, even for 'non-merit' services, are extremely low, just over 10 per cent for all India, with a slightly higher rate of 12 per cent for the Central Government and only 9.3 per cent for States. In other words, the subsidy rate for non-merit services for the Centre and States combined is nearly 90 per cent. If this rate of subsidy could be brought down to 50 per cent, then subsidies on non-merit goods/services would drop from 10.7 per cent of GDP to about 6 per cent. □

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The World

Leftist Victory in France

Sore with soaring unemployment and discontent in other sectors, the people of France threw overboard President Jacques Chirac's Conservatives to bring to the hustings the Leftist parties in the parliamentary elections in France when the results were out on June 2, 1997. The Socialist leader Mr. Lionel Jospin, the ex-economics professor, became the new icon of the French people; if the Left suffered a stunning setback in the 1993 National Assembly elections, it was now the turn of the Conservative coalition to bite the dust.

Mr. Lionel Jospin, who replaces Mr. Alain Juppe as the new Prime Minister of France, has constituted a Cabinet dominated by

presidential candidate, but lost to Mr. Jacques Chirac by millions of votes. Like Mr. Tony Blair, the new Prime Minister of Britain, Mr. Jospin too seeks to lend a fresh look to his Socialist Party.

Mr. Jospin's socialist platform has promised to reduce the working week from 39 to 35 hours by the year 2000 without loss of pay, as well as boost wages. He also wants to repeal the Conservatives' tough immigration laws aimed at keeping out clandestine foreign workers, mostly from north African countries. Like Mr. Chirac and Mr. Juppe, the new Prime Minister of France too went to France's most prestigious schools, including the *l'Ecole Nationale d'administration*, and lectured economics for eleven years.



French Socialist leader Lionel Jospin surrounded by supporters at the House of Latin America in Paris

women and Communists. During the election campaign, the Leftists led by Mr. Jospin made most of the Conservatives' failure to reduce the 12.8 per cent unemployment rate while Chirac focussed on free market reform and the austerity aimed at qualifying for the Euro, Europe's single currency planned for 1999.

Though uncharismatic and raw, compared to the Socialist Party's last leader, the late President Mitterand, the 59-year-old Mr. Jospin is known for his 'caring' and hard work, furbished by a clean image in contrast to the Conservatives, scarred by scandals and stymied by failure to provide more jobs. Though Mr. Jospin was the Socialist Party President for eight years in 1980s, his only government experience was his four-year tenure (1988-1992) as Education Minister under Mitterand. Mr. Jospin strode into the national limelight in 1995 when he beat out better known candidates to be the Socialists'

Communists have already asked for a quick hike in the minimum wages. One of the biggest revelations of the French elections was the way in which the French youth who bore the brunt of the rising unemployment, turned on Mr. Chirac.

The advent of new leadership in Britain and France indicates that Europe is slowly shifting towards the centre-left. Meanwhile, the European Commission has no scepticism over France joining the Euro just because of the change of the complexion of the new government. They recall that it was a socialist French government that had negotiated the Maastricht Treaty.

"With the defeat of the Gaullist alliance", says *The Times* of London, "France joins eight other EU States run by Left-wing parties or coalitions, including Socialists. Among the big EU six, only Germany and Spain are conservative-led".

How will the future shape up for France and its relations with Europe in the context of the new political equations with a Conservative President and Socialist Prime Minister? Both the Right and Left will have to make some tough decisions on joining the Euro, the common currency due to be launched in 1999. Since Mr. Jospin will be heading a coalition, the road ahead could be a bit bumpy. The

Golkar Party Wins in Indonesia

It was a victory of sorts that brought little cheer neither to the ruling party of President Suharto of Indonesia nor the disgruntled Opposition which felt that there were many lapses taken advantage of by the ruling party. Marred by one of the worst bouts of political violence, the ruling Golkar won a landslide, winning over 58.6 million of the 78.93 million votes counted, or about 74.34 per cent. Golkar's nearest rival, the United Development Party, won 18.04 million votes, or about 22.85 per cent.

The month-long election campaign saw deadly riots that killed around 300 people. Many foreign observers noted that the election system was flawed and wished it had been more representative.

Despite claims of economic reforms and growing foreign investments, the country is still plagued by poverty and striking regional imbalances. No doubt, the level of poverty has come down, but there is no denying that the amount of discontent is still growing. While parts of Java and Bali have stood to gain from industrialisation, development programmes and tourism, the glaring economic disparity is rampant in Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Irian Jaya and East Timor.

Yet another dark side of the present elections has been the mischievous way that a leading opposition figure, Ms. Megawati Sukarnoputri, was removed from the leadership of PDI and prevented from contesting the elections. All said and done, there would be little smooth sailing both for the government and the opposition, despite the clear verdict by the electorate.

Kabila in, Mobutu out

At long last nemesis overtook, albeit belatedly, one of the notorious surviving dictators of Africa—President Mr. Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, now in the twilight zone of his own life, presidency and patronage by Western powers like the U.S.A., France and Belgium. The story of Mobutu is also the shameless story of Western exploitation of the people of Africa who are bled white by the narrow interests of Economic Imperialism that props up discredited dictatorships; once these proteges, bloated to fiendish proportions and fed on dirty lucre, serve the purpose of those who pull the strings from Washington, Paris and

Brussels, they are unceremoniously dumped into the dungheap of history.

The ruthless Mobutu would have never imagined in the middle of sixties when he was pitchforked as the man of destiny in Congo by CIA that he would be hoist with

When the UN sought to investigate the ugly turn of events in the newly independent African country, the wily Mobutu released Lumumba into the hands of the Katanga rebels who murdered him—an infamous political assassination that shook freedom

lovers the world over. The then UN Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, who went to Congo in the wake of the bloody aftermath after freedom, was himself killed in an air crash. It was then widely known, subsequently confirmed by authoritative CIA sources, that Mobutu was the choice of CIA, imposed on the people of Zaire, for use against pro-socialist and pro-Soviet Lumumba and for use of the Congo territory for cold war operations against Angola.

by one man who siphoned out of the country a personal wealth of around \$ 4,000 million and his Western friends leaving the 45 million people the poorest in one of the richest countries. The government is bankrupt with a total of \$ 14 billion as foreign debt.

Be it Mobutu or Kabila, commercial self-interest makes no distinction between the devil and the possible do-gooder. Hundreds of American, European and white South African businessmen have descended on Lumubashi and Kinshasa to clinch deals with Kabila's henchmen. That is *realpolitik* when it comes to business..... It is business as usual. But will the benighted country show a new light for the impoverished millions ?

Russia and Chechnya Sign Peace Treaty

On May 12, 1997, Russia and Chechnya formally decided to bury the hatchet when both signed a peace treaty, normalising their relations after a two-year war that ended last year. The historic treaty was signed in the Kremlin by the Russian President Mr. Boris Yeltsin and the Chechen leader, Mr. Aslan Maskhadov at their first meeting since the ceasefire was negotiated eight months ago. "We have met to declare our firm intention to renounce forever the use of force or threat of force," said Mr. Yeltsin.

The Kremlin agreed to include a provision in the treaty that relations between Russia and Chechnya would henceforth be built in accordance with international law. This indirectly reinforces Chechnya's demand for full independence, but the peace accord put off all discussions on the political status of Chechnya until the year 2001.

Russia has been compelled to sign the treaty following the change of tactics of the diehard secessionists-cum-terrorists, who, convinced of the superiority of Russian arms and sheer numerical strength, carried the war as part of 'urban guerilla warfare' right into the heartland of Russia. The Chechen terrorists triggered two fatal bomb explosions at railway stations in Russia and kidnapped Russian journalists in the breakaway republic.

The peace accord commits both Russia and Chechnya to fight terrorism. Mr. Maskhadov too wants respite from terrorism to consolidate his position against local warlords who are itching to carry on the war with Russia. Russia has also promised economic aid to Chechnya, though the former's economic position too is not that sound.

The row between Russia and Chechnya began way back in 1991 immediately after the break-up of the Soviet Union. Under the leadership of Mr. Dzhokar Dudayev, a former Soviet Air Force General, Chechnya declared its own independence, setting off a civil war in the region. When threats, cajoling and sporadic military flare-ups could not subdue the breakaway Chechnya, a desperate Mr. Boris Yeltsin sent 40,000 Russian troops and tanks to Chechnya to



The new President of the Democratic Republic of Congo, Laurent Desire Kabila, takes the presidential oath of office in Kinshasa

his own petard thirty years later and meet his inevitable doom, reduced to a physical wreck, a political non-entity and an anachronism that would be compelled to settle for a hasty retreat from the land of his birth, or worse.

Mr. Mobutu's doomsday came on May 18, 1997 when Mr. Laurent Desire Kabila, and his rebels belonging to the Alliance of Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Congo-Zaire hoisted their victory flag at the end of Zaire's seven-month-old civil war. Kabila declared himself to be the head of the State of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. (Africa's third largest nation was called Congo in 1960 when it got freedom from Belgium, but Mobutu gave it the name of Zaire in 1971.)

Mr. Kabila, whose revolt spread like a forest conflagration from October 1996 over the issue of Zairean nationality for the ethnic Tutsus, has pledged a Constituent Assembly within 60 days to work out a new transitional constitution.

Meanwhile, the ousted Mobutu and his family have sought sanctuary in a friendly African country.

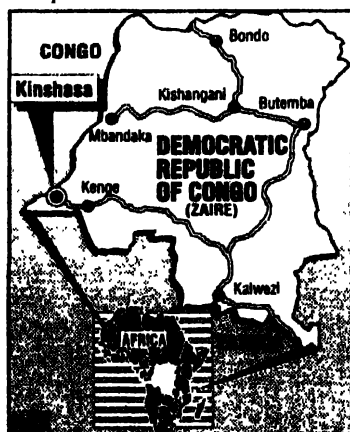
Mobutu has gone the way of all dictators before, hated by his people, abandoned by his patrons and when the odds are totally tilted against him, taking to self-exile.

Zaire, known as Belgian Congo, became an independent State on January 30, 1960, with Mr. Kasavubu as its first President and Mr. Patrice Lumumba as its first Prime Minister. In July 1960, there was an uprising in Katanga, the richer province of Zaire under the leadership of Mr. Moise Tshombe. In the political fallout Lumumba was deposed and Kasavubu's newly appointed Army Chief Mr. Joseph Mobutu captured Lumumba and got him thrown behind bars.

The *Financial Times* would have us believe that Mr. Mobutu accumulated a fortune that reached \$ 4 billion in the mid 1980s.

History has turned full circle with Mr. Kabila who was a junior member working with Mr. Lumumba in the 1960's riding to power in May 1997, dispensing poetic justice three agonising decades later.

Mr. Kabila's determined march to the seat of power has had the full backing of Uganda and the Tutsu regime in Rwanda and he is alleged to have looked away when there was the frightening Hutu massacre in eastern Zaire. Will Mr. Kabila be yet another despot or will he settle down with all sincerity to stamp out corruption and rejuvenate the shattered economy and administration ? Will the poor and exploited people of Congo who have savoured the victory of war, taste the fruits of peace ?



Congo shares a common border with as many as nine countries and is regarded as one of the potentially richest countries in the world. Its greatest tragedy has been its fabulous wealth which has been plundered

quell the secessionist movement. The appalling civilian casualties that the brutal war inflicted on Chechnya drew the ire of both the U.S.A. and Europe. Mr. Yeltsin was sharply criticised even by the Russian Parliament and the military for his foolhardy military misadventure.

Russia Signs NATO pact

The exigencies of *realpolitik* have left the Russians, more particularly, its President Mr. Boris Yeltsin, with no option but to acquiesce in, his frequent protestations against NATO's eastern expansion notwithstanding. He aired his feelings at the Helsinki meet and on other occasions too, and when he signed the historic NATO pact in the presence of the President of the U.S.A., the European leaders and the Secretary



President Clinton (Left) and President Jacques Chirac of France applaud as Russian President Boris Yeltsin signs the NATO Treaty

General of NATO at the Elysee Palace in Paris on May 27, 1997, he was doing but the inevitable. In fact, he surprised the other powers by his indiscreet and misconstrued and indulgent remark that "All those weapons that are aimed at countries present here are going to have their warheads removed." Later senior military officials clarified the Russian President's impromptu remark as meaning that he would take the nuclear weapons off combat duty, with no reference to removing warheads.

Russia knows that it needs the help of the West in rebuilding its economy. On May 14, 1997 just two days after Russia agreed to sign the NATO Pact, the IMF released the much awaited \$ 696.7 million instalment of a three-year \$ 10 billion credit to Russia. Mr. Bill Clinton also seems to have agreed to get Russia admitted to organisations like WTO and OECD. Mr. Yeltsin knows that he wouldn't be spared by his detractors at home, but he can't shirk the responsibility of revitalising his country's economy and safeguarding its basic interests. He knows that he can be a mute spectator as NATO draws into its fold one country after another that once formed part of the Soviet sphere of influence—Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic now and after a while the former Soviet republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

Russia's signing the NATO Pact could be hailed as the *de jure* end of the cold war. But there also emerges a new combine growing in strength day by day—the United States of Europe. What will it mean to a unipolar world?

Coup in Sierra Leone

The west African state of Sierra Leone saw yet another coup, the third in five years, when an obscure Major Johnny Paul Koroma ousted the elected regime of President Mr. Ahmad Tejan Kabbah. The coup leader proclaimed himself as the new head of state in what he called the chairman of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC), the name given to the group of soldiers who seized power on May 25, 1997. He claimed that the military takeover was necessitated by what

he called "the disintegration of Sierra Leone into factional politics". Accompanied by the Nigerian peace-keeping troops who were guarding his Presidency in Freetown, the Capital of Sierra Leone, the deposed President sought sanctuary in Conakry, capital of the neighbouring Guinea.

As mayhem, anarchy, arson, loot and killing overtook Freetown and other places in Sierra Leone, US Marines landed by helicopter to evacuate Americans caught in the coup. Meanwhile, Nigeria reserved its option to use force to restore President Mr. Ahmad Tejan Kabbah.

The clashes between Nigerian troops originally stationed in Freetown to protect the Presidency and the coup soldiers that began from the day of military takeover snowballed on June 2, 1997 when Nigerian gunboats pounded Freetown's west end, the military headquarters of the coup leaders. Meanwhile, the coup leader, Major Johnny Paul Koroma formed his own council dominated by soldiers and several members of the Revolutionary United Front rebel army which waged a five-year civil war against the government.

As the mutineers were consolidating their position, talks were on in Freetown to hammer out a peaceful settlement, with African, European diplomats and representatives of mutiny leader participating. One suggestion was that Mr. Kabbah's return to power in exchange for leniency for the coup leaders. The coup leader is facing rough weather: diplomatic pressure to buckle in, tailing which he has to face the threat of military pressure from Nigeria, Ghana and Guinea which have poured more than 1,500 troops into Sierra Leone.

Like most of the other African countries Sierra Leone has been a rich country (in terms of its natural resources) inhabited by poor people, thanks to exploitation under colonial powers and political instability. It became fully independent from the British crown in 1971 and a referendum in 1978 led to one-party rule. In 1984 and 1985 there were agitations that resulted in the introduction of multi-party elections. In April 1992, the ruler Momoh was ousted in



a coup that brought to power Captain Valentine Strasser. The rebel army, the Revolutionary United Front, mentioned already, has been creating problems for the elected government.

A New Link between SAARC and ASEAN

India, Thailand, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka sharing a coastline on the Bay of Bengal formed a regional trade group in Bangkok on June 6, 1997 to promote greater economic co-operation. Despite its poor human rights record, Myanmar is also likely to join this group within a year.

Though trade among these four countries is a measly \$ 1 billion, but with a joint population of over 1.3 billion, there is a distinct possibility of a boom if all goes well. For the time being, Myanmar has been accorded a "dialogue" status. Myanmar's military regime pulled off a diplomatic coup early in June 1997 when it got the green signal to enter the ASEAN despite protests by U.S.A. over the treatment given to the Nobel Prize winner Aung San Suu Kyi.

The newly formed trade group is proud of citing the success of the economic reforms initiated by India.

The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific will advise the group on co-operation projects in areas such as tourism, trade, investment and infrastructure. The new regional group will act as a bridge between ASEAN of which Thailand is a key member, and SAARC which includes India, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh.

What is called BIST-EC trade group will have its headquarters in Bangkok and will rotate annual ministerial-level meetings in all four countries. Among the projects on the anvil are a regional airline owned by all four governments to service smaller destinations and a tourist circuit covering the Buddhist sites in the four countries. □

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World Press—Important Topics

Iran's Protest Vote

A stunning protest vote of 69.7 per cent of the 29.7 million votes, cast by the Iranian electorate in favour of a moderate cleric, Mr. Mohammad Khatami, has taken many experts by surprise. In the June 2, 1997 issue, *TIME*, published from New York, probes the causes behind such a massive support for Mr. Khatami and the challenges that he has to face when he takes charge of the presidency from Mr. Ali Akbar Rafsanjani.



Many believed the election results were preordained, if not precooked. For months it had been a foregone conclusion that the next President of Iran would be Ali Akbar Nateq Noori, the Speaker of the Iranian parliament, a staunch conservative backed by the country's most powerful political machine. He even had the implicit support of Iran's Supreme Leader, the Ayatullah Ali Khamenei, successor of the Ayatullah Khomeini.

But something was happening that Iran had never seen before. It was exemplified in Fadiyan Islam, one of south Tehran's poorest neighborhoods and a former bedrock of support for Khomeini. Thousands of ecstatic Iranians overflowed into the dusty streets shouting, "Khatami! Khatami! You're the hope!" as they rushed toward a 54-year-old black-turbaned cleric, nearly crushing him as he mounted a podium inside a mosque....

Nateq-Noori was the candidate of a militant Islamic front combining the conservative mullahs of the holy city of Qum and the middle-class traders of the Tehran bazaar. A former Khomeini bodyguard, he had become a top police official, then head of the conservative-controlled National Assembly. His campaign slogan was an oath of absolute loyalty to the mullahs' supreme rule. Khatami, on the other hand, is a liberal theologian, a politician who speaks of freedom, a family man with an avuncular grin and a scholar

who has worked in the West and is said to be at home in English, German and Arabic. That's quite a contrast to the severe and sober ayatullahs who have governed since the 1979 Islamic revolution....

Khatami has a tough job ahead in running a country of 70 million people. Iran's problems are immense, despite oil exports of \$19 billion last year. Unemployment stands at perhaps 20%. Riots have flared as authorities have tried to cope with a huge foreign debt and high inflation, now 25%. One of the world's highest birthrates means two-thirds of Iranians are under 25. Since the revolution, per capita annual income has fallen from \$1,200 to \$800.

Khatami's biggest challenge, however, will be managing the regime. The President's powers are subject to limits. Reflecting the political chaos of revolutionary days, Iran's system is a jumble of conflicting and confusing centers of power. This looseness is what enables Iranians to have semi-free elections, but it also gives cover to the regime's extremist elements. Many Iranians fear that the system may ultimately paralyze Khatami. He calls himself an independent, although he is a member of a clerical group aligned with leftists, including those who held American diplomats hostage for 444 days in 1979-81. Khatami's advisers say he hopes to benefit from a partnership with outgoing President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, who will remain a major influence as head of the Expediency Council, which advises the Supreme Leader.

The Millennium Bug

Computers play a pivotal role in the life of the modern man. In India, though computers do not have such a staggering influence as they have in Europe and

America; even then she would also have to face the Year 2000 Problem. In the fifties, when the first-generation computers were being programmed, to save precious byte of computer storage, the first two numbers of a date (say, 1951 was abbreviated to "51") was dropped. As the clock ticks towards the 21st century, the June 2, 1997 issue of *NEWSWEEK*, published from New York, brings forth the ramifications of the year 2000 Problem, or what has been coined as the Millennium Bug.

...This digital relic from the days when every byte of computer storage was supposed to have been long gone by now, but the practice became standard. While any idiot familiar with the situation could figure out that the world's computers were on a collision course with the millennium, no one wanted to be the one to bring it up to management. And, really, which executive would welcome a message from nerddom that a few million bucks would be required to fix some obscure problem that wouldn't show up for several years?

So only now, as the centennial countdown begins, are we learning that the digit-dropping trick has changed from clever to catastrophic. Because virtually all the mainframe computers that keep the world humming are riddled with software that refuses to recognize that when 1999 runs out, the year 2000 follows. When that date arrives, the computers are going to get very confused (PCs aren't as affected; sidebar.) So that seemingly innocuous trick now affects everything from ATMs to weapons systems. Virtually every government, state and municipality, as well as every large, midsize and small business in the world, is going to have to deal with this—in fact, if they haven't started already it's just about too late. Fixing the problem requires painstaking work. The bill for all



this? Gartner Group estimates it could go as high as \$600 billion. That amount could easily fund a year's worth of all US educational costs, preschool through grad school. It's Bill Gates times 30 !...

It's tough out there on the front lines of Y2K. And in less than a thousand days, it might be tough everywhere. "There are two kinds of people," says Nigel Martin-Jones of Data Dimensions. "Those who aren't working on it and aren't worried, and those who are working on it and are terrified."

Tick, tick, tick, tick, tick.

Mobutu's Reign Ends

The larcenous rule of 32 long years of Mr. Mobutu Sese Seko over Zaire has finally come to an end. He fled the country just before Mr. Laurent Kabila's rebel forces captured Kinshasa. Kabila has declared himself President of Zaire, which he has renamed as the Democratic Republic of Congo. In the May 26, 1997 issue, *TIME*, published from New York, enumerates the rise of Kabila over a Mobutu regime that had plundered Zaire for over three decades.

Kabila's ascension to the leadership of Zaire, a nation of 45 million people, the size of Western



Europe and rich in diamonds, gold, cobalt and copper, came with stunning speed. Mobutu's ouster was the culmination of a seven-month military campaign that began as an uprising among Tutsi tribesmen in south-eastern Zaire after they were ordered expelled from the country. With backing from the anti-Mobutu governments of Uganda, Rwanda and Angola, Kabila took control of and expanded the rebel movement, sweeping east to west across the vast Central African nation almost without opposition until he was camped on the doorstep of Kinshasa...

Before he began his remarkable military campaign, Kabila had been dismissed as what a Clinton Administration official called a "bar revolutionary," who spent most of his time drinking in taverns far from the front or negotiating shady gold and diamond deals. A former Marxist who once held a group of Americans hostage, Kabila is still considered ideologically suspect in Washington. While he is reported to have restored law and order and welcomed foreign investment to the areas he has conquered, he has also begun "social re-education" programs. And so far, US analysts say, he has shown a worrisome antipathy to elections and political parties other than his own.

Whatever his program, Kabila could not be worse than Mobutu, who reduced a nation that should be among the richest in Africa to utter penury. Meanwhile, Mobutu and his cronies looted the treasury of billions of dollars. In addition to his many secret bank accounts, Mobutu owns nine villas in Belgium, an estate on the French Riviera and an apartment in Paris; property in Johannesburg, Dakar, Abidjan and Morocco; a coffee plantation in Brazil; and, in the cellars of his estate in Portugal, 14,000 bottles of past-its-prime wine from 1930, the year of his birth....

In welcoming Kabila, will Zaire be trading one corrupt despot for another? No one is sure. "The jury is still out on Kabila" says Richardson (American Ambassador to the UN). "But he has potential, so we should give him a chance."

Nigerian Troops in Sierra Leone

Mr. Ahmad Tejan Kabbah, who was elected President of Sierra Leone in March 1996, was overthrown by a junior military officers' coup, recently, and has taken refuge in Guinea. The organisers of the coup have 'appointed' Major Johnny

Paul Koromah as the new Head of State of the west African nation. The *INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE* of May 30, 1997, published from Hong Kong, analyses the coup in Sierra Leone and the response of Nigeria to it.

Setting the stage for a possible test of military strength, hundreds of heavily armed Nigerian troops began taking up strategic positions on

Thursday (May 29, 1997) around the Sierra Leonean capital, Freetown, to back demands that leaders of a military coup in that country restore power to the elected president. Officially, the Nigerian troops, who have been arriving by ship and airplane from neighboring Liberia, where they serve in a regional peacekeeping force, are being deployed to help restore law and order....

Setting the stage for a period of strict international isolation, the Sierra Leone coup was roundly condemned throughout this region, and was rapidly denounced by the United Nations Security Council, the United States, France, and the European Union, which is a major source of aid to Sierra Leone, the world's second-poorest country, by some estimates.

If the Western reaction to the coup was predictable, the reaction of Nigeria, and much of the rest of the region, to the Sierra Leone

coup marks a major departure from the post-independence history of West Africa, in which military coups have been common, and regional and international efforts to reverse or condemn them rare and ineffectual....

Diplomats say that Nigeria is under strong internal and international pressure to end a long period of corrupt military rule. Restoring a democratically elected government in Sierra Leone might help ease the international isolation faced by the Nigerian leader, General Sani Abacha.

"This may be a case where Nigeria's interests and the interests of the region coincide neatly," said one Western diplomat. "Putting down a coup like this could be a very positive example of Nigeria using its might responsibly. From General Abacha's perspective, the prestige from that can't hurt at home or abroad."

Asian Sweep

The 50th Cannes Film Festival heralded the coming of age of the Asian Cinema. Asia had its Akira Kurosawa, and the Satyajit Ray who earned numerous laurels with their directorial ventures, but never had the Asians hogged the limelight at the Grand Palais auditorium at Cannes as they did this year. The June 2, 1997 issue of *TIME* lauds the coming of age of the Asian cinema.

...When Kiarostami was announced as a *Palme d'Or* co-winner for his film *The Taste of Cherry*, he didn't give thanks to Allah or the Ayatollah. Instead, he raised his gold-fringed statuette, beamed a celebrity grin and said, in perfect American English, "Unbelievable!"

There were few such savory moments in this golden-anniversary Cannes, and except for Kiarostami's serenely beautiful film, those moments were mostly offscreen. Off-screen, but on the stage of the Grand Palais auditorium, where 28 surviving winners of the *Palme d'Or* gathered in one of the greatest and most moving arrays of world filmmaking talent ever assembled. Waves of ecstasy lapped at their feet for 10 minutes....

By definition and default, this Festival was a celebration of cinema's past. The halls were lined with posters of previous prize winners; more than a dozen books reflected on the history of this glamorous, contentious Riviera showcase. You couldn't walk into a hotel without bumping into a Hollywood star: Travolta, Stallone and De Niro, Robin Williams, Bruce Willis and Demi Moore. But even they carried the baggage of our movie memories. The Festival's most exemplary star—because he is the strangest, the sweetest, the scariest and most self-destructive—was Michael Jackson, in town to promote an oddly mesmerizing 40-minute film in which he plays all the important roles, from a cranky middle-aged white man to the spookily white-faced Michael. The movie was called *Ghosts*; that word will be the 50th Festival's defining epithet and epitaph....



In a sluggish year for new product, the Asians dominated Cannes as never before. They took both slots in a shared *Palme d'Or*; there

Kurosami was joined by Japan's Shohei Imamura, whose first film in eight years, *The Eel*, was a tale of a middle-class murderer's regeneration that verged between the stately and the ludicrous. Hong Kong's Wong Kar-wai won the *Mise-en-scene* (best director) prize for *Happy Together*, his dazzling, vexing story of two men whose love makes them miserable. And the *Camera d'Or* (best first feature) went to Naomi Kawase for *Suzaku*, a minimalist epic about a Japanese village torn apart by isolation, depression and a touch of incest. Even the *Screenplay* award, to James Schamus for the US-made family drama *The Ice Storm*, represented a sideways genuflection to that film's Taiwan-born director, Ang Lee.

So Cannes' golden anniversary turned into a celebration of what has been clear for years: that Asians have cornered the art-movie market.

NATO Pact Spawns New Era

The signing of the historic charter by Mr. Boris Yeltsin with 16 NATO allies on



May 27, 1997 has formally heralded the end of the Cold War Era. Lauding the signing, *USA TODAY* of May 28, 1997, enumerates the reactions of world leaders to this "historical" pact.

On a day as brilliant as only spring in Paris can be, leaders of NATO and Russia on Tuesday (May 27, 1997) signed what amounts to an armistice, a formal acknowledgement that 50 years of Cold War has ended and a peaceful and democratic Europe is a dream no more.

For President Clinton, the signing of the charter, a document that paves the way for NATO expansion later this year, marked one of the singular days of his presidency.

Yet throughout a day of pomp and circumstance at the historic Elysee Palace, there was also an underlying sense that this charter is a preliminary step in a process fraught with dangers and uncertainty.

NATO leaders must set "our gaze to the next century," NATO Secretary General Javier Solana said in remarks preceding the signing.

"The end remains open and depends on us, on our imagination... and ability to trust each other," he said. "The task ahead is clear—to give life to this document." For Clinton, the signing of the charter is a remarkable accomplishment and a realization of one of his most treasured foreign policy goals.

The charter, hammered out by Solana in excruciating negotiations with Russian officials, gives Russian President Boris Yeltsin the political breathing room he needed to put a positive spin on NATO expansion. The compromise yields no authority to Russia, which has no veto over any NATO action, nor is it legally binding. But NATO has assured Russia that it has no intentions, at least at the present time, of stationing nuclear weapons or large troop deployments on the soil of new NATO members.

The charter also creates a new NATO-Russia advisory council, though the deliberations of that council have no binding effect on any action the Western defense alliance might choose to take.

Despite the self-congratulatory speeches all the assembled leaders made, however, Russia's difficulties in swallowing a NATO expanded to the edge of its Western border remain unswayed.

Yeltsin was much more conciliatory in his remarks than he has been in the weeks since the charter has been signed, but he still reiterated that Russia remains opposed to NATO expansion.

Yeltsin praised the accord as a "victory for reason." But he again demonstrated his sometimes unnerving unpredictability by unexpectedly announcing that Russian nuclear weapons aimed at NATO countries would have their warheads removed.

Still, Monday's pageantry signaled another remarkable stepping stone in a security transformation of a world dangerously split between two nuclear superpowers less than a decade ago.

Most Competitive Economy

The World Economic Forum based at Geneva in its survey looking for the world's "most competitive economies" has ranked Singapore for the crown of the world's most competitive economy piping Hong Kong for the second year running. The June 5, 1997 issue of the *FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW* elaborates on the survey that was led by Frederick Hu, and presents the diverse views of economists on its worth.

...Singaporeans should hold the champagne for a moment and consider: Is such a league table worth the paper it's printed on? Absolutely, says economist Jeffrey Sachs, director of the Harvard Institute for International Development and the chief adviser on the report. The results "convey serious, real information about growth potential and actual growth performance" of 53 countries, he says.

Not really, says Columbia University's Jagdish Bhagwati. He argues that the whole exercise "borders on pseudo-science," a view supported by some other economists. They say the methodology used to compile the WEF ranking is faulty and too simplistic to produce results of use to policymakers.

The main point that critics of the WEF index make is that it is not useful lumping together such disparate economies as China, Russia and



LION ROARS AHEAD

Singapore leads the league of world's most competitive economies

1	Singapore
2	Hong Kong
3	United States
4	Canada
5	New Zealand
6	Switzerland
7	Britain
8	Taiwan
9	Malaysia
10	Norway
14	Japan
15	Indonesia
18	Thailand
21	Korea
29	China
34	Philippines
45	India
49	Vietnam

the US. Part of the reason is the age-old problem of trying to develop a single theory that fits all types. The larger your sample size, the looser the fit. This is a basic problem with the WEF approach, says T.N. Srinivasan, director of the Economic Growth Centre at Yale University. One country could earn a high score for the openness of its economy and a low score for the quality of its government. Another might have a super-efficient government and a closed economy. Yet both may end up with the same overall score, even though the economies are totally different, he says. □



How to Write and Speak Simple and Powerful English

Dear friend,
My name is Raj Bapna. I invite you to read this page about my new research-based powerful course "Bapna's English Course".

You can use this easy course to learn quickly how to write and speak simple, correct, and powerful English.

Free Sample of What You Will Learn

Let me teach you how to correctly use will/shall. We call it **Bapna's Will/Share Rule**. This rule has two parts.

For speaking always use **WILL**. During my 4 years in USA, I never heard anyone use **SHALL**.

For writing and for exams, use 'LL like I'll, you'll, he'll, she'll, they'll. This is a short-cut. In this way, your sentences will always be correct.

Unique Course

Please note that my course is not at all like Rapidex™ or other books/courses. I showed you the use of will/shall so easily and quickly. The other books may take up to 10 pages to teach it and so it takes you many days to learn to use will/shall correctly. Do you fully realize now that my course really unique and different?

Bapna's Will/Share Rule and other material in this course cannot be copied by other books/courses because this material is based on our research, and we own the copyright and trademarks.

Who Will Greatly Benefit

This course is not for those who studied in English medium. It is for you if you studied in non-English medium. You can greatly benefit:

- If you can understand English when others speak, but you are not sure of correct way to write or speak English. Or, if you sometimes make mistakes or get confused when speaking English.
- If you have used grammar or spoken English books to learn English, but did not get success.
- If you are a student, teacher, professor, doctor, CA, ICWA, CS, MBA, engineer, technician, scientist, musician, secretary, phone operator, bank officer, clerk, businessman.
- If you are highly motivated to learn simple and powerful English easily and quickly.

I Was Weak In English

I was born in Rajasthan where people are weak in English. I studied in government non-English medium schools. So, I was also weak in English.

On my way to Pilani to join B.E., at Chirawa railway station, I met one P.V. Reddy from Andhra Pradesh who was also going to Pilani to join B.E.

I started speaking in Hindi. Mr. Reddy said "I do not know Hindi". It was a surprise and shock for me that someone did not know Hindi. I had never talked in English before and I was not confident of talking in English. So, I said "I do not know English".

My Struggle to Learn English

In Pilani, in the first semester I was a topper with 10 out of 10 grade points, but I was not confident in English. So, I worried about my weak English.

I bought many books, guides, dictionaries, newspapers. I took one month to read my first novel, R.K. Narayan's "The Guide" because I had to search so many words in the dictionary.

I worked hard, but improvement was very slow. I even thought of dropping one semester, sitting at home, and learning only English. That time I used to think "Why is there no research-based course to teach good simple English for non-English medium people like myself?"

My Dream Comes True

I continued to work hard. And finally I got success in America. I improved English and became a successful engineer/author there. Then I returned to India. Today, I am happy to offer you this course in English—my second dream has come true.

My first dream was to teach students "how to study and how to use more mind power" to get success in exams and competitions. That course has changed thousands and thousands of lives in the last few years. I am more proud of my research and

contributions in India than my success in USA.

Our New Research

In English, there are many ways to say anything. Some ways are easy and some are difficult and confusing. We did research to find which are easy ways and which are difficult ways for people from non-English medium. In this process, we also discovered that some of the world's best magazines and books use the simple ways of writing English. This was an unexpected surprise for our research team.

For example, we found that part of Reader's Digest uses simple way of writing. (Because that magazine is for English speaking countries, some of the vocabulary is difficult for non-English people.) Similarly, many advertisements use simple English because it is powerful. (Remember that companies pay lakhs of rupees to develop advertisements.)

We developed this new course only for people from non-English medium schools like you.

Author's Bio-Data

- B.E., BITS Pilani, M.Tech, IIT Kharagpur, NTSE scholar, Rank 5 Raj School Board.
- World-famous author. I published 3 computer books in USA including a best selling book **MS-DOS Masters** costing \$27.95.
- Expert: Computers, Mind Power, Study Techniques.
- My first job as an engineer paid only Rs 1000 per MONTH. Just 7 years later, I earned 50 dollars per HOUR in USA as computer expert.
- At the peak of success, I returned to India to do something in our own country. Now, I spend my full time as a scientist to do mind power research.
- I also learnt French, Sanskrit, Karate, Breaking wooden board by hand, many Meditations, etc.
- Was a member of **Society for Accelerated Learning & Teaching, USA**.



MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

Use my English course for 31 days and if your English does not improve greatly, simply send it back on 32nd day by Regd Post A/D. And I will send your money (minus Rs 40 processing charge). You be the judge, no questions asked.

Ask yourself: Why is this the only English course offering money back guarantee? Why others do not offer guarantee?

Easy to Learn 5 Parts

If you can understand this article, you can surely understand my course. And greatly benefit from it. Our belief and experience show that teaching English through simple English is better than teaching to translate. Why? Because it helps students to learn to think in English.

The complete course has 5 parts for easy learning.

- Part 1** Essential English
- Part 2** Important and Helpful Usage
- Part 3** How to Write in a Powerful, Effective, and Result-Oriented Way
- Part 4** Advanced Topics
- Part 5** Mini Spelling Dictionary

Part 3 is so easy and powerful that, it is worth more than the full price for the complete course.

Some of the topics in the course are: • Two short-cuts to powerful English • Learn to use these helpful words • How to write letters • How to enhance meaning • How to remember spellings and increase vocabulary • Common usage • etc.

Benefit from My Mind Power Expertise

You may know that I am an expert in the fields of Mind Power, Study Techniques, and Computers. I have used this knowledge to make the English course easy to learn and easy to remember for you.

You begin to improve on the very first day you get this course. You learn simple and powerful English in two steps:

Step 1: Study for 1 hour per day. You can complete it in 25 to 40 days.

Step 2: For the next 2 months, revise it for 2 hours per week. After that, for the next 2 months,

revise it for 1 hour per week. In this way, your improvement will become permanent.

Pocket Cards for Faster Learning

Keep them in your pocket to revise in school, in college, in bus, in park, in playground, etc. So, you use the time which other people waste. No other course gives you such useful pocket cards.

Improve Fluency

Being fluent means that you can say anything in English in flow without hesitation. Some people judge you from how fluent you are in English. To be fluent, you need to (1) be able to say almost anything in English (2) be sure that your sentence is correct.

This course will improve your fluency in both these ways. Remember, fluency helps you to get better job or faster promotion, and to speak confidently at parties or with friends.

Proof of Success

- Before joining your course I could understand English but I could not speak English. Now, I can speak powerful English. — Sonia Singh, Patna, Bihar
- In the past, I was not good at writing as well as speaking English. Using your course, I am able to write simple and better English without mistake and I can speak English with others without any hesitation. I completed your course in 27 days. — V.H. Parthash, Ahmednagar, MS
- Good and unique course. I was average in English. Now I can write letters in simple English. — Akula Sri vas, AP
- I want to thank you for this valuable English course. Now I can write & speak English much better than before. — Bhavsar Anurag M, Nalk, MS

Helpful for Students

If a student can learn to write simple but correct English, he can avoid many common mistakes.

In exams, teachers give marks for correct usage/answers and deduct marks for mistakes. This course will help you to avoid mistakes and get more marks. In this way, my course will help you build foundation in English for school/college exams and also for IAS, State Administrative Services, MBA, GRE, TOEFL, Clerk, Bank PO, etc.

For You and Your Family

Just take my English course in your hands. It will surprise you as to how light weight it is. But, use it for just one hour and you will automatically know that my course is worth its weight in gold. Why? Because it can help you and your family to learn simple and powerful English quickly and easily.

I believe that, for people who did not study in English medium and who want to learn simple & powerful English easily in 1 to 2 months, my English course is the best available at any price.

You Decide ...

Are you highly motivated to learn English quickly in easy way? If your answer is yes, then you should order this new unique course today on the money back basis, without any risk to you.

How to Order (Not sold in shops)

If you send your order this month, the discount price is very low at Rs 245 only. (Normal price is Rs 360, so you save Rs 115 with guarantee if you order this month.)

If you are a student, I strongly suggest you also order our **Mind Power Study Techniques course and Memory & Concentration cassette & Mind Power Music book**.

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★ Indian Air Force ★ Ceramic Technology ★ Art And Fashion ★ Miscellaneous

MANAGEMENT

The Department of Business Management & Entrepreneurship, Dr. R.M.L. Avadh University, Faizabad-224 001 has invited applications for admission to its Two-Year Full-Time MBA Programme for the session 1997-98.

The admission will be made on the basis of MAT Score, Group Discussion and Interview. The Entrance Test will be conducted by AIMA-CME, New Delhi on September 14, 1997.

Graduates in any discipline with a minimum of 50 per cent marks in aggregate (and 45% for OBC/SC/ST candidates) can apply for admission.

Application Forms can be obtained in person from the bank counter of the University on payment of Rs. 200 from June 16 to August 12, 1997. Requests for Application Form, to be sent by post, should be made to the Head of the Department, accompanied by a demand draft of Rs. 200 favouring Finance University. Forms can be obtained from the office of the AIMA-CME, Management House, 14th Institutional Area, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-3.

While MAT Bulletin may be obtained from AIMA-CME on payment of Rs. 300 or by sending a demand draft of Rs. 325 in favour of AIMA-CME payable at New Delhi from second week of June 1997. Filled in MAT Registration Form should reach AIMA as per instructions contained in the Bulletin.

Last Date for Submission of Applications : August 19, 1997.

The Integrated Academy of Management and Technology, R-9/223, Rajnagar, Ghaziabad-201002 has invited applications from eligible candidates for the Two-Year Postgraduate Diploma in Management (PGDM).

The candidate should possess a Bachelor's degree or its equivalent. Candidates appearing in the final examination for the Bachelor's degree can also apply.

Admission to PGDM will be strictly through a Written Test (to be conducted in the Academy premises on July 20, 1997) followed by Group Discussion and Interview.

Brochure and Application Form can be obtained in person on payment of Rs. 400 from the Academy counter or from AIMA. Requests by post/courier should accompany a demand draft favouring "Integrated Academy of Management and Technology" for Rs. 450, payable at Ghaziabad/Delhi.

Last Date for Submission of Applications : July 14, 1997.

The Federation of Productivity Councils of Tamil Nadu (FEPOT) has invited

applications for admission to the following courses :

(i) One-Year Correspondence cum Contact Module Programme in Quality Management in collaboration with NCQM, Mumbai;

(ii) Six-Month Certificate Course on ISO 9000 including TQC (revised July 1994) (correspondence module);

(iii) Six-Month Certificate Course on Statistical Quality Control Techniques (correspondence module);

(iv) Six-Month Certificate Course on Business Process Re-Engineering Techniques, (correspondence module);

(v) Six-Month office management (correspondence module).

Candidate should have Diploma/Degree in Engineering/Technology or equivalent; or any degree in Science with Industrial experience of at least one year. Commerce graduates may apply for courses (ii) to (v).

Prospectus and Application Form can be obtained by sending a demand draft of Rs. 60 in favour of FEPOT, payable at Coimbatore, indicating specific course.

Please apply for Prospectus for each course separately to Joint Secretary, FEPOT Secretariat, 308, Vaibhav Royal Buildings, Opposite CMC Hospital, Trichy Road, Coimbatore-641018, Tamil Nadu.

Last Date for Submission of Applications : July 15, 1997.

COMPUTERS

The Centre for Electronics Design & Technology of India has invited applications for its Advanced Diploma in Software Technology.

The Diploma comprises of exhaustive modules on : (1) Programming in 'C', (2) Object Oriented Programme using C++, (3) Advanced Unix, (4) Programming in Visual C++, (5) Visual Basic, (6) Digital Multimedia, (7) RDBMS using Oracle, (8) Power Builder, (9) Computer Networking and (10) Project Work.

Candidate should have a Diploma or a Degree in Computer Science/MCA/B.E. with experience in one computer language. Final year students may also apply. Course commences on July 28, 1997. The first instalment fee of Rs. 7,500 has to be paid with the application.

For admission, application may be sent on plain paper stating the course applied for, mailing address, educational qualification, practical experience along with a demand draft for the applicable fee drawn in favour of Director, CEDT, payable at Chandigarh and addressed to the Training Co-ordinator, CEDT, P.O. Box No. 10, A-34, Phase VIII, Industrial Area, Mohali (Near Chandigarh)-160059.

Last Date for Submission of Applications June 30, 1997.

ENGINEERING

The Indian Navy has invited application for admission to the Naval College of Engineering, Lonavla (Pune). The college prepares officers to make a career in Marine, Electrical/Electronics/Aeronautical Engineering or in Naval Architecture cadre of the Indian Navy.

Unmarried male Indian citizens born between December 2, 1978 and July 1, 1981 and who have passed 10+2, or its equivalent from any university/board with at least 70% aggregate marks in Physics, Chemistry Mathematics (PCM) and at least 50% marks in English either in Class X or Class XII are eligible to apply.

Short-listed candidates will be called for a Services Selection Board (SSB) interview at Bangalore or Bhopal, followed by a Medical Examination. On the first day of the interview, candidates will have to undergo an Intelligence Test. The course is scheduled to be held in December, 1997. For complete details regarding the selection and also application format, candidates are advised to refer to the *Employment News* of May 24, 1997.

Last Date for Submission of Applications July 6, 1997.

The Directorate-General, Border Security Force, Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs (Personal Directorate), (Staff Section) has invited applications from female and male Indian citizens to appointment to Group 'B' Gazetted post of Assistant Engineer/Assistant Commandant (Civil) in Border Security Force. The posts though temporary, are likely to continue. On joining Border Security Force, a candidate shall be governed by the BSF Act and Rules as applicable to BSF personnel and as amended from time to time. Selected candidates shall be liable to serve anywhere in the Union of India as well as outside India. Total vacancies are two, one for the General category and one for Scheduled Tribe category. The vacancies are, however subject to change.

The eligibility criterion is : A candidate must have attained the age of 20 years and must not have attained the age of 25 years on August 1, 1997, i.e. he must have been born not earlier than August 1, 1972 and not later than August 1, 1997. The upper age limit is relaxable by 5 years for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe category candidate and 3 years for Other Backward Classes. In case of Government servants, the age relaxation is up to five years in accordance with the instructions issued by

the Central Government. The candidate must be a B.E. degree holder in Civil Engineering from a recognised university or its equivalent. Selection will be on the basis of a Written Examination, Interview (Personality Test), and Medical Examination.

Applications should be sent to Assistant Director (Staff), Directorate-General, Border Security Force, Block No. 10, Kendriya Karyalaya Parisar, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003.

For complete details including application format, candidates are advised to refer to the *Employment News* of May 31, 1997.

Last Date for Submission of Applications : June 15, 1997.

LIFE SCIENCES

The School of Life Sciences, D.A. University, Indore has invited applications to its courses : (i) M.Sc. in Microbiology, (ii) M.Sc. in Life Sciences.

The course is of four semesters, first three semesters will cover the extensive course content followed by an on-site industrial project work to be completed in a reputed industry/laboratory during the fourth semester. A stipend will be given in the fourth semester during the project work.

The eligibility criterion is : (i) B.Sc. with Microbiology or any other branch of Biology with a minimum of 60% marks or (ii) B.Sc. in any branch of Biology with a minimum 50% marks. Candidates awaiting B.Sc. results may also apply.

Application Forms may be obtained from the Head, School of Life Sciences, Vigyan Bhawan, Khandwa Road Complex, Indore-452001 (M.P.), on payment of Rs. 70 by cash or by demand draft/Indian Postal Order in favour of the Head, School of Life Sciences. An Entrance Test will be conducted on July 5, 1997 for the courses. For complete details regarding the test and fees, candidates are advised to refer to the *Employment News* of May 24, 1997.

Last Date for Submission of Applications : June 30, 1997.

INDIAN AIR FORCE

The Indian Air Force has invited applications from male and female candidates as officers in its Administrative Branch, for Fighter/Air Traffic Controller duties.

Candidates should be First Class Graduates, born between March 3, 1975 and March 1, 1978 or First/Second Division Post-Graduates, born between March 2, 1973 and March 1, 1978 or have passed the L.L.B. (three-year professional course) in First/Second Class and born between March 2, 1972 and March 1, 1978.

Applications should be sent to Post Bag No. 001, DHQ Post Office, New Delhi-110011.

For complete details regarding other eligibility conditions, facilities, pay, application format, etc., students are advised to refer to the *Employment News* of May 24, 1997.

Last Date for Submission of Applications : June 24, 1997.

The Indian Air Force has invited applications for its Technical Branch : Male Officers in permanent commission and male/female officers in Short Service Commission. The batch commences in May 1998.

Candidates will have to go through Psychological Test, Group Tests and Interview, spread over 4-6 days at one of the Air Force Selection Boards (AFSB) located at Dehra Dun. Prior to being tested at the AFSB, candidates will have to appear for an initial Screening Test called Engineering Knowledge Test.

For complete details and application format, candidates are advised to refer to the *Employment News* of May 24, 1997.

Last Date for Submission of Applications : June 24, 1997.

CERAMIC TECHNOLOGY

The Indian Institute of Ceramics has invited applications for its Associate Membership Examination-1997, which is equivalent to Bachelor's degree in Ceramics. The Examination will be held only once in the current year between October 15-21, 1997 for theoretical papers and between October 25 and 28, 1997 for practical and viva-voce examinations.

The eligibility criterion is : B.Sc. or Diploma in Ceramics with 2 years professional experience in the field of Ceramics in each case. B.Sc. students must have Mathematics as one of the subjects together with any one out of Physics, Chemistry and Geology. A set of study materials and a few recommended books are available on payment. Other details of Regulations, Syllabus and Application Forms can be obtained from : Indian Institute of Ceramics, Care, Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, P.O. Jadavpur University, Calcutta-700 032.

Registration is open throughout the year. The Registration Fee is Rs. 150, while the Enrolment Fee is Rs. 200. The Examination fee is Rs. 100 per subject. All payments are to be made in cash/money order/demand draft to be drawn in favour of Indian Institute of Ceramics, payable at Calcutta.

Last Date for Submission of Applications : August 16, 1997.

ART AND FASHION

The IEC School of Art & Fashion, A-6, South Extension Part-II, New Delhi has invited applications for Diploma courses in :

(i) Fashion, Apparel & Textile Technology, (ii) Fashion Design, Construction & Management, (iii) Garment Manufacturing Technology, (iv) Apparel Marketing & Merchandising, (v) Computer Aided Fashion & Textile Design, (vi) Accessories Design & Development, and (vii) Interior Design & Display.

Application Forms are also available for Short-Term Specialised Courses in Jewellery Design, Graphic Design, Leather Design and Pattern Making Technology.

The eligibility criterion is 10 + 2 pass or graduation in any subject. Candidates appearing for their final examination can

also apply. Admission to the above course will be made on the basis of Interviews Prospectus and Application Form can be obtained against cash payment of Rs. 100 or by sending demand draft of Rs. 125 in favour of IEC School of Art & Fashion, New Delhi.

The IEC has also invited applications for their Correspondence Course in Fashion Designing.

Last Date for Submission of Application Forms for the next batch of 'Correspondence Course in Fashion Designing : 30 June 1997. A candidate can send a demand draft of Rs. 50 in favour of IEC School of Art & Fashion, New Delhi for the Application Form and Prospectus. The total fee for this course is Rs. 9,000. The course includes 'Manual Fashion Designing' through correspondence and a 20-Day Contact Programme at Delhi.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Birla Institute of Technology (A Deemed University) Mesra, Ranchi has invited applications for ME/M. Pharma, M. Tech. courses.

The Programmes are as follows :

M.E. Programme : (a) Electronics & Communication, (b) Electrical, (c) Mechanical (d) Space Engineering & Rocketing, and (e) Civil.

The eligibility criterion is : B.E. degree or section A & B of AMIE (India) in the appropriate branch mentioned against the course with first class (for SC/ST candidates the eligibility is 55% marks).

M. Pharm. Programme : (a) Pharmaceutics (b) Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

The eligibility criterion is : B. Pharm degree with first class (for SC/ST candidates 55% marks)

M. Tech. Programme : (a) Remote Sensing

The eligibility criterion is (I) A graduate in any branch of Engineering/Pharmacy, Architecture from a recognised university or a Master in any one of the following subjects :

Agriculture, Botany, Chemistry, Computer Science, Computer Applications, Electronics, Forestry, Geography, Geology, Geophysics, Mathematics, Physics, Soil Science, Statistics, and Zoology from a recognised university with first class (for SC/ST candidates, the eligibility is 55% marks).

(II) Stereoscopic normal colour vision
Format of Application : 1. Programme applied for with specialisation (2) Full name (in Hindi and English) 3. Father's Name and Permanent Address 4. Communication Address 5. Date and Place of Birth 6. Details of Educational Qualification. Whether belongs to SC/ST, if yes, attach true copy of the SC/ST certificate 8. GATE Score 9. Particulars of Bank Draft 10. Signature of Applicant.

Applications (neatly typed) should be sent to co-ordinator, with demand draft in favour of Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra Ranchi-835 215.

Last Date for Submission of Applications : June 30, 1997. C

MBA

How To Prepare For Entrance Tests

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SAMPLE QUESTION PAPERS

Section I

Proficiency and Comprehension of English

Instructions (Qs 1-5) : In each of the questions 1 to 5 given below, out of the four statements (A), (B), (C) and (D), only one is correct. Find the correct statement.

1. (A) A Philistine is a person who knows everything about culture.
(B) Pugnacious people are those who love peace.
(C) Plutocracy is a Government of the rich people.
(D) Oligarchy is a majority Government.
2. (A) If you are an alter-ego, you can deceive your friend.
(B) It is considered pedantic to display one's knowledge in one's style of writing.
(C) Being born after the death of one's father is to be called a foster-child.
(D) My teacher is very credulous as he doubts everything.
3. (A) He found the way easy as it was in straight-line from his house.
(B) He found the way easily as it was in straight-line from his house.
(C) He found the way as it was in easy straight-line from his house.
(D) He found the way as it was in straight-line from his easy house.
4. (A) I think little of you as I am short of time.
(B) I little think of you as I am short of time.
(C) I think of you little as I am short of time.
(D) I think of you as I am short of little time.
5. (A) Happily, he has not died and he is quite well now.
(B) He has not died happily and he is quite well now.
(C) He has died happily and he is quite well now.
(D) He has died and he is happily quite well now.

Instructions (Qs. 6-10) : Select the alternative which is spelt correctly.

6. (A) Treasure (B) Tresure
(C) Trisure (D) Treasur
7. (A) Ecstasy (B) Ecstasie
(C) Ecstasi (D) Eccstasy
8. (A) Dolour (B) Dolore
(C) Doler (D) Dollor
9. (A) Hypocrisy (B) Hypocrisie
(C) Hypocrisay (D) Hypocricy
10. (A) Sadistic (B) Saddistic
(C) Sedistic (D) Sedestic

Instructions (Qs 11-14) : Read the passage given below carefully and answer

questions 11-14 given at the end of the passage. The questions are based on what is stated or implied in the passage.

It is amply recorded in literature on accidents that pedestrians often run into accidents in an unconscious urge to injure or kill themselves. The accident is sought to provide relief from an unbearable emotional conflict. This may be true of vehicle drivers also. More importantly, some drivers may be possessed by an unconscious desire for destructiveness which may have been conditioned by a variety of factors such as suppressed sexuality, frustration, etc. It would be oversimplification to say that every accident is due to an unconscious motive. There may be pure accidents also. But there is ample evidence to suggest that unconscious motive plays a dominant part.

One public utility company in America which operated a large fleet of trucks was baffled by rising rates of accidents. The managers gave intensive training and education to the drivers and also prescribed severe penalties for faulty driving and accidents. But the accident rates kept on rising. So, they shifted those who had bad accident records to the workshop and the rate of accidents came down to one-fifth of the earlier ones. But the accident-prone drivers continued to have accidents of a different order in the workshop as well.

It is true that computers, robots, microchips and great technological miracles may take over many of the functions of man, and apparently, the area of damage that human failures may do be narrowed down. But can they ever diminish on a substantial scale the ravages of man's emotional imbalances in totality?

In the same way accident-prone drivers wreaked vengeance of their disturbed emotions on the workshops when shifted from running automobiles. Would not the frustrated emotions pile up to bring disaster to humanity on a far larger scale somewhere else, sometime later? Is it possible that one of the reasons, a major one, for the pervasive presence of violence in the world today, is the lack of attention to man's mounting emotional imbalances, and the alienating endeavour of technology to ride roughshod over his self-sustaining physical and emotional functions?

A corollary to the general reflections touched on above is no doubt that the drivers prevented from taking to or taken off the road have to be emotionally rehabilitated before the damage they would

otherwise do elsewhere could be preserved.

11. Most of the road accidents are caused mainly due to
(A) Lack of intensive training to drivers.
(B) Unconscious motive of the drivers and the pedestrians.
(C) Conscious motive of the driver and the pedestrians.
(D) Lack of severe penalties for faulty driving.

12. According to the passage, accident-prone drivers will continue to cause accidents even if they are transferred elsewhere unless measures are taken to

- (A) Ensure safety at the place of work.
(B) Remove the cause of violence in the world.
(C) Remove the conditions that cause emotional imbalance.
(D) Bring about their emotional rehabilitation.

13. Unbearable emotional conflict is the result of all the following except.

- (A) Suppression of sexual desires.
(B) Frustration in life.
(C) Being taken off the road.
(D) Technology riding roughshod over emotional functions.

14. The American public utility company brought the percentage of road accidents down by

- (A) Transferring the erring drivers to workshop.
(B) Giving intensive training to drivers.
(C) Appointing educated drivers.
(D) Introducing a system of incentives.

Instructions (Qs. 15-18) : To answer questions 15-18, read the passage carefully and select the right answer from the options given.

In discussing human competence in a world of change, I want to make it crystal-clear that I am not ready to accept all the changes that are being pressed on us. I am not at all prepared to suggest that we must blindly find new competences in order to make ourselves inconspicuous in the modern habitat. Let me be specific. I see no reason in the world why modern man should develop any competence whatsoever to pay high rents in order to be permitted to live in buildings with walls that act as sound-tracks rather than sound-absorbers. Nor do I believe that this problem can or should be overcome by developing such novel engineering competences as "acoustical perfume", artificial noise to drown out next door noises. When I don't wish to be a silent partner to the bedroom conversation of the neighbour, I am not at all satisfied by having

the sound effects of a water fall, the chirping of crickets, or incidental music superimposed on the disturbance, just to cover up the incompetence or greed of modern builders as they are doing in the U.S.A.

The other day, I found myself wandering through the desolate destruction of a minor station in Madhya Pradesh, thoroughly incompetent in my efforts to find the booking window. Instead, I found a larger poster which said that "your new station" was being built and that this was the reason for my temporary inconvenience. Nonsense! My station was not being built at all. My station was being destroyed and I did not need new competence of an advertising copywriter or a public relations consultant to obscure the facts. The competence that was needed and which I and great numbers of like-minded contemporaries lacked was the competence to prevent an undesirable change. In plain language—the competence to stop the organised vandalism which, in the name of progress and change, is tearing down good buildings to put up flimsy ones, is dynamiting fine landmarks to replace them with structures that can be ripped down again twenty years later without a tear.

When the packaging industry finds it increasingly easy to design containers that make reduced contents appear to be more to sell it at a steeper price, the change does not call for the competence of a consumer psychologist to make the defrauded customer feel happy. The change calls simply for a tough public prosecutor.

Lest I be mistaken for a political or even a sentimental reactionary who wants to halt progress and change, let me add another example of modern life, the improvement of which may call for radical public action rather than for new competence. Commuter rail transportation has fallen into decline in many parts of the country. Persons dependent on it find themselves frustrated and inconvenienced. In reply to their plight, they are given explanations such as the economic difficulties facing the railways. Explanations, however, are no substitute for remedies. The competence required here is not technological or mechanical. After all it would be difficult to persuade any sane citizen that a technology able to dispatch men into space and return them on schedule is mechanically incapable of transporting commuters from the suburb to the cities in comfort, in safety, and on time.

The competence lacking here is one of general intelligence of the kind that is willing to shed doctrinaire myths when they stand in the way of the facts of modern life. To make millions of commuters suffer (and I use this example only because it is readily familiar, not because it is unique today) merely because the doctrine of free, competitive enterprise must be upheld, even after competition has disappeared as a vital ingredient is an example of ludicrous mental incompetence. So is the tendency to worry whether a public takeover of a public necessity that is no longer being adequately maintained by private enterprise, constitutes Socialism or merely the protection of citizens' interest.

We ought to place the stress of competence in such a fashion that we can use it to mould, control, and in extreme instances—even to block change rather than merely to adjust or submit to it.

15. The author's main purpose in the passage is to

- (A) Develop an ideology.
- (B) Describe a problem and urge action.
- (C) Show the ironies of commuter travel.
- (D) Argue against a belief.

16. The passage, in no way states or implies that

- (A) Much construction today is inferior to what it was in other years.
- (B) The razing of the Pennsylvania station was justifiable.
- (C) Consumers are often deceived.
- (D) Some engineering devices are not worth the trouble spent in contriving them.

17. The Madhya Pradesh station reference aims at justifying the author's belief

- (A) That technological advancement is not moving in the right direction.
- (B) That technical advancement has eclipsed competence.
- (C) That no one cares for commuters.
- (D) Government should take over means of transportation.

18. The author has amply proved that.

- (A) He is against scientific progress.
- (B) He is criticising modern technology.
- (C) He is more concerned about man's welfare than technological advancement.
- (D) He is defining competence in a practical and desirable form.

Instructions (Qs. 19-24) : In each of the following questions 19-24, select the word which means nearly the SAME as the key word.

19. PASQUINADE

- (A) Libel
- (B) Erudition
- (C) Glory
- (D) Veracity

20. SANGUINARY

- (A) Hopeful
- (B) Bloody
- (C) Prospective
- (D) Sanitary

21. SWEL

- (A) Inflame
- (B) Scare-crow
- (C) Swell
- (D) Toil

22. DEFALCATION

- (A) Embezzlement
- (B) Retirement
- (C) Merriment
- (D) Refinement

23. TRUCULENCE

- (A) Cruelty
- (B) Compassion
- (C) Exhortation
- (D) Rebuking

24. TRAVESTY

- (A) Support
- (B) Advocacy
- (C) Ridiculing
- (D) Following

Instructions (Qs. 25-30) : In questions 25-30, select the word which is most nearly the OPPOSITE in meaning to the given words.

25. VERITABLE

- (A) Factual
- (B) Genuine
- (C) True
- (D) False

26. MORIBUND

- (A) Bead
- (B) Defunct
- (C) Extinct
- (D) Alive

27. REVERIE

- (A) Fancy
- (B) Imagination
- (C) Disenchantment

28. GENUFLECT

- (A) Bow
- (B) Bend
- (C) Kneel
- (D) Stand erect

29. FLATTERY

- (A) Sycophancy
- (B) Fawning
- (C) Adulation
- (D) Detraction

30. EXTOLMENT

- (A) Praising
- (B) Condemnation
- (C) Commendation
- (D) Laudation.

Instructions (Qs. 31-35) : In questions 31-35, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with appropriate words. Four alternatives are suggested in each question. Select the correct word.

31. After having been humiliated, he left the meeting in an _____ state of mind.

- (A) Disturbed
- (B) Agitated
- (C) Calm
- (D) Balanced

32. He was so tired that he could not _____ an inch from his bed.

- (A) Travel
- (B) Move
- (C) Journey
- (D) Wander

33. We had to spend a lot of money for sending the telegram as it was written in a _____ style.

- (A) Bombastic
- (B) Turgid
- (C) Pedantic
- (D) Circuitous

34. The Prime Minister discussed many _____ issues with the Cabinet colleague.

- (A) Vital
- (B) Famous
- (C) Eminent
- (D) Renowned

35. A Judge should not be uninterested in deciding the cases though he must be _____

- (A) Disinterested
- (B) Unconcerned
- (C) Indifferent
- (D) Formal

Instructions (Qs. 36-40) : In questions 36-40, sentences are given with blanks to be filled with appropriate words. Select the correct alternative.

36. The thief became _____ at the sight of the policeman.

- (A) Boed
- (B) Brave
- (C) Nervous
- (D) Intrepid

37. When he was interviewed and asked some typical questions, he drew a _____

- (A) Laudation
- (B) Blame
- (C) Censure
- (D) Blank

38. He is so sensitive to praise and blame that he is easily inflated and easily _____

- (A) Swollen
- (B) Deflated
- (C) Flattered
- (D) Honoured

39. In a fit of religious frenzy, we must not forget the fundamental _____ of life.

- (A) Standards
- (B) Values
- (C) Rules
- (D) Regulations

40. Several areas of the district were _____ in water due to heavy floods.

- (A) Submerged
- (B) Merged
- (C) Mixed
- (D) Blent

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (C) | 2. (B) | 3. (B) | 4. (B) |
| 5. (A) | 6. (A) | 7. (A) | 8. (A) |
| 9. (A) | 10. (A) | 11. (B) | 12. (D) |
| 13. (C) | 14. (A) | 15. (A) | 16. (B) |
| 17. (A) | 18. (D) | 19. (A) | 20. (B) |
| 21. (B) | 22. (A) | 23. (A) | 24. (C) |
| 25. (D) | 26. (D) | 27. (C) | 28. (D) |
| 29. (D) | 30. (B) | 31. (B) | 32. (B) |
| 33. (D) | 34. (A) | 35. (A) | 36. (C) |
| 37. (D) | 38. (B) | 39. (B) | 40. (A) |

Section II

Quantitative & Numerical Ability

1. Find the number of integers less than 20 and prime to it?

- (a) 36 (b) 144 (c) 192 (d) 216

2. How many numbers can divide 180, including unity and the number itself?

- (a) 20 (b) 18 (c) 16 (d) 14

3. Find the sum of all the divisors of 360 including unity and the number itself?

- (a) 1170 (b) 924 (c) 809 (d) 723

$$4. \text{ If } S = \frac{1}{1 \times 2} + \frac{1}{2 \times 3} + \frac{1}{3 \times 4} + \dots + \frac{1}{99 \times 100},$$

find S

- (a) $\frac{101}{100}$ (b) $\frac{99}{100}$ (c) $\frac{99}{101}$ (d) $\frac{100}{101}$

5. Find the least number which on successively dividing by 3, 5, 7 leaves remainders 2, 2 and 1 respectively?

- (a) 128 (b) 130 (c) 132 (d) 135

6. Find the unit's digit in $3^{100} - 2^{63}$

- (a) 3 (b) 7 (c) -7 (d) 5

7. If $x = 5 + 2\sqrt{6}$, find $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$.

- (a) 90 (b) 96 (c) 98 (d) 102

8. If the product of two numbers is 960 and their HCF is 8, then find the numbers.

- (a) 24, 40 (b) 28, 40 (c) 16, 60 (d) 30, 32

9. A four-digit number is formed by repeating a two-digit number; for example 37 or 6363. Such a number is always divisible by

- (a) 11 (b) 13 (c) 101 (d) 1001

10. How many numbers between 0 and 100 are not divisible by 2, 3 and 5.

- (a) 20 (b) 24 (c) 26 (d) 28

11. In a hostel, there are 35 students. If 7 more students join the hostel, total expenditure increases by Rs. 42 but the average expenditure for 35 students reduces by Re 1. Find the original total expenditure.

- (a) Rs. 350 (b) Rs. 375

- (c) Rs. 420 (d) Rs. 490

12. The cost of 5 kg of sugar and 1 kg of tea is Rs. 90. If the cost of sugar increases by 20% and the price of tea increases by 20%, then the same quantity will cost Rs. 110. Find the original price of sugar per kg.

- (a) Rs. 8 (b) Rs. 10 (c) Rs. 15 (d) Rs. 20

13. A man covers 61km partly at 4km/hr and the remaining at 9km/hr. If he takes 9 hrs to complete the journey, find the distance covered @ 4km/hr.

- (a) 16 km (b) 25 km

- (c) 30 km (d) 45 km

14. The area of an inscribed circle in an equilateral triangle is $48\pi \text{ cm}^2$. Find the perimeter of the triangle.

- (a) 24 cm (b) 36 cm

- (c) 48 cm (d) 72 cm

15. A certain sum amounts to Rs. 2600 in 4 years at S.I. If the interest is increased by 25%, the sum amounts to Rs. 2720 in the same time. Find the new rate?

- (a) 10% (b) 11% (c) 12% (d) 14%

16. 6 men and 3 boys can do a piece of

work in 4 days while 4 men and 3 boys can do the same work in 6 days. Then 3 men and 3 boys will do the same work in

- (a) 3 days (b) 4 days

- (c) 6 days (d) 8 days

17. Two pipes A and B can fill a cistern in 30 min. and 40 min. respectively. Both the pipes are turned on simultaneously. When should the second pipe be closed if the cistern is to be filled in 24 min.

- (a) 6 min. (b) 8 min.

- (c) 10 min. (d) 12 min.

18. Find the ratio of volumes of a cube to a sphere, if, the sphere can exactly fit into the cube?

- (a) $6 : \pi$ (b) $\pi : 6$ (c) $8 : \pi$ (d) $\pi : 8$

19. If two successive discounts of a% and b% are given on a certain article, find the single equivalent discount.

- (a) $a + b + \frac{ab}{100}$ (b) $a + b - \frac{ab}{100}$

- (c) $\frac{a+b+ab}{100}$ (d) $\frac{a+b-ab}{100}$

20. If $\log \frac{a+b}{7} = \frac{1}{2} (\log a + \log b)$, then

$\frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a}$ is equal to

- (a) 51 (b) 49 (c) 7 (d) 47

21. If $n! = 1 \times 2 \times 3 \times \dots \times n$, find the greatest power of 3 that can divide 30!

- (a) 10 (b) 13 (c) 14 (d) 20

22. A speaks truth in 75% of the cases and B in 80% of the cases. What is the probability that they contradict each other

- (a) 35% (b) 40% (c) 55% (d) 75%

23. If $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{4}{5}$, $\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{5}{13}$ and α, β lie between 0 and $\pi/4$, then the value of $\tan 2\alpha$ is

- (a) $\frac{5}{13}$ (b) $\frac{56}{65}$ (c) $\frac{56}{33}$ (d) $\frac{34}{65}$

24. A woman is 5 years younger than her husband and 3 times as old as her daughter. If the daughter attains the age of 21 years after 6 years, what is the present age of father?

- (a) 45 years (b) 50 years

- (c) 55 years (d) 40 years

25. In a zoo, there are some rabbits and some pigeons with 260 legs and 80 heads. Find the number of pigeons?

- (a) 50 (b) 30 (c) 40 (d) 20

26. The incomes of A, B and C are in the ratio 7 : 9 : 12 and their spendings in the ratio 8 : 9 : 15. If A saves $\frac{1}{4}$ th of his income,

the ratio of their savings is

- (a) 56 : 99 : 69 (b) 55 : 68 : 100

- (c) 67 : 54 : 98 (d) 53 : 97 : 69

27. In a regular polygon, each interior angle is 140° . The number of sides in the polygon will be

- (a) 8 (b) 9 (c) 10 (d) 12

28. In a vessel, liquid A and B are in the ratio 7 : 5. If 12 litres of the mixture was replaced with equal quantity of liquid B, the

ratio becomes 7 : 9. Find the amount of liquid A initially present in the mixture.

- (a) 48 litres (b) 32 litres

- (c) 28 litres (d) 24 litres

29. The difference between the SI and CI on a certain sum for a period of 3 years is Rs. 61 at 5% p.a. Find the sum.

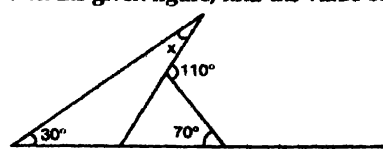
- (a) Rs. 5000 (b) Rs. 6000

- (c) Rs. 7000 (d) Rs. 8000

30. A and B are out for bird hunting. A fires 8 shots and B fires 3 shots. But A kills one in four while B kills one in two. When B has missed 39 shots, how many birds did A kill?

- (a) 39 (b) 52 (c) 78 (d) 26

31. In the given figure, find the value of x.



- (a) 10° (b) 30° (c) 70° (d) 80°

32. In a party, there were 66 handshakes. If each guest shook hands only once with all the others, how many people were present.

- (a) 33 (b) 22 (c) 12 (d) 13

33. Find the number of diagonals in an n-sided polygon.

- (a) $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ (b) $\frac{n(n-2)}{2}$

- (c) $\frac{n(n-3)}{2}$ (d) $\frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2}$

34. In a mixture of 70 litres of milk and water, there is 10% water. How much more water must be added so as to make it $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ in the resulting mixture.

- (a) 2 litres (b) 5 litres

- (c) 8 litres (d) 10 litres

35. $3^{12} - 1$ is divisible by

- (a) 11 (b) 13 (c) 17 (d) 19

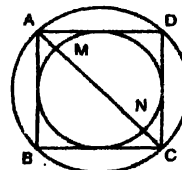
36. In an examination, 75% of the students passed in English, 85% in Maths and 70% in both. Find the percentage of students failed in both.

- (a) 12 (b) 8 (c) 10 (d) 15

37. In how many ways can 9 coins be put, each of different denomination, into two pockets

- (a) 81 (b) 18 (c) 512 (d) 9C_2

38.



AM = NC = 5 cm. Find the radius of the inscribed circle.

- (a) $5(\sqrt{2} + 1)$ cm (b) $\frac{5}{(\sqrt{2} + 1)}$ cm

- (c) $5\sqrt{2}$ cm (d) $(5\sqrt{2} + 1)$ cm

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39. A and B can do a certain piece of work in 10 days while B and C in 12 days. First, A works alone for 4 days and then B works alone for 7 days. If C finishes the remaining work in 10 days, then in how many days can C alone finish the work.

- (a) 15 days (b) 20 days
(c) 25 days (d) 30 days

40. The set of natural numbers is divided into groups as (1), (2, 3, 4) (3, 4, 5, 6, 7),... Find the sum of numbers in the n th group.

- (a) $(2n)^2$ (b) $(2n-1)^2$
(c) $(2n+1)^2$ (d) $2n^2 + n$

ANSWERS

1. (c) : The number of positive integers less than N and prime to it is denoted by $\phi(N)$.

Let $N = p^a \times q^b \times r^c \times \dots$, where p, q, r, \dots are primes and a, b, c, \dots are positive integers. Then

$$\phi(N) = N \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{q}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{r}\right) \dots$$

$$\text{Since, } 720 = 2^4 \times 3^2 \times 5^1,$$

\therefore Number of integers less than 720 and prime to 720

$$= 720 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{5}\right) = 192$$

2. (b) : Let $N = p^a \times q^b \times r^c \times \dots$, where p, q, r, \dots are primes and a, b, c, \dots are positive integers. Then the total number of divisors of N is

$$(a+1)(b+1)(c+1) \dots$$

Since, $180 = 2^2 \times 3^2 \times 5^1$, therefore total number of divisors of 180

$$= (2+1)(2+1)(1+1) = 18$$

3. (c) : Let $N = p^a \times q^b \times r^c \times \dots$, where p, q, r, \dots are primes and a, b, c, \dots are positive integers. Then sum of all the divisors of N is

$$\frac{p^{a+1}-1}{p-1} \times \frac{q^{b+1}-1}{q-1} \times \frac{r^{c+1}-1}{r-1} \times \dots$$

Since, $360 = 2^3 \times 3^2 \times 5^1$, therefore the sum of all the divisors of 360

$$= \frac{2^4-1}{2-1} \times \frac{3^3-1}{3-1} \times \frac{5^2-1}{5-1} = (360+1)$$

$$= 809$$

4. (b) : $S = \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4}\right) + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{99} - \frac{1}{100}\right) = 1 - \frac{1}{100} = \frac{99}{100}$

5. (a) : Since we want the least number, take the last Quotient as 1.

Hence, the number will be

$$7 \times 1 + 1 = 8,$$

$$5 \times 8 + 2 = 42,$$

$$3 \times 42 + 2 = 128$$

6. (a) : The unit's digit for 3^{60} and for 2^{63} will be 1 and 8 respectively. So, the unit's digit in the difference $3^{60} - 2^{63}$ will be 3.

7. (c) : $x = 5 + 2\sqrt{6}$, $\frac{1}{x} = 5 - 2\sqrt{6}$

$$\therefore x + \frac{1}{x} = 10$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} + 2 \times x \times \frac{1}{x} = 100$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 98$$

8. (a) : Let the numbers be Ka and Kb , where K is their HCF. $Ka \times Kb = 960$

$$a \times b = \frac{960}{K^2} = \frac{960}{64} = 15 = 3 \times 5$$

The numbers will be 8×3 and 8×5

$$9. (c) : 3737 = 3700 + 37 = 37(100 + 1) \Rightarrow 37 \times 101$$

$$10. (c) : n(A \cup B \cup C) = n(A) + n(B) + n(C) - n(A \cap B) - n(B \cap C) - n(C \cap A) + n(A \cap B \cap C)$$

$$n(A) = \text{Numbers divisible by 2} = 50$$

$$n(B) = \text{Numbers divisible by 3} = 33$$

$$n(C) = \text{Numbers divisible by 5} = 20$$

$$n(A \cap B) = \text{Numbers divisible by 6} = 16$$

$$n(B \cap C) = \text{Numbers divisible by 10} = 10$$

$$n(A \cap C) = \text{Numbers divisible by 15} = 6$$

$$n(A \cap B \cap C) = \text{Numbers divisible by 30} = 3$$

$$n(A \cup B \cup C)$$

$$= 50 + 33 + 20 - 16 - 10 - 6 + 3 = 74$$

Therefore $(100 - 74) = 26$ numbers are not divisible by 2, 3 and 5.

11. (c) : Average expenditure for each student has gone down by Re. 1 for 35 students which shows that 7 new candidates will share Rs. 77, i.e. $(35 \times 1 + 42)$ or each candidate is contributing Rs. 11. Therefore the original expenditure will be $(11 + 1) \times 35 = 420$

12. (a) : 25% of 90 20% of 90

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 22.50 & & 18 \\ & \searrow \quad \nearrow & \\ & 20 & \\ & \swarrow \quad \searrow & \\ 2 & : & 2.5 \\ 4 & : & 5 \end{array}$$

\therefore The cost of 5 kg of sugar will be Rs. 40, or cost per kg will be Rs. 8.

13. (a) : If he walks @ 4km/hr for 9 hrs, distance covered will be 36 km.

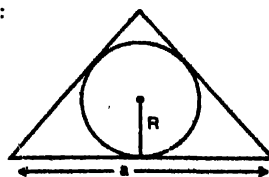
If he walks @ 9km/hr for 9 hrs, distance covered will be 81 km.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 36 & & 81 \\ & \searrow \quad \nearrow & \\ & 61 & \\ & \swarrow \quad \searrow & \\ 20 & : & 25 \\ 4 & : & 5 \end{array}$$

For 4 hrs, he was at a speed of 4km/hr and for 5 hrs at a speed of 9km/hr.

\therefore Distance = $4 \times 4 = 16$ km

14. (d) :



$$\pi R^2 = 48\pi, R = 4\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}$$

The incentre of the circle in an equilateral triangle, is same as centroid of the triangle, which means that the radius of the circle will be $\frac{1}{3}$ of the height of the triangle because the medians bisect each other in the ratio 2 : 1 in a triangle.

$$\therefore \text{Height of the triangle} = 3 \times 4\sqrt{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a$$

$$a = 24\text{cm, Perimeter} = 3a = 72 \text{ cm.}$$

15. (c) : We are getting Rs. 120 more in the second case because the interest has increased by its 20%.

$$\therefore 20\% = 2720 - 2600 = 120$$

i.e. Total interest for 3 yrs = 600

$$\text{Principal} = 2600 - 600 = \text{Rs. } 2000$$

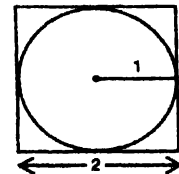
Let R be the new rate of interest at which the total S.I. = Rs. 720

$$\therefore 720 = \frac{2000 \times R \times 3}{100} \Rightarrow R = 12$$

16. (d) : Because the number of boys is same in every case, we won't consider them. 6 men can do it in 4 days, 3 men will do it in $\left(\frac{6 \times 4}{3}\right) = 8$ days.

17. (b) : Pipe A must have filled $\frac{4}{5}$ of the cistern in 24 min. as it was kept open for 24 min. The remaining $\frac{1}{5}$ of the cistern was filled by B in $\left(\frac{1}{5} \times 40\right) = 8$ min.

18. (a) :



Let the radius of the sphere be 1 unit; then the edge of the cube will become 2 units. Therefore, ratio of volumes

$$= (2)^3 : \frac{4}{3} \pi (1)^3 = 6 : \pi$$

19. (b)

$$20. (d) : \log \frac{a+b}{7} = \log (ab)^{1/2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a+b}{7} = (ab)^{1/2}$$

Squaring both the sides, we get

$$\frac{(a+b)^2}{49} = ab \Rightarrow \frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a} = 47$$

21. (c) : Numbers divisible by 3 = 10
Numbers divisible by 9 = 3
Numbers divisible by 27 = 1

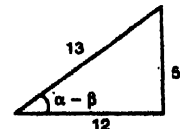
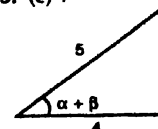
22. (a) : They will contradict each other if A speaks the truth and A lies, or B speaks the truth and B lies, or B speaks the truth and A lies

\therefore Required probability

$$= P(A) P(\bar{B}) + P(\bar{A}) P(B)$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{7}{20} = 35\%$$

23. (c) :



How to Study Physics

for Medical and Engineering Entrance Exams

My name is Raj Bapna. I want to tell you about my Memory Maps™ for Physics that let you revise faster and remember better.

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In a recent interview for India's No. 1 Science magazine "Junior Science Refresher", Mr G. Venkatesan, the 2nd topper in IIT entrance said "I had ordered Brilliant's and Agrawal's courses to equip myself with good study material and I felt that JEE Physics paper would be the most crucial... so I sought help... for proper guidance in Physics".

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These notes use the principles of "memory key words" and "creative key words" and as a result, they take very few pages as compared to traditional linear article-like or

Text Books

Not competition-oriented.
Partly Helpful: Buy it.

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The brain has two memory stores: short-term and long-term. Whatever we revise again and again goes into long-term memory. Research shows that without revision, in 24 hours we forget 82%. After one month we remember about 5%.

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Author's Bio-Data

- B.E., BITS Pilani, M.Tech., IIT Kharagpur, NTSE scholar, Rank 5 Raj School Board
- World-famous author. I published 3 computer books in USA including a best-selling book MS DOS Masters costing \$27.95
- Expert, Computers, Mind Power, Study Techniques
- My first job as an engineer paid only Rs 1000 per month. Just 7 years later, I earned 50 dollars per hour in USA as computer expert
- At the peak of success, I returned to India to do something in our own country. Now, I spend my full time as a scientist to do mind power research.
- I also learnt French, Sanskrit, Karate, Breaking wooden board by hand, many Meditations, etc.
- Was a member of Society for Accelerated Learning & Teaching, USA

summary-like notes, and so you can revise them much more faster than ordinary notes.

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"Memory Maps have changed my view point of Physics. May God bless you, Raj. Degree of easiness cannot be expressed in words, i.e., extremely easy. I am more than 100% satisfied with the course. I got much more than I had ever imagined. Thanks."

— Manoj Garg, Patna

"I had also ordered Brilliant and Apex for IIT and PMT. I am more than 100% satisfied with the Memory Maps. Without your help, I cannot think about IIT/JEE."

Jagmohan Mittal, Haryana

"Initially Physics was a tough subject for me but now [with Memory Maps] it has become easy and I like to study Physics. All because of your course."

— Dinesh Kumar, Faridkot, U.P.

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$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{3}{4}, \quad \tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{5}{12}$$

$$2\alpha = \alpha + \alpha \Rightarrow 2\alpha = (\alpha + \beta) + (\alpha - \beta)$$

$$\tan 2\alpha = \tan [(\alpha + \beta) + (\alpha - \beta)]$$

$$\tan 2\alpha = \frac{\tan(\alpha + \beta) + \tan(\alpha - \beta)}{1 - \tan(\alpha + \beta) \tan(\alpha - \beta)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{12}}{1 - \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{12}} = \frac{56}{33}$$

24. (b) : Present age of the daughter = 21 - 6 = 15 years

Woman's age = 15 × 3 = 45 years
Husband's age = 45 + 5 = 50 years

25. (b) : Rabbits Pigeons
320 (80 × 4) 160 (80 × 2)
- 260
- 50 Rabbits
30 Pigeons
- 100 : 60
5 : 3

26. (a) : Let the incomes be 7x, 9x and 12x and let the expenditures be 8y, 9y and 15y respectively.

$$\therefore 7x - 8y = \frac{1}{4} \times 7x$$

27. (b) : Each exterior angle = 180 - 140 = 40°

$$\therefore \text{Number of sides} = \frac{360}{40} = 9$$

28. (c) : $\frac{7}{12}x - \frac{7}{16}x = 12 \times \frac{7}{12}$, i.e. $x = 48$

$$\therefore \text{Liquid A in the mixture} = \frac{7}{12} \times 48 = 28 \text{ litres}$$

29. (d) : $P = \frac{D}{a^2(a+3)}$, where $a = \frac{R}{100}$

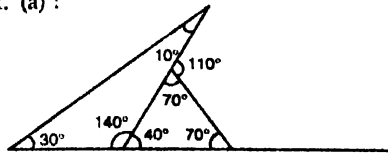
$$P = \frac{61}{\frac{5}{100} \times \frac{5}{100} \left(\frac{5}{100} + 3 \right)} = \text{Rs. } 8000$$

30. (b) : B must have fired $39 \times 2 = 78$ shots. In the same time A will fire

$$\left(78 \times \frac{8}{3} \right) = 26 \times 8 \text{ shots and will kill}$$

$$\left(26 \times 8 \times \frac{1}{4} \right) = 52 \text{ birds.}$$

31. (a) :



32. (c) : ${}^nC_2 = 66$, $n = 12$

$$33. (c) \quad {}^nC_2 - n = \frac{n(n-3)}{2}$$

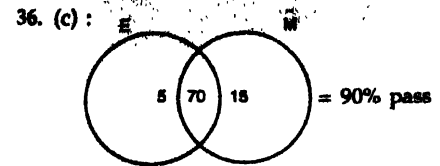
$$34. (a) \quad 10 \quad 100$$

$$12 \frac{1}{2}$$

$$87 \frac{1}{2} : 2 \frac{1}{2}$$

$$70 : 2$$

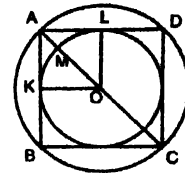
35. (b) : $3^{12} - 1 = (3^6 + 1)(3^6 - 1)$
 $= (3^6 + 1)(3^3 + 1)(3^3 - 1)$
 $= (3^6 + 1) \times 28 \times 26$



\therefore 10% fail in both the subjects.

37. (c) : Each coin goes into one of the 2 pockets. Therefore, the total number of ways in which 9 coins can be put into 2 pockets = $2^9 = 512$

38. (a) :



Let $OK = x = OL = AL = AK$
 $OA = AM + OM$

$$\sqrt{2}x = 5 + x \Rightarrow \sqrt{2}x - x = 5$$

$$x = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2} - 1} = 5(\sqrt{2} + 1)$$

39. (b) : $4A + 7B + 10C = 1$

$$4(A + B) + 3(B + C) + 7C = 1$$

$$\frac{4}{10} + \frac{3}{12} + \frac{7}{x} = 1 \Rightarrow x = 20$$

40. (b) : The number of terms in n th group is $2n - 1$. The terms are in A.P. with common difference 1 and first term n .

$$\therefore \text{Sum} = \frac{2n-1}{2} [2 \times n + (2n-1-1) \times 1]$$

$$= (2n-1)^2$$

Section III

Reasoning & General Intelligence

Qs. 1-6 : The members of a bank are Mr. A, Mr. B, Mrs. C, Miss D, Mr. E and Miss F. The positions they occupy are manager, assistant manager, cashier, stenographer, teller and a clerk, though, not necessarily in that order. The assistant manager is the manager's grandson, cashier is stenographer's son-in-law, Mr. A is a bachelor, Mr. B is 22 years old, Miss D is teller's step-sister and Mr. E is manager's neighbour. Mr. B cannot have a grandson or son-in-law as he is only 22 years old.

1. Who is the manager ?

- (a) Mr. A (b) Mr. B
(c) Mrs. C (d) Miss D

2. Who is the assistant manager ?

- (a) Mr. A (b) Mr. B
(c) Mr. E (d) Mrs. C

3. Who is the cashier ?

- (a) Mr. A (b) Mr. B
(c) Miss F (d) Mr. E

4. Who is the stenographer ?

- (a) Mr. B (b) Mr. E
(c) Mrs. C (d) Miss F

5. Who is the teller ?

- (a) Mrs. C (b) Mr. A
(c) Miss F (d) Mr. E

6. Who is the clerk ?

- (a) Mrs. C (b) Miss F
(c) Miss D (d) Mr. E

Qs. 7-11: Ramesh has to decide whether

or not to test a batch of 1000 bulbs before sending them to the buyer. In case he decides to test, he has two options (a) Use Test I (b) Use Test II.

Test I costs Rs 2 per bulb. However, the test is not perfect. It sends 20% of the bad ones to the buyer as good. Test II costs Rs. 3 per bulb. It brings out all bad ones. A defective bulb, identified before sending, can be corrected at a cost of Rs. 25 per bulb. For defective bulbs to be identified at buyers' end, Ramesh will have to pay a penalty of Rs. 50 per bulb.

7. Ramesh should not test if the number of bad bulbs in the lot is

- (a) less than 100
(b) more than 200
(c) between 120 & 190
(d) cannot be found

8. If the number of defective bulbs in the lot is between 200 and 400, then Ramesh should use.

- (a) either Test I or Test II
(b) Test II only
(c) Test I only
(d) cannot decide

9. If there are exactly 200 defective bulbs in the lot, Ramesh should use

- (a) either Test I or Test II
(b) either Test I or no Test
(c) either Test II or no Test

- (d) cannot decide

10. If Ramesh has 160 bad bulbs, he should use

- (a) Test I only (b) Test II only

- (c) no test (d) either Test I or no Test

11. If there are 120 bad bulbs in the lot, he should use

- (a) either Test I or no Test
(b) either Test II or no Test
(c) either Test I or Test II
(d) Test I only

Qs. 12-16 : Prakash deposited a certain sum of money in a bank in 1992. The bank calculated interest at the rate of 10% p.a. S.I. on the amount present in the account and credited it to the account once a year. At the end of first year, Prakash withdrew entire interest and 20% of initial amount. Again at the end of the second year, he withdrew interest and 50% of the remaining amount. At the end of the third year, he withdrew interest and 50% of the still remaining amount. Finally, at the end of the fourth year, he closed the account and collected a balance of Rs. 1100.

12. The initial amount deposited by Prakash was

- (a) Rs. 25,000 (b) Rs. 50,000
(c) Rs. 75,000 (d) None of these

13. The total interest collected by Prakash was

- (a) Rs. 12,000 (b) Rs. 20,000
(c) Rs. 4,000 (d) Rs. 11,000

14. The year, at the end of which Prakash withdrew maximum amount, was

- (a) First (b) Second (c) Third (d) Fourth

15. The year, at the end of which Prakash collected maximum interest, was

- (a) First (b) Second (c) Third (d) Fourth

16. The year, at the end of which Prakash withdrew the smallest amount, was

- (a) First (b) Second (c) Third (d) Fourth

Qs. 17-21 : There are four houses in a street. A, B, C, D live in these four houses, each one occupying a different house. One of them is an Engineer, one is a Doctor, one is an Architect and one is a Teacher. Each house is painted in a different colour : Red, Yellow, Black, White.

The Doctor's house is between the Red and Yellow houses. The only neighbour of C is A who is not an Engineer. Teacher lives in the Black house and has two others living between him and the Architect. D and the Engineer live in adjacent houses and neither of them lives in yellow or white house.

17. Who is an architect and what is the colour of his house ?

- (a) C, Yellow (b) B, Yellow
(c) A, White (d) D, Red

18. Who lives in Red house and what is his profession ?

- (a) B, Architect (b) B, Engineer
(c) A, Doctor (d) C, Doctor

19. Who lives in the White house ?

- (a) A, Doctor (b) B, Doctor
(c) C, Doctor (d) D, Teacher

20. What is profession of D ?

- (a) Doctor (b) Engineer
(c) Architect (d) Teacher

21. The neighbours of B are

- (a) A, C (b) A, D
(c) D, C (d) Cannot be said

Qs. 22-25 : Read and analyse the following instructions before answering Qs. 22-25.

- (i) A number is *bre* if it is divisible by 6
(ii) A number is *erb* if it is divisible by 5
(iii) A number is *ber* if it is divisible by 4
(iv) A number is *reb* if it is divisible by 3 and is not *bre*

- (v) A number to which more than one of the above names apply may be called by a compound name, e.g., a number divisible by both 5 and 6 is *erbbre*, and a number twice divisible by 4 (e.g. 16 = 4 × 4) is *berber*.

- (vi) For every *bre* that can be in its name, a number receives 6 points; for every *erb*, 5 points, for every *ber*, 4 points, for every *reb*, 3 points. For example, a number *rebberberb* is worth (3 + 3 + 5 =) 11 points.

22. How would 20 be described ?

- (a) *rebber* (b) *erbbre*
(c) *erbbre* (d) *berberer*

23. How many points is 24 worth ?

- (a) 4 (b) 7 (c) 9 (d) 10

24. What is the smallest number that is *rebberberb* ?

- (a) 9 (b) 15 (c) 30 (d) 45

25. *breerbbberreb* is worth how many points ?

- (a) 360 (b) 40 (c) 18 (d) 9

Qs. 26-28 : Read and analyse the following instructions to answer the following questions

(i) A ladder contains evenly spaced rungs (a, b, c, d, e)

(ii) Rung a is directly above rung d.

(iii) Rung c is directly above rung e.

(iv) Rung f is four rungs below rung d.

(v) Rung c is two rungs above rung f.

26. Which of the following represents the relative order of the rungs from the lowest to the highest

- (a) a c e f d (b) f e c d a
(c) a d f c e (d) c e f a d

27. Rungs g and b are two rungs apart. Which statement could not be true about their location, if g and b are different from the previously named rungs.

- (a) b is two rungs below a
(b) g is one rung above a
(c) g is six rungs below a
(d) b is below g but above f

28. Rungs x and y are added. They are one, and one and half times as far apart as the original rungs. Which statement implies a situation in which either x or y has the same location as a previously named rung ?

- (a) x is midway between a and the rungs above a
(b) y is midway between a and the rungs below a
(c) x is midway between e and the rungs above e
(d) None of these

Qs. 29-32 : In the plutonic system, we have the following codes :

English : 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 x + - *

Plutonic : 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 + x + - *

29. The plutonic expression

$$63 \times (6 + 2) + 3 \text{ writes}$$

- (a) $\frac{36}{21}$ (b) $\frac{7}{44}$
(c) $\frac{12}{17}$ (d) None of these

30. Where a plutonian writes (19 + 87) × 839, an Englishman will write

- (a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 6

31. All of the following in Plutonic code are equal except

- (a) $9 + (7 - 23 \times 3)$
(b) $(6 \times 3) + (41 - 25) + 9$
(c) $(6 \times 3) \times (41 - 25) \times 9$
(d) 9

32. An Englishman went to Pluto and was asked to calculate $\{(72 + 36) \times 18\} + (87 - 1)$. The difference between his answer and Plutonian answer was

- (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 6 (d) 4

Qs. 33-35 : Let x, y and z be three numbers in A.P. Define

le (x, y) = minimum of x and y

mo (x, y) = maximum of x and y

$$\text{me (x, y)} = \frac{1}{2} [\text{le (x, y)} + \text{mo (x, y)}]$$

33. Given that $x > y > z$, which of the following is true ?

- (a) $x = \text{mo [me (x, y), mo (y, z)]}$
(b) $z = \text{le [le (x, y), me (x, y)]}$
(c) $y = \text{me [me (x, y), me (y, z)]}$
(d) $y = \text{me [le (x, y), mo (y, z)]}$

34. Given that $x > y > z$, which one of the following is not necessarily true ?

- (a) $\text{le (x, y)} > \text{me [mo (y, z), me (y, z)]}$

(b) $\text{mo (y, z)} < \text{me [me (x, y), me (y, z)]}$

(c) $\text{me (x, y)} \geq \text{mo [me (x, y), le (x, y)]}$

(d) $\text{me (y, z)} \geq \text{le [me (y, z), mo (y, z)]}$

35. Let $x = 6$, $y = 8$ and $z = 10$. What is the value of the expression

$$\text{mo [me [le (x, z), me (y, z)], mo [le (y, z), me (x, z)]]}$$

- (a) 6 (b) 7 (c) 7.5 (d) 8

Qs. No. 36-40 : Each Question contains six statements followed by four sets of combinations of three, choose the set in which the statements are logically related.

36. A. All apples are fruits.

B. All fruits are sweet

C. All apples are sweet

D. All apples are priced

E. All apples are red

F. All fruits are available

- (a) ABC (b) BCD (c) ADE (d) DEI

37. A. X is a human being

B. Y is X's wife

C. Some women are islands

D. No man is an island

E. X is not an island

F. Y is not an island

- (a) ADE (b) ABE (c) ADF (d) CDE

38. A. Some men are bald

B. Bald men are intelligent

C. Raman is a man

D. Raman is bald

E. Raman is intelligent

F. All men are intelligent

- (a) ABF (b) BDE (c) CDB (d) EBI

39. A. All snakes are reptiles

B. All reptiles are not snakes

C. All reptiles are cold-blooded

D. All snakes lay eggs

E. All reptiles lay eggs

F. Snakes are cold-blooded.

- (a) ADE (b) BED (c) ABE (d) ACI

40. A. X and Y are brothers

B. Siblings are often known to quarrel

C. X and Y don't quarrel.

D. All those who quarrel are siblings

E. Y and X quarrel often

F. X and Y cannot be siblings

- (a) BDE (b) ADF (c) CDE (d) ABI

ANSWERS

Qs. 1-6 : Clues to solve the problem

(a) Since Manager has a grandson, he or she is married and cannot be 22 years old also.

(b) Assistant Manager is a male.

(c) Cashier and Stenographer both are married and cashier is a male.

(d) Stenographer cannot be 22 years old since he has a son-in-law.

(e) Miss D cannot be the teller and Mr. I cannot be the manager as he is manager's neighbour.

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b)

4. (b) 5. (c) 6. (c)

7. (a) : If the number of bad bulbs is 100, then Ramesh will pay $50 \times 100 = \text{Rs. } 5000$ for no test.

$$2 \times 1000 + 80 \times 25 + 20 \times 50 = \text{Rs. } 5000 \text{ for Test I.}$$

$$3 \times 1000 + 100 \times 25 = \text{Rs. } 5500 \text{ for Test II.}$$

∴ When the number of bad bulbs is less than 100, Ramesh should not test.

(Continued on page 117)

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Choose The Correct Word

In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative.

- The soldiers had been fighting on the front for many days and were _____.
(A) energetic (B) confused
(C) motivated (D) tired
- Mahesh had to drop his plan of going to picnic as he had certain _____ to take care of during that period.
(A) transactions (B) preparations
(C) commitments (D) urgencies
- When the bus was at full speed, its brakes failed and an accident was _____.
(A) inevitable (B) infallible
(C) essential (D) undeniable
- To explain his design to his visitor, the architect _____ a simple plan on the blackboard.
(A) made (B) sketched
(C) built (D) constructed
- Hindus believe that _____ from the cycle of birth and rebirth can be attained only by good deeds.
(A) delivery (B) bondage
(C) retirement (D) deliverance
- He is working under such _____ conditions that it is difficult to maintain his self-respect.
(A) humiliating (B) low
(C) inimical (D) difficult
- The sound of the running water of the stream had a pleasantly _____ effect on me.
(A) somnolent (B) loud
(C) amusing (D) sonorous
- Aruna had a cold and couldn't go to the party, so I bought her a cake to make up for her _____.
(A) depression (B) disillusion
(C) disappointment (D) disgust
- The world is so constructed that if you wish to enjoy its pleasures you must also _____ its pains.
(A) deny (B) neglect
(C) ignore (D) endure
- The shirt is not very expensive, I bought it very _____.
(A) cheaply (B) low
(C) dearly (D) cheap
- My father was too _____ to push open the heavy door.
(A) faint (B) feeble
(C) timid (D) faltering
- Anita _____ me of a girl I used to know.
(A) reminds (B) recalls
(C) remembers (D) recollects
- The prisoner was released on _____ for good behaviour.

- (A) bailed (B) parole
(C) guarantee (D) grounds
14. Since Bhaskar was an _____ photographer, he did not charge us any money for taking our picture.
(A) professional (B) amateur
(C) unknown (D) useless
15. Everyone wants to _____ for one's achievements.
(A) admire (B) be admiring
(C) be admired (D) being admired
16. He is a person of sound character and _____ disposition.
(A) beneficent (B) moral
(C) amiable (D) amicable
17. It being an _____ issue, it is not correct to introduce questions of morality into the debate.
(A) moral (B) immoral
(C) amoral (D) irrelevant
18. The communalist represents the _____ of everything noble that we have inherited from our culture and history.
(A) antithesis (B) antidote
(C) immorality (D) antagonism
19. A man remains narrow-minded, self-complacent and ignorant unless he visits other people and _____ from them.
(A) earns (B) borrows
(C) learns (D) hears
20. The English schemed to continue their rule in India by playing off one community _____ the other.
(A) before (B) upon
(C) against (D) with
21. When their examinations are over, the children gleefully _____ the books they had been reading.
(A) shelve (B) sidetrack
(C) overthrow (D) abandon
22. In the modern materialistic society, the only aim of the people appears to be to _____ money by fair means or foul.
(A) print (B) produce
(C) acquire (D) extort
23. I enjoy _____ the children playing in the garden.
(A) looking to (B) looking about
(C) looking at (D) looking on
24. The passengers were afraid but the captain _____ them that there was no danger.
(A) promised (B) assured
(C) advised (D) instructed
25. Sachin _____ another feather to his cap by his wonderful performance in the one-day match.
(A) added (B) created
(C) captured (D) took
26. _____ by long queues and bad weather the voters made their way to the polling stations any way they could.
(A) Undaunted (B) Worried
(C) Encouraged (D) Satisfied

27. The Chief Minister assured the House that _____ action would be taken against all those found involved in corruption.
(A) preventive (B) constructive
(C) strictly (D) stringent
28. The Chairman _____ the Accounts Officer for not supervising the work of his subordinates.
(A) received (B) awarded
(C) rebuked (D) strengthened
29. Even though the commission worked hard, it took two years to go through the _____ collection of files and documents before preparing its report.
(A) ugly (B) massive
(C) meagre (D) light
30. The General Manager is quite _____ and handles the workers' union very effectively.
(A) naive (B) loose
(C) tactful (D) released
31. It took him a long time to come _____ after the operation.
(A) round (B) on
(C) before (D) along
32. _____ of the project is under study.
(A) Feasibility (B) Cheapness
(C) Unsuitability (D) Impracticability
33. The poor ones continue to _____ out a living inspite of economic liberalisation in that country.
(A) eke (B) go (C) manage (D) bring
34. The passengers and crew members of the aeroplane had a _____ escape when it was taking off from the runway.
(A) little (B) narrow
(C) brief (D) large
35. Eight scientists have _____ the national awards for outstanding contribution and dedication to the profession.
(A) picked (B) conferred
(C) bagged (D) bestowed

ANSWERS

- (D) tired
- (C) commitments
- (A) inevitable
- (B) sketched
- (D) deliverance
- (A) humiliating
- (D) sonorous
- (C) disappointment
- (D) endure
- (D) cheap
- (B) feeble
- (A) reminds
- (B) parole
- (B) amateur
- (C) be admired
- (C) amiable
- (D) irrelevant
- (A) antithesis
- (C) learns
- (C) against
- (D) abandon
- (C) acquire
- (C) looking at
- (B) assured
- (A) added
- (A) Undaunted
- (D) stringent
- (C) rebuked
- (B) massive
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- (A) Feasibility
- (A) eke
- (B) narrow
- (C) bagged.

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The Union Judiciary—Supreme Court

The Supreme Court plays a unique role in the scheme of constitutional government in the country as the highest appellate judicial authority and the final interpreter of the Constitution as well as the guardian of our Fundamental Rights. Although, the Constitution establishes a Federal System of Government, unlike many other countries with Federal Constitutions, India has a single judicial system which has brought about not only jurisdictional unity but also the establishment of a single judicial cadre, as it were, for the whole country. With the Supreme Court at its apex, the Indian judiciary is a fully integrated system under which the writ of the Supreme Court runs not only all over the country—Central, State and local areas—but also within all fields of law—constitutional, civil and criminal.

The Constitution envisages an independent Supreme Court. The independence of the judges is ensured by the following provisions:

(1) Every judge of the Supreme Court is appointed by the President of India after consultation with such of the judges of the Supreme Court and of High Courts of the States as the President may deem necessary for the purpose. But in the appointment of a judge, other than a Chief Justice, consultation with the Chief Justice of India by the President is obligatory.

(2) The elimination of politics in the appointment of judges is further achieved by prescribing the minimum qualifications in the Constitution itself.

(3) A judge of the Supreme Court, once appointed, holds office until he completes the age of sixty-five years.

(4) A retired judge is prohibited from practising law before any court in India.

(5) A Supreme Court judge can be removed from office by an order of the President only on the grounds of proved misbehaviour or incapacity after a resolution for the purpose is passed by both Houses of Parliament supported by a majority of the total membership of the House and a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

(6) The conditions of service of a judge cannot be altered to his disadvantage after his appointment.

(7) The independence of the judges is further safeguarded by making all their actions and decisions taken in their official capacity, immune from criticism and also providing for an establishment over which the Court has complete control.

The Supreme Court has exclusive original jurisdiction in any dispute between (a) the Government of India and one or more States;



or (b) between the Government of India and any State or States on the one side and one or more States on the other; or (c) between two or more States. The Court has four types of appellate jurisdictions: constitutional, civil, criminal and special. In any case which involves an interpretation of the Constitution, the appellate jurisdiction of the Court can be invoked. Further, in civil cases the Court's jurisdiction can be invoked if the

Judiciary occupies a very important place in a Federal Constitution. But in the interests of an efficient judicial system, it is essential that the judiciary must be independent. It should, in no case, be under the control of the executive or the legislature. Realising the importance of an independent judiciary, the framers of our Constitution have sought to establish an independent Supreme Court free from the influence of the executive or the legislature.

High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law of general importance. In the criminal field, the jurisdiction of the Court can be invoked only if a High Court has on appeal reversed an order of acquittal of an accused person and sentenced him to death, or has withdrawn for trial before itself any case from any court subordinate to its authority and has in such trial convicted the accused person and sentenced him to death, or certifies that the case is a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court.

Under Article 136 of the Constitution, the Supreme Court is empowered to entertain special appeals in its discretion from any judgement or order in any case passed by any court or tribunal in India. This is a kind of extraordinary power which the Supreme Court as the highest court of the land is entitled to make use of, in the interest of justice. The Supreme Court also may give its advice to the President on a question of law or fact



of public importance, as and when the President refers such a matter to the Court.

The law, declared by the Supreme Court through its decisions, is binding on all courts in the country. Further, in the exercise of its jurisdiction, the Supreme Court is authorised to pass appropriate decrees or orders in the interests of justice. Such decrees and orders are enforceable throughout the territory of India. It has also the power to secure the attendance before it of any person within the country or order the discovery and production of any documents, or the investigation or punishment of any contempt of itself.

Thus, the Supreme Court has a very important role to perform under the Constitution. As the final interpreter of the Constitution, its power embraces not only the interpretation of the Constitution but also that of the laws of the Union Government, the States and the local authorities. Under its original jurisdiction, it finally settles all disputes between the Union and the States or those between the States themselves. Its appellate jurisdiction embraces not only constitutional but also civil and criminal matters. And through the exercise of its power to grant special leave to appeal, it is competent to review any decision by any court or tribunal in the country. It is also empowered, under certain conditions, to give advice to the President.

The law declared by the Supreme Court is binding on any court in India. Further, it has got the power of superintendence and control over every High Court in India. Its orders are enforceable throughout the country and it can order anyone to appear before it or call for any document. Its decisions can invalidate the laws made by even the highest legislative authority of the land—the Parliament of India.

Above all, the Supreme Court is the protector of the Fundamental Rights guaranteed under the Constitution. In the exercise of this power it can declare Union or State laws invalid or issue writs or orders to any administrative authority in any part of India with a view to prevent the infringement of any Fundamental Rights. The combination of such wide and varied powers in the Supreme Court makes it not only the supreme authority in the judicial field but also the guardian of the Constitution and the laws of the land. □

Whither Press Freedom

Scope

As a tool for personnel selection of executives, officers or managerial appointments, for admissions to post-graduate, professional or specialised courses and for award of scholarship or fellowships, the Group Discussion (GD) Test has now become most popular, regarded extremely reliable and used increasingly and extensively. Initially, the Defence Forces in various countries grasped its potential and incorporated it in their battery of tests designed for officer selection in their Services Selection Boards. Since then the GD has become the order of the day for manager/executive selection in public sector undertakings and in private sector enterprises. Once you have learnt the secret of scoring sure success in the GD Test, you can also fare with high distinction in the face-to-face interview. Therefore, understanding the secret of Group Discussion Test and mastering the art of definite success in the same is a must for all who are determined to win, lead and succeed.

Presentation

Competition Success Review is happy to present a tape-recorded live GD which took place at the Competition Success Institute run by Competition Success Review and the participants are competing for the MBA admission. Having qualified in the written examination, they are now to appear for the GD Test and as such they are availing of the training facilities provided by the Competition Success Institute. The taped proceedings are interspersed with the comments of the experts so that the aspirant can learn, understand and benefit fully by this exposure. This group consists of eight candidates who are similar in regard to age levels, educational qualification and background experience. To facilitate ready recognition, each candidate is identified and addressed by his roll number which he wears on chest and back. The eight candidates are seated in a closed circle in the order of their roll numbers. Each candidate is thus enabled to face and observe the rest in the group, after announcing the subject and fixing the time limit as 30 minutes, the examiner withdraws to the background. The group is now set to start the exercise.

Progress

With the withdrawal of the examiner from the scene, the candidates feel somewhat relaxed. The silence that so far reigned is broken and quite a few of the candidates indulge themselves in whispering asides and

GROUP DISCUSSION



One of the basic qualities of leadership required in a Group Discussion Test is to keep cool, be unruffled and maintain one's composure, despite the greatest provocation, and learn the inevitable art of bringing together people with different temperaments by listening to them, and then with their own ideas and by making a compromise. All those qualities that make a good leader are: initiative, intelligence, patience, tolerance, calm management, tact, the facility to speak and the responsibility of being listened to without anyone daring to interrupt.

cross-talks. One or two candidates remain silent and odd one keeps looking now and then towards the direction where the examiner went. Slowly the chatter grows and the volume of the noise increases. The cross-talks become more pronounced and some are seen to be having heated arguments. At this stage, we find No. 6 raising his voice so that he could be heard by all over the noise and confusion and addressing the group as a whole. He speaks in a friendly and cheerful manner with a sincere smile playing on his lips.

No. 6: Well, my friends, may I request you to favour me with your kind attention for one moment please. *(As he could be heard by all, over the asides, cross-talks and sub-group arguments and as his approach is friendly and filled with confidence; all others cease talking for the present and there is absolute silence. All eyes are turned towards No. 6. However, before No. 6 could proceed further, No. 3 intervenes and makes his own comments with the aim of cracking a joke and showing off his knowledge.)*

No. 3: You mean, "Friends, Romans and countrymen, lend me your ears". *(He laughs at his own joke.)*

No. 6: Yes, of course. You are quite right. I see you are an authority on Shakespeare. Well, gentlemen, I request you all to lend me not only your ears but also your hearts.

No. 1: If I am addressing a group of young ladies instead of these hardened bachelors here, I would say lend me your hearts inside and outside and also your lips too.

No. 3: I can guess, what you will receive. They won't just lend but let you have it. They will throw their shoes and chappals at you.

No. 1: I see you are talking about your own experience. They might even have greeted you with rotten eggs and tomatoes besides the other missiles you mentioned. But when I speak to the girls, I get what I want from them.

No. 3: I challenge you. Let us take a bet.

No. 1: How much are you willing to bet? *(At this stage No. 6 intervenes in a pleasant but firm manner.)*

No. 6: Please Nos. 3 and 1. You will agree that both of you have become personal and emotional and we are off the mark. Let us now relax, smile and start tackling our subject.

No. 4: *(Speaking for the first time to the group as a whole.)* You are quite right No. 6. Let us not waste time on other extraneous matters please. Now, No. 6, you wanted to tell us something but got distracted. Please tell us what you had in mind about our task in hand.

No. 6: Thank you No. 4. Well friends since we have been given only half an hour to complete our GD, I suggest we start with No. 1 and go on in a clockwise order to Nos. 2, 3, 4 and so, till No. 8 gets his turn and gives his views on the subject. This would be the first round during which each can speak for not more than two minutes. We can manage the time factor if there are no interruptions and each is allowed to present his ideas without any disturbance or interference.

No. 3: What happens, if I don't agree with the views expressed by the member or speaker? May be, he is saying something incorrect. Let us say he quotes Tennyson but attributes it to Shakespeare. Should not intervene and point out the mistake?

No. 4: No, we are not supposed to intervene. We can point out the mistake when our turn comes and we present our own views.

No. 3: But many of you are going to speak after me and not before?

No. 6: *(Smiling)* Please don't worry No. 3. After the first round is completed we shall have a second one, when each will get one minute to voice his criticisms, rebuttals, after thoughts and so on.

Finally, after the second round is over there may yet be a few minutes left to have an open house.

Nos. 4 and 5: That is fine. Let us start.

No. 1: No, no. Wait a minute. I have a better idea.

No. 3: I know you will come out with something silly as you did earlier. Please keep quiet. We can have your pranks later on. May be outside. Let us now proceed with the task as advised by No. 6.

No. 1: Will you shut up No. 3? I have every right to express my views. Then it is for the group to decide. I told you I have a better idea. I am not a nitwit like you.

No. 6: Please gentlemen. Why quarrel for nothing. Certainly No. 1, we would like to hear your views. Please go ahead.

Comments: We find No. 6 taking the initiative and launching the group on its task. He gets instant support from No. 3, though it is some sort of an interference. No. 6 handles No. 3 with tact, compliments him for his literary knowledge and thus converts him into an ardent supporter. No. 1, in the meantime, is thirsting for importance and recognition. He, therefore, resorts to some exaggerated, crude jokes. No. 3 resents such boorish interference and a wordy duel results between Nos. 3 and 1. However, No. 6 is able to manage and control the situation through his deft use of persuasion and firmness. In his efforts, he gets the support of No. 4. But No. 1 is dissatisfied, speaks about a counter-proposal and seems eager to establish his standing. Once again No. 3, championing the cause of No. 6, intervenes and criticises No. 1. Just as No. 1 gets worked up and another quarrel between Nos. 1 and 3 appears imminent, No. 6 intervenes to save the situation. We find No. 6 is imaginative and resourceful. He is objective and unbiased. He is keen that No. 1 should be fully heard. Thus he is unselfish and very sporting. Candidates Nos. 2, 5, 7 and 8 have thus far remained as mere observers. No. 4 is able to create the necessary impact on the group though his performance has been brief. No. 3 has been somewhat over-eager but has shown that he possesses ideas. No. 1 has been obstinate and quarrelsome.

No. 1: Gentlemen, I totally disagree with what No. 6 suggested. It is completely wrong.

No. 4: Okay, okay. Tell us what you want. What is the alternative you suggest?

No. 1: Why don't you suggest an alternative?

No. 4: All right. Now those who do not agree with No. 6's plan, please raise your hands. (No one raises the hand.) There you are No. 1! If you have an alternative, please let us have it. Otherwise let us go ahead as we have decided earlier. You see, time is running out.

No. 1: You have already made sure that no one would accept my plan. Therefore, I refuse to talk about it.

No. 6: Oh, come on No. 1, please. I told you myself that I will accept your plan if it is a better one.

No. 3: I say, we are wasting time. I guarantee that he has no other solution, leave alone a better one.

No. 1: Shut up. I challenged you before, but you backed out. What is the bet now?

No. 3: You think we are all gamblers. We are here for the GD Test and not for a poker game. (Turning to others) Friends, you could see No. 1 is obstinate and obstructive. If he does not start, I recommend we begin with No. 2 and proceed further.

WINNING STRATEGY

No. 6: That does not appear to be correct No. 3. I appeal to you, No. 1. Please start and outline your plan of action.

No. 1: No, no. It is of no use. If they don't want a better idea, it is their pleasure. I am not keen to open the discussion. Now you can start it with No. 2 as suggested by No. 3.

Comments: No. 1 proves to be obstinate, selfish and obstructive. He refuses to cooperate. All the time he wants to find fault and fight with others. No. 3 has a tendency to react emotionally, although his intentions are good and he means well. No. 4 consistently gives strong and able support to No. 6 in coordinating group activity. He rallied the whole group around No. 6. As for No. 6, he tries to motivate No. 1 and makes him to cooperate like a willing participant. He intervened successfully when a quarrel was about to break out between Nos. 3 and 1. His patience and tact pay off and ultimately No. 1 abides by the decision of the majority in the group.

No. 6: Now, come on No. 2. Please give your views on the subject.

No. 2: The subject, in my view, deals with newspapers. I don't read newspapers much. I like cinema and my hobby is photography. If you ask me, the newspapers make a mountain of a molehill. That is all.

Comments: A dull and insipid candidate who invents excuses for his ignorance and lack of interest. He has never shown any urge or initiative and wastes the opportunity offered to him. His grasp is very poor. Nothing serious appeals to him and he is content with trivialities. Poor material. Rejected.

No. 3: Well, gentlemen, the subject of our discussion deals with the Press freedom. I would say that the question should be whether our Press is free. I think the Press is now free. It was not so during the emergency. Now, what is the guarantee that there will not be such emergencies in the future. Already, restrictions on freedom of the Press are being imposed in States like Kerala, J&K and Punjab. I am of the view that freedom of the Press with self restraint is a must for the survival of not only the Press, but also of democracy in India.

Comments: The candidate has some ideas and presents them with reasonable eloquence, force and conviction. He has managed to hold the attention of his audience and the impact is positive. He is keen and interested. We did notice that he was emotional and reacted somewhat rashly. However, he is sincere and well motivated. He is disciplined and obeys orders in the right spirit. He will respond to training. Selected.

No. 4: Friends, I feel the Press should observe restraint for its survival and freedom. Assuming that the Press now enjoys full freedom, the question to be debated is whether such freedom should be unrestricted and total, or whether it should be subject to certain restraints, whether imposed from inside or outside. If one takes

the view that Press is not at all free, then the question of any restraint does not arise at all. It would then mean that the Press now is gagged in our country. Some papers have resorted to irresponsible reporting and hence the concerned State Governments have attempted to impose restrictions. But the reaction is sharp because of our experiences during the emergency. The alternative, therefore is self-restraint. The restraint should come from within and there should be a code which should be honoured.

Comments: No. 4 has shown imagination and intelligence. He goes to the crux of the problem and there is plenty of meat in his argument. He has correctly explained the scope and significance of the topic. The impact he has created on the group is favourable and noticeable. We had seen him lending good support to No. 6 and helping him during the critical stage. No. 4 also possesses independent leadership. He is enterprising and makes good use of the opportunities. Selected and awarded high ranking.

No. 5: Gentleman, in my view the Press in India has been given too much freedom which quite a few newspapers are abusing. No. 4 referred to a code. There is no code or restraint. We have too much yellow journalism. Ask any cinema actor or actress and he or she will tell how they are being maligned. All that to increase circulation, earn money and power. The same is the case with politicians. Now the industrialists are also becoming targets for such attacks. The existing laws, relating to libel, etc., are so loose that the newspapers can get away with anything. You also know that many magazines are obscene and are practically pornographic. Hence, I would say we need restrictions rather than restraint. Restraint no one will observe and none could enforce.

Comments: During the initial stages No. 5 had been just an onlooker or spectator and had not made any visible contribution. Towards the end he did express his support to No. 6, but on his own initiative he did not make any contribution. However, he has now warmed up and has shown determination and courage to express differing and independent views. He has created a fair impact on the group though he had to neutralise the influence created by the speech of No. 4. He appears to have the potential and can benefit by training. Selected.

No. 6: Friends, you will all agree with me that at this point of time the Press in India is quite free and the only limitations are those of ownership by big newspaper chains. There is keen competition but people are becoming more newspaper conscious. As an aftermath of emergency, the Press is also quite alert and zealous about its freedom. Sometimes people are quoted out of context giving misleading information. In other words, it could be deliberate misreporting. Financially, with newspapers mushrooming in thousands each day, survival becomes a major problem. In this situation, and with all the corruption and political pressures, it is true that self-restraint won't work. Hence, in my view the Press should evolve a code and then leave it to the authorities to enforce it, may be through proper legislation. The courts are there to see that the freedom of

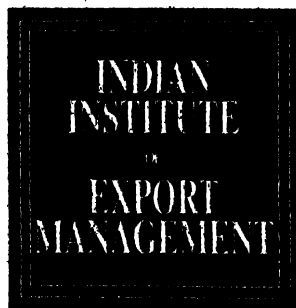
(Continued on page 104)

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Application And Hard Work

Deciding what you want to do or what you want to be is the first step in making a success of your job and also your life. A beginning of any journey is deciding first and foremost where you want to go. The beginning of making the life you aim at is deciding what you eventually want to be. "The one indispensable prerequisite of success is the will concentrated on a single goal." You have acquired the knowledge. You have the ideas. You have developed the ability to express yourself effectively and forcefully. You have also built up the necessary organisation for implementing your ideas. You have also seen to it that your character is strong and that your personal appearance is pleasing and charming. Now you have to consider the next sensible course. Having chosen your job and having decided where you want to go and having marked your route, what must you do next? You must get out and step out on the road. The longest journey begins with a single step.

The first step perhaps is the difficult step but it sets you on your voyage and leads you towards your goal. Success is not a matter of luck or genius, it depends on adequate preparation and indomitable determination. There is always a battle to be fought before the victory is won. Unfortunately, too many think they must have the victory before the battle. Dictionary is perhaps the only place where success comes before work. If the power to do hard work is not a talent it is perhaps the best possible substitute for it. Drudgery is as necessary to call out the treasures of the mind as harrowing and planting those of the earth. Of all the work that produces results, nine-tenths must be drudgery. There is no work from the highest to the lowest, which can be done well by any man who is unwilling to make that sacrifice. All the performances of human art, at which we look with praise and wonder, are instances of the resistless force of perseverance.

Great achievements invariably require long, tortuous, bitter experiences. One has to resist ruthless persecution physically and mentally to win complete mastery of himself. One must rise above disappointments, neglect and setbacks. Your aspirations may be tame or glory, but the path is steep and high. Or perhaps learning may be your ambition. Again there is no royal road; peer and peasant alike will have to climb to the abode by exerting oneself both mentally and physically. Similarly, anything worth achieving can be achieved only by effort, industry and sacrifice. Mere wishing and fretting cannot buy us health, wealth or happiness. He only wins who dares the hero's march. We have to tread the mountain's base before we can reach its summit.

IMPROVE YOUR PERSONALITY

Application and hard work are, therefore, indispensable to success. If you are lazy and unwilling to exert yourself, all your gifts and talents will prove to be a great waste. Your knowledge, your eloquence, your great organisation and your abundant resources will prove to be of no avail, if you cannot work. We have an initial dislike for exertion. This inertia has to be overcome by sheer will-power. The first step is, therefore, difficult but once started you will be able to march ahead without any difficulty. The way to get started is to start. Once you are on your way the job is already half done. We, human beings, can be compared to the automobiles. We start in a low gear, but once we get warmed up we quickly and easily step through the 2nd, 3rd and top gear. The two

Great achievements invariably require long, tortuous and bitter experiences. One has to resist ruthless persecution physically and mentally to win complete mastery of himself. One must rise above disappointments, neglect and setbacks.

little words which will stand you in good stead are therefore "start now".

You can overcome inertia by self-discipline. Self-discipline is self-management. Self-discipline develops good habits and habits make you perform the most difficult tasks in an effortless manner. Suppose you decide to get up at five in the morning and do physical exercise for half an hour each day; for a few days in the beginning you have to exercise utmost will-power to get up in time and carry out the exercises, fighting against the temptation to switch off the alarm and continue with the sleep. But after you are persistent with getting up in the morning and performing your exercises for a fortnight or so, you will find yourself that you can never remain in bed after 5 in the morning. Development of good working habits through self-discipline will thus rid you of one annoying detail after another in this manner. In the beginning we make our habits. In the end our habits make

us. One can handle a hundred details of a job by rigidly sticking to a disciplined schedule. You are perplexed when you learn to drive a car or pilot an aircraft in the beginning. Once you have mastered these arts you will be able to drive long or fly past without even thinking what you are doing. You must, therefore, discipline yourself to work hard, to put in the effort automatically.

Work is the beginning, the middle and the end of success. He who does not work cannot succeed. He who succeeds will have success in direct proportion to the efforts he puts in. All successful men who have become celebrated leaders, have toiled hard and put in an enormous amount of work. It is the application which has eventually crowned them with success. They did all that was expected of them and in addition some extra work. They did as much as anybody else in the same line or the same business and then some extra work. "I never did anything by accident nor did any of my inventions come by accident," said Thomas Alva Edison, "they came by hard work". You should remember that the climb to the top is to walk up and not a walk over. There are no elevators or helicopters in the "House of Accomplishment." There are only stairs which will take you from one floor to the next. You have to perform to walk up the stairs one by one. If you stop climbing or working, you will get stuck and what is more, you are likely to slip down.

In brief, there is no substitute, for "work is worship." You have to work hard, burn mid-night oil, miss a bit of your sleep and forego a bit of your leisure, if you want to attain a goal well in time. Effective work has two aspects—one is quantity and the other is quality. You have to pay attention to both and both are equally important. You may be a genius and the quality of work turned out by you might be top class and yet if you do not work in a systematic, thorough and methodical manner and turn out the required quantity or amount of work in a disciplined fashion, you will find yourself missing your goal. In fact, genius has been in many cases the chief obstacle for success, because it tends to give over-confidence and promotes laziness. If you work by fits and starts you will miss out many essentials. To win the battle you have to advance surely and steadily. Your past achievements and your future expectations will not influence the ultimate outcome. It is what you do now and here, that ultimately counts. You should never mind yesterday and tomorrow. You must do today's work today. If you desire success, if you are keen to lead, you have to work hard. If you want more success, if you wish to become a greater leader, you have to put in a greater amount of work. It is "by the sweat of thy brow shalt thou earn bread". □

Test Of Reasoning

Bank Probationary Officers' Examination, March 1997 Conducted by Banking Service Recruitment Board, Hyderabad

Q. 1. In a code language, A is written as 3, B is written as C, C is written as D and so on, then how will SMART be written in that code language ?

- (1) TLBSU (2) SHBSU (3) TNBSU
(4) SNBRU (5) None of these

Q. 2. From the word INACTIVE, how many independent words can be made without changing the order of the letters and using each letter only once ?

- (1) One (2) Two (3) Three
(4) More than three (5) None of these

Q. 3. "Push" is related to "Pull" in the same way as "Throw" is related to—

- (1) Pick (2) Away (3) Jump
(4) Collect (5) Game

Q. 4. In a certain code, COMPUTER is written as RFUVQNPC. How is MEDICINE written in the same code ?

- (1) MFEDJJOE (2) EOJDEJFM
(3) MFEJDJOE (4) EOJDJEFM
(5) None of these

Q. 5. Which of the following should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following letter series ?

- LXF MTJ NPN OLR ?
(1) PHV (2) PPV (3) PTU
(4) PJW (5) None of these

Q. 6. "Court" is related to "Justice" in the same way as "School" is related to—

- (1) Teacher (2) Education
(3) Student (4) Class
(5) Principal

Q. 7. "Treatment" is related to "Doctor" in the same way as "Sport" is related to—

- (1) Coach (2) Game
(3) Playground (4) Player
(5) Spectators

Q. 8. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group ?

- (1) Walk (2) Jump (3) Run
(4) Leap (5) Look

Q. 9. Pointing to a photograph of a girl, Rajan said "She has no sisters or daughters but her mother is the only daughter of my mother." How is the girl in the photograph related with Rajan's mother ?

- (1) Sister-in-law
(2) Grand daughter
(3) Daughter-in-law
(4) Cannot be determined
(5) None of these

Q. 10. Which letter will be sixth to the left of the nineteenth letter from the right end of the following alphabet ?

- A B C D E F G H I J K L M
N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
(1) N (2) M (3) Y
(4) X (5) None of these

Q. 11. Bablu ranked sixteenth from the top and twenty-ninth from the bottom among those who passed an examination.

Six boys did not participate in the competition and five failed in the examination. How many boys were there in that class ?

- (1) 44 (2) 50 (3) 55
(4) 40 (5) None of these

Q. 12. Nageena is taller than Pushpa but not as tall as Manish. Rama is taller than Namita but not as tall as Pushpa. Who among them is the tallest ?

- (1) Manish (2) Pushpa (3) Namita
(4) Nageena (5) Rama

Q. 13. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group ?

- (1) Sun (2) Moon (3) Star
(4) Mars (5) Universe

Q. 14. Starting from a point 'S', Mahesh walked 25 metres towards South. He turned to his left and walked 50 metres. He then again turned to his left and walked 25 metres. He again turned to his left and walked 60 metres and reached a point 'T'. How far is Mahesh from the point 'S' and in which direction ?

- (1) 10 metres west (2) 25 metres north
(3) 10 metres east (4) 25 metres west
(5) None of these

Directions (Qs. 15 to 17) : Read the following information and answer the questions given below it :

Five girls are standing in a circle facing the centre. Suman is between Lata and Asha. Mamta is to the right of Lata.

Q. 15. Who is to the left of Asha if Rajani is the fifth girl ?

- (1) Mamta (2) Asha (3) Lata
(4) Suman (5) Rajani

Q. 16. If Suman and Mamta interchange their positions, who will be fourth to the left of Rajani ?

- (1) Lata (2) Suman (3) Asha
(4) Mamta (5) None of these

Q. 17. If Rajani and Asha interchange their positions, then which of the following statements will be the correct one ?

- (1) Suman would be third to the left of Mamta
(2) Asha would be between Lata and Rajani
(3) Lata would be second to the right of Asha
(4) Mamta would be between Suman and Rajani
(5) None of these

Q. 18. S × T means 'S' is brother of 'T', and S + T means 'S' is father of 'T', which of the following shows 'O' is the cousin of 'R' ?

- (1) R × T + O (2) R + T × O
(3) R × O × T (4) T × O + R
(5) None of these

Q. 19. How many 5's are there in the following number sequence which are immediately followed by 3 but not

immediately preceded by 7 ?

- 8 9 5 3 2 5 3 8 5 5 6 8 7 :
3 5 7 7 5 3 6 5 3 3 5 7 3 :
(1) One (2) Two (3) Three
(4) Four (5) More than four

Q. 20. Sudin remembers that his mother's birthday is after 15th but before 20th of April while his sister Kalpana remembers that he mother's birthday is before 22nd but after 18th of April. If both of them are correct then on which date is the birthday of their mother ?

- (1) 18th (2) 19th (3) 20th
(4) 16th (5) 17th

Q. 21. If rain is called water, water is called air, air is called cloud, cloud is called sky, sky is called sea, sea is called road where do the aeroplanes fly ?

- (1) Water (2) Road (3) Sea
(4) Cloud (5) None of these

Q. 22. "Kilogram" is related to "Quintal" in the same way as "Paisa" is related to—

- (1) Coin (2) Money (3) Wealth
(4) Cheque (5) Rupee

Q. 23. If the first and second digits in the sequence 5 9 8 1 3 2 7 4 3 8 are interchanged also the third and fourth digits, the fifth and the sixth digits and so on, which digit would be the seventh counting to your left ?

- (1) 4 (2) 8 (3) 7
(4) 1 (5) None of these

Q. 24. "Soldier" is related to "Army" in the same way as "Pupil" is related to—

- (1) Education (2) Teacher (3) Student
(4) Class (5) Books

Q. 25. Five boys A, B, C, D and E are standing in a row A is between C and I and B is between D and E. Which of the following pairs represents the boys standing at both the ends ?

- (1) C, B (2) E, C (3) E, A
(4) A, C (5) None of these

Directions (Qs. 26 to 30) : In each question below are given two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the two given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the two given statements, disregarding commonly known facts. Read both the conclusions and give answer (1) if only conclusion I follows; give answer (2) if only conclusion II follows; give answer (3) if either I or II follows; give answer (4) if neither I nor II follows; and give answer (5) if both I and II follow

Q. 26. Statements :

- Some clips are green.
All greens are red.

Conclusions :

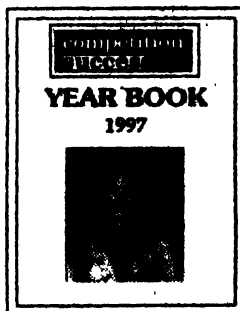
- I. All clips are red.
II. Some clips are red.

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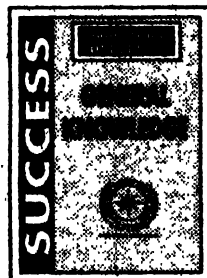
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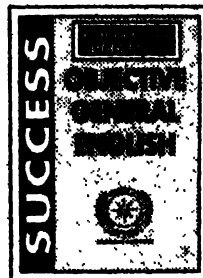
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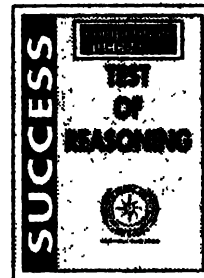
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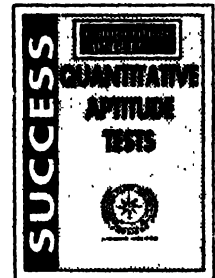
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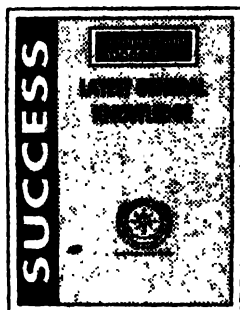
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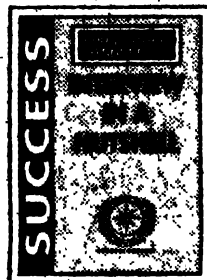
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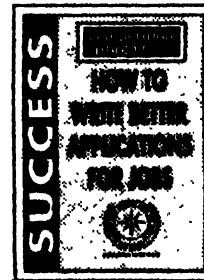
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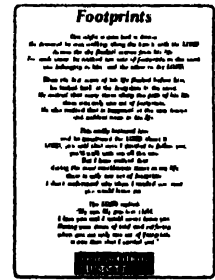
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Q. 27. Statements :

All stones are small. All small are big.

Conclusions :

- I. All big are small
- II. All small are stones.

Q. 28. Statements :

Some boys are men.
No man is black.

Conclusions :

- I. Some boys are not black.
- II. Some men are boys.

Q. 29. Statements :

Some papers are files.
Some files are pens.

Conclusions :

- I. Some files are not pens.
- II. Some pens are papers.

Q. 30. Statements :

All books are pencils.
Some pencils are pins.

Conclusions :

- I. Some pins are books.
- II. No pin is a book.

Directions (Qs. 31 to 35) : Read the following information to answer the given questions.

Following are the criteria for offering admission to a postgraduate management programme :

The student must—

- (A) be a graduate with at least 50 per cent marks.
- (B) have secured at least 45 per cent marks in the entrance test.
- (C) not be less than 20 years and not more than 26 years as on 30th June 1996.
- (D) be able to bear annual expenditure of Rs. 60,000 for two years.

However, if a student—

- (i) fulfills all other criteria except (A) above but has secured at least 60 per cent marks in Postgraduation, his/her case is to be referred to Chairman-Admissions.
- (ii) fulfills all other criteria except (C) above but has work experience of at least five years, his/her case is to be referred to the Director.

Based on the above criteria and the information given in each of the following questions, you have to take the decision in regard to each case. You are not to assume anything. These cases are given to you as on 30th June 1996.

Mark answer (1), if admission is to be granted; mark answer (2), if to be referred to the Chairman-Admissions; mark answer (3), if to be referred to the Director; mark answer (4), if data given are not sufficient to take decision; mark answer (5), if admission is not to be given.

Q. 31. Meena Bhargava has secured 70% marks in graduation. She can pay up to Rs. 50,000 per annum. She was born on 5th September 1973.

Q. 32. Mahesh Srivastava was 18 years old as on 3rd July 1994. He has secured 75% and 55% respectively in the graduation examination and in the entrance test. He can bear the stipulated expenses.

Q. 33. Rajiv Malhotra is a postgraduate with 65% marks and has secured 62% marks in graduation. He can bear the stipulated financial expenses and was born on 1st July 1975.

Q. 34. Umesh Salgaonkar was born on 25th January 1962. He has been working in

an organisation for the last six years. He has secured 70% and 60% marks respectively in the graduation examination and in the entrance test. He can bear the stipulated expenses.

Q. 35. Usha Gupta has secured 65% and 55% respectively in graduation and in the entrance test. She was born on 15th February 1972. She can bear the stipulated financial expenses.

Q. 36. 'P + Q' means 'P is brother of Q'; 'P - Q' means 'P is mother of Q' and 'P × Q' means 'P is sister of Q'. Which of the following means 'M is maternal uncle of R'?

- (1) M - R + K
- (2) M + K - R
- (3) M + K × Q
- (4) There is no such symbol
- (5) None of these

Q. 37. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?

- (1) listen (2) walk (3) run
- (4) swim (5) climb

Q. 38. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?

- (1) Brinjal (2) Pear (3) Tomato
- (4) Guava (5) Carrot

Q. 39. Prakash started walking from a Point P towards South. After walking 40 metres, he took a left turn. He then walked 30 metres and reached a Point Q. What is the straight line distance between P and Q and Q is towards which direction of P?

- (1) 60 metres, South-east
- (2) 50 metres, South-west
- (3) 50 metres, South-east
- (4) Data inadequate
- (5) None of these

Q. 40. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?

- (1) 13 (2) 29 (3) 37
- (4) 53 (5) 69

Directions (Qs. 41 to 45) : Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

(A) P, Q, R, S, T and U are six members of a family, each of them engaged in a different profession—Doctor, Lawyer, Teacher, Engineer, Nurse, Manager.

(B) Each of them remains at home on a different day of the week from Monday to Saturday.

(C) The Lawyer in the family remains at home on Thursday.

(D) R remains at home on Tuesday.

(E) P, the Doctor does not remain at home either on Saturday or on Wednesday.

(F) S is neither the Doctor nor the Teacher and remains at home on Friday.

(G) Q is the Engineer and T is the Manager.

Q. 41. Which of the following combinations is not correct?

- (1) R—Teacher (2) Q—Engineer
- (3) T—Manager (4) S—Nurse
- (5) All are correct

Q. 42. Which of the following combinations is correct?

- (1) Lawyer—Tuesday
- (2) Teacher—Wednesday
- (3) Manager—Friday
- (4) Engineer—Thursday
- (5) Nurse—Friday

Q. 43. Who is the nurse?

- (1) S (2) R (3) U
- (4) Data inadequate (5) None of these

Q. 44. Who among them remains at home on the following day of the nurse?

- (1) Q (2) Q or T (3) R
- (4) S (5) None of these

Q. 45. Who remains at home on Saturday?

- (1) S (2) T (3) R
- (4) Q or T (5) None of these

Directions (Qs. 46 to 50) : Given below is one passage followed by several possible inferences which can be drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity.

Mark answer (1), if the inference is "Definitely True", i.e. it properly follows from the statement of facts given; mark answer (2), if the inference is "Probably True" though not "Definitely True" in the light of the facts given; mark answer (3) if the data are inadequate, i.e. from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false; mark answer (4), if the inference is "Probably False" though not "Definitely False" in the light of the facts given; mark answer (5), if the inference is "Definitely False", i.e. it cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given or it contradicts the given facts.

A radical new surgery procedure, laughed at not long ago, is holding out fresh hope for patients of cardiac myopathy, or enlargement of the heart. The technique, now in India, allows patients to go home two weeks after the operation, to lead a near-normal sedentary life. Cardiac myopathy is a condition that has a variety of causative factors. An attack from one of the 20 identified viruses, parasite infection, long-term alcohol abuse and blood pressure could bring it on, and in rare cases, it could follow child birth and is even known to run in families. The condition is marked by an increase in the size of the heart's chambers and a decrease in the efficiency of pumping.

Q. 46. The cardiac myopathy slows down the heartbeat.

Q. 47. Cardiac myopathy is hereditary.

Q. 48. Earlier the patients suffering from cardiac myopathy were required to travel abroad for such operation.

Q. 49. The new technique was never tried in India in the past.

Q. 50. The efficiency of the heart is inversely proportional to the size of the heart.

ANSWERS

1. (3): Each letter is moved by one step forward.
2. (2): IN, ACTIVE
3. (1)
4. (4): COMPUTER → RETUPMOC
(Writing the letters in the word COMPUTER in reverse order)
Now each letter between R and C is moved one step forward.
Similarly,
MEDICINE → ENICIDEM
→ EOJDJFFM

(Continued on page 122)

Indian National Movement

Mr. K. K. Bhardwaj
Eminent Author of History Books

Awakening Of Minds

The spread of Western education and culture in our country gave rise to a new awakening of minds, especially among the educated classes. They began to look towards the drawbacks and deficiencies of our social life and attempted to find ways and means to remove them. In this endeavour, many took the view that our salvation lay in getting rid of the past and adopting the new mode of life and thought. There were others who cherished the ancient past. They wished to imbibe the age-old virtues of our great ancient civilisation. Perhaps, none of the two alone could be fully helpful. A synthesis of the two, therefore, brought a new awareness of the country's past glory as well as a new path towards rationalism and democracy in our thoughts and actions. The pioneer of this new outlook was Raja Rammohan Roy. He is sometimes called the father of modern India. His better accomplishment was that he stood like a living bridge between the country's mighty past and the strong future. He founded the Brahmo Samaj which aimed at purging the Hindu society of all its evils.

The leaders of the Hindu Renaissance Movement, Swami Dayanand and Swami Vivekananda, however, found that the Western civilisation was over-materialistic, shorn of all humanity and goodness. They looked towards the ancient past of India with pride and acclaim. Swami Dayanand gave the new idea to the Hindu society: "Back to

the Vedas". Swami Vivekananda attended the Parliament of Religions at Chicago in September 1893. He made a great impact upon the delegates by his eloquent speech there. The speech made him world renowned overnight. On returning home, he placed a new ideal before the nation, "Once more the world must be conquered by India with her spirituality." These noble and lofty words created a new chord in the heart of every Indian. They infused in him a sense of pride as well as an ardent spirit of patriotism. People began to adore their motherland like a deity. Nationalism, thus, became a religion, a new gospel of truth, peace, salvation and tranquility.

Raja Rammohan Roy was a great scholar. He knew various languages—Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, English, French, Hebrew, Greek and Latin. He studied the *Vedas*, the *Upanishads*, the *Gita*, the *Bible* and the *Koran*. He vigorously opposed the worship of idols, rigidity of caste and prevalence of rituals. Many thought that Rammohan Roy would embrace Christianity, but he disappointed them. He stood for reform of Hinduism. He founded the Brahmo Samaj. It stood for worship of the Eternal, Unsearchable, Immutable Being who was the Author and Preserver of the Universe. The doors of Brahmo Samaj were thrown open to all. The great Raja also stood for various social reforms like abolition of *Sati*. He was a stout champion of

women's rights. He founded the Vedant College where the learning of both the East and the West cultures was imparted. After his death, his great work was carried on by his able followers, Devendranath Tagore, Keshav Chandra Sen and Vidyasagar. Devendranath stood for worship of Brahman by all, the highest and the lowest. Keshav Chandra established the Prarthana Samaj at Bombay. It did commendable work in social reform like widow remarriage and inter-caste marriage. It established various institutions like a Foundling Asylum, a Widows' Home and a Depressed Classes Mission. Vidyasagar dedicated his entire life to the cause of education and social reform. He stood against polygamy and child marriage. He advocated widow remarriage. The first lawful Hindu widow remarriage among the elite of Bengal was celebrated in Calcutta on December 2, 1856 under the inspiration of Vidyasagar.

Swami Dayanand was the founder of the Arya Samaj. He exhorted the people to study the *Vedas* and attempted to establish a new social structure built upon principles contained in them. He advocated that the *Vedas* were infallible, being the inspired words of God and the fountain of all knowledge. He attacked the caste system and untouchability. He denounced idol worship, rituals and superstitions. He wanted to purify the Hindu religion. He translated the *Rig Veda* and the *Yajur Veda* in Hindi. He also wrote



Raja Rammohan Roy

Raja Rammohan Roy stood like a living bridge between the country's mighty past and the strong future. He was the initiator of Hindu Renaissance Movement and vigorously fought against the evils of Hindu society. He founded the Brahmo Samaj. He stood for reform of Hinduism and was a champion of women's rights. He was the first person to raise his voice against the *Sati* system, and his Movement ultimately forced the Government to enact a law abolishing *Sati*.



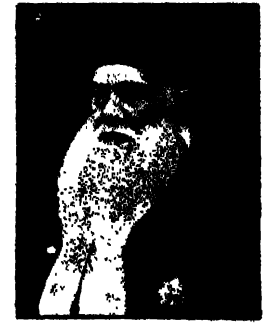
Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Gopal Krishna Gokhale lived and worked in a very crucial time of Indian history. He was born nine years after the First War of Indian Independence in 1857; he was a young man of about 19 when the Indian National Congress was founded in 1885, to achieve India's freedom by 'constitutional' agitation; and he died five years before Mahatma Gandhi began his first experiment of non-violent resistance on Indian soil. Gandhiji looked upon him as his political Guru.



C. Subramania Bharati

C. Subramania Bharati was a national poet. He was the poet of freedom, the poet of Renaissance in Tamil literature, the poet of a new era, of a new generation. Bharati's poems brought a new wave of nationalism. As early as when he was eleven years old, people acclaimed him as 'Bharati'. He was an ardent patriot. In 1905 (the year of Partition of Bengal), he composed and sang a poem praising Bengal. In the same year, he met Sister Nivedita, who greatly influenced him in the struggle for freedom.



Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan

Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan worked for the welfare of all Indian people—both Muslims and Hindus. Addressing a gathering in Lahore in 1884, he said, "Both brothers receive the same instruction in that college (Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College). All the rights at the college belong to one who calls himself a Mahomedan, and also who calls himself a Hindu. There is not the least distinction between the Hindus and the Mahomedans. I regard the Hindus and Mahomedans as my two eyes."



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Gandhian Thought—God



the *Satyarth Prakash*, the bible of the Arya Samaj. After his death in 1883, the work of Swamiji was carried on by his ardent disciples, Hans Raj, Pandit Guru Dutt, Lala Lajpat Rai and Swami Shraddhanand. Hans Raj founded the D.A.V. College at Lahore in 1886. Swami Shraddhanand established the Gurukul Kangri at Hardwar in 1902.

Swami Vivekananda established the Ramakrishna Mission in 1896 in sacred memory of his great teacher, Ramakrishna Paramahansa. Ramakrishna was a poor priest in the temple of Dakshineswar near Calcutta. He had no formal education but was a profound spiritual personality. He believed that all religions were equal before the eyes of God. He, therefore, adopted and practised various forms of meditation advocated by them. Swami Vivekananda, his scholarly disciple, propounded the teachings of his *Guru* in the modern style. He preached the greatness of the Hindu religion and the *Vedas* to the Western world. He denounced his countrymen for having lost their touch with the rest of the world. Vivekananda ridiculed the caste system, rituals and superstitions. He exhorted the people to look towards the new world and shun their attitude of aloofness. He also stood for the uplift of the poor and the downtrodden and exhorted the educated Indians to work for removal of hunger and ignorance of our masses.

The Theosophical Society was founded by Madam H. P. Blavatsky, a Russian lady, and Colonel H. S. Olcott, an American military officer, in the United States in 1875. They came to India in 1879 and established their headquarters at Adyar at Madras in 1886. Mrs. Annie Besant joined this Society in 1889 and four years later, she settled herself in India. Her participation in the Theosophical

Movement gave it a new momentum as she loved India dearer than her life. The Theosophists wanted to revive and strengthen ancient Hinduism, Buddhism and Zoroastrianism. They believed in the universal brotherhood of man and transmigration of the human soul. Since they glorified ancient religions of India, it provided a great morale-booster to the educated persons to feel proud of their country and religion. Mrs. Annie Besant established the Central Hindu School at Benaras which later became the Hindu University with the efforts of Madan Mohan Malaviya.

The wave of religious reform and moral awakening also stirred the Muslims, the Sikhs and the Parsis with equally great fervour. Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan asked the Muslims to give up their superstitions and bigotry and adopt the progressive culture and scientific outlook of the West. He translated the Koran into Urdu and gave to it a new scientific and rationalist interpretation. In 1875, Sir Sayyid Ahmad founded the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh, which later became the famous Aligarh Muslim University. Maulvi Chirag Ali advocated monogamy among the Muslims and urged for a better status for the women in the society.

In the wake of the reform movement, Mirza Ghulam Ahmed founded the Ahamadiya Movement at Qadian in Gurdaspur district of Punjab and attempted to portray the virtues of the Muslim culture and society. In Punjab, the Akali Movement worked for the better management of their religious shrines and was able to get the Gurdwaras Act put in the statute book in 1922. A Khalsa College was also established at Amritsar. The Parsis had their Rehnumai Mazdayasan Sabha

(Religious Reforms Association) started by Naoroji Furdonji and S. S. Bengalee.

Apart from the religious regeneration of society, many public spirited persons also rendered their yeoman services to the society and promoted the spirit of nationalism in the country. In Maharashtra, Dhondo Keshav Karve started a Hindu Widows Home at Poona in 1899. Its objective was to provide new avenues of happiness to the widows of the high caste families who could not remarry and adopt respectable professional careers such as teachers and doctors. He also opened the Indian Women's University at Bombay in 1916. Gopal Krishna Gokhale established the Servants of India Society whose members dedicated their lives to the service of the Motherland. Narayana Malhar Joshi founded the Social Service League at Bombay in 1910 to promote the cause of the social service and welfare of the masses. Among the great poets and novelists of ardent nationalism were Rabindranath Tagore, Bankim Chandra Chatterji, C. Subramania Bharati and Muhammad Iqbal. *Anandmath*, written by Bankim Chandra Chatterji, contained the hymn *Bande Mataram*. Tagore wrote numerous poems, songs, dramas and plays to imbibe among the people the feeling of national pride, unity and patriotism. He established a unique university at Shantiniketan. Subramania Bharati, a fiery young Tamil poet, inspired millions of people with his poems and songs about freedom and his intense desire to see his country become great, prosperous and happy. The people therefore, acclaimed him as Bharati when he was only eleven years old. Muhammad Iqbal, the renowned Urdu poet, wrote *Sare Jahan Se Achha Hindustan Hamara* (Our India is the best in the world).

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Facing The Interview Board

(Right Approach)

Introduction

Success in interview can be surely and easily secured by clearly understanding its technique correctly, following the procedures, grasping its rationale and mastering its secrets. Interview as a tool of selection is used for all managerial, executive and other appointments in the government departments, in the Union Public Service Commission selections, in the public and private sector undertakings and also in the universities and colleges for admissions, award of scholarships, fellowships, overseas training and so on. Even where other methods like written tests, intelligence tests, objective tests, group discussions, TAT, PGT, etc., are employed, the ultimate or final selection is invariably made only after the formal face-to-face interview.

The Candidate

Ram Nath Deepak is an oval-faced, fairly tall, medium complexioned young man of lean and athletic build. He has a pleasant countenance with a friendly smile which at once makes him likeable and endearing to others. His large, dark, lively eyes reflect warmth, interest and sincerity. From his dress, bearing and grooming one can readily infer that the candidate is serious about the interview and has taken good care to present himself in a favourable light. His dark-blue, striped terrycot suit is well tailored, spotlessly clean, thoroughly pressed and fits him ideally. According to the current fashion, he sports shining shoes which match the colour of his trousers. His light-blue shirt, striped tie and medium-sized stiff collars go well with his suit and confirm his good taste in choosing appropriate dress for specific occasions. His abundant, dark hair is well-combed, nails clean and moustache smartly trimmed, which add to his striking look and bearing. He arrives at the UPSC building along with another fellow candidate, Ram, on his powerful motorcycle about half-an-hour earlier thus giving himself enough time to fill in the forms, study the seating plan and complete similar other formalities. Finally, when he moves over to the library,



which serves as the waiting room, he finds two other candidates, who had arrived earlier, seated around a table, talking to each other. Deepak along with Ram straightaway joins those two candidates and when the introductions are over, he learns that their

It comes as a refrain everywhere in life: stay cool. More true when you get braced up for the interview. Appearing for the interview in a cool, composed and relaxed manner brings out the confidence and courage to meet challenging situations in life. A cool mind seldom commits mistakes and is bound to succeed at every phase of life.

names are Sen and Paul. The group finds Deepak to be a good and interesting conversationalist.

Pre-Interview Chit Chat

Deepak : Well, friends, I hope it is all right with you if Ram and myself join your company and benefit from your ideas.

Sen : Both of you are welcome and we are delighted. To tell you the truth, you may be able to help us and clarify something. Our friend, Mr. Paul has some doubts as to how he should answer one or two specific questions during the interview.

Deepak : Most certainly, Mr. Paul. Please unburden your doubts. Let us see how best we could be of assistance to you.

Paul : Well, thanks. You see, I have already mentioned it to Mr. Sen and he has his own ideas. I think he would explain it better.

Sen : Okay. The question is whether honesty and frankness will really pay at interview and to what extent. You see, the books on model interviews, they tell you to be frank and free on one hand, while, the same time, ask you to be discreet and tactful. This, you would agree, is rather confusing and contradictory. You can either be frank or discreet but how can you be both at one and the same time. Similarly, you can either be free or tactful but not both at a go.

Paul : Now let me illustrate this problem. Take the policy of national language and the use of Hindi in place of English. Personally, I am opposed to Hindi and I prefer English. In my honest and sincere opinion, it is a Himalayan blunder to give up English and opt for Hindi. Particularly, I think it is a disaster to conduct the UPSC written examination in Hindi and all other regional languages, solely for the purpose of dislodging English. Can I tell the Board my honest views just as I expressed them now. Can I be free and frank ?

Deepak : I get your point and appreciate what you said. However, though on the surface, being free and frank seem to conflict with being tactful and discreet, in reality, need not be so. Of course, you must be true to yourself and speak out your mind openly according to your personal convictions. This would indicate your intellectual integrity, moral conviction, sincerity and courage. However, while expressing your views, you must be logical, rational and polite. You must be objective and dispassionate. You should not be emotional. You should not take things for granted or jump to conclusions. You must talk about the subject with an open mind laying stress on facts and figures rather than on conclusions. A lot depends on the language and words you use to convey your thoughts and the way, the manner in which you speak and argue your case. You can agree to disagree with a friendly smile. You should avoid a collision course and direct confrontation as much as possible. You must avoid personalities and talk about the subject and its merits and demerits. Thus, one can cheerfully agree

WINNING STRATEGY

many experts on either side of the coin. It will be certainly appreciated.

Chairman : I get your point. But I want you to be a favour. Let us hear you arguing the case outlined by Mr. Paul on the controversial language issue. Let us take it that you strongly feel English should be retained and Hindi should not be imposed. It is being done now. How would you present your case before the Interview Board?

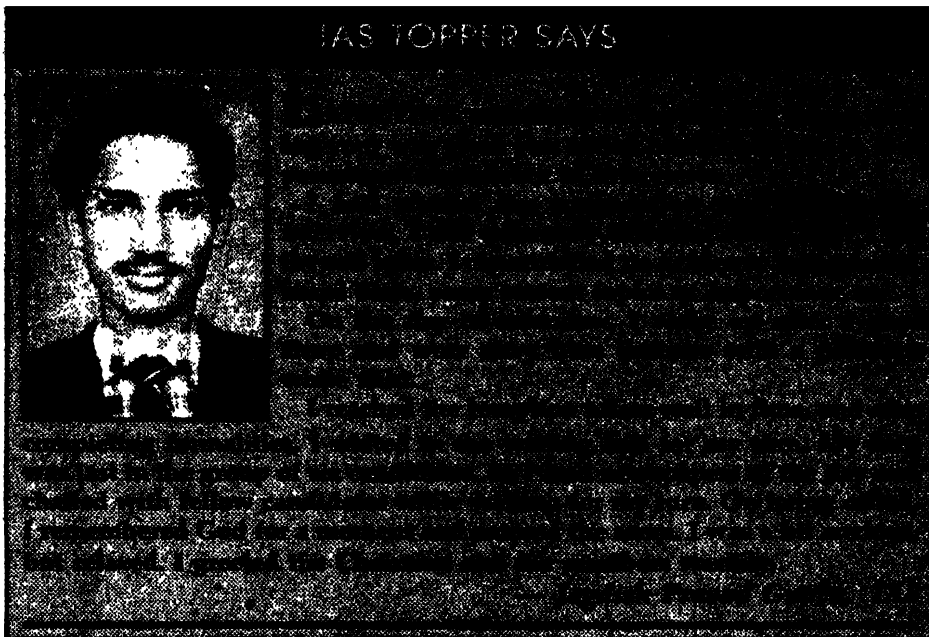
Deepak : (Smiles) All right, here I go. "Sir, Hindi has considerable force in your argument that we have to have Hindi as national language not only on paper but in reality also. However, I feel it is rather wise to rush things and ram it down the throats of unwilling people, even though they might be in a minority. First of all, national integration and the unity of the people should get top priority. Next in order is the abolition of poverty which, in turn, calls for industrialisation and higher growth rate. Then there is illiteracy. Further, we have to think about defence requirements and our preparedness to meet foreign aggression and threats. If we overcome these priority problems, it would then be easy to tackle the language issue. In my opinion, with economic prosperity, full employment, eradication of illiteracy and strong defence preparedness, the language problem would be resolved on its own. Today, it is receiving undue importance purely for political reasons and for catching votes. Before independence, people in non-Hindi areas were eager and enthusiastic to learn it on their own. Besides, we then had multilingual provinces. We now have linguistic provinces which fight with each other and talk about a 'born-of-the-soil' policy. At the moment, our national link language is English, and Hindi is accepted in some linguistic States. Imposition of a new language is a slow process which is akin to social reform. If we do not educate the people with us and the time is not ripe, the attempt of forcing a new language on unwilling people could be counterproductive and go against national unity and integration. We may, therefore, have to wait until multilingual States before we come to accept Hindi as our link language. My mission, then, is that we accord priority to more pressing issues now than worry about replacing English with Hindi".

Chairman : Well done. First class. Yes, you are right Mr. Deepak. Now, I see your point. You can pleasantly and yet convincingly argue your case. I give full marks to you.

Chairman : Thank you, Mr. Deepak. You have very helpfully helped us. Wish you all the best. They are summoning you for the interview. I am sure you will come out with flying colours. Paul and Ram : Best of luck, Mr. Deepak. Goodnight.

Deepak : Thank you friends, wish you all the same. (He walks with firm steps and full confidence towards the interview room. He gets gently knocking on the door and waiting a few seconds at the entrance. He comes to a halt when he comes near the chair meant for the candidate, springs to attention position and bows to greet the Chairman and members of the Interview Board.)

Comments : Mr. Deepak, our candidate for the interview, is successful in making the first favourable impression on those with whom he



comes into contact. His success can be attributed to his dress, grooming and other details. In addition, he is ready to help others and takes the initiative and makes full use of the opportunities. By nature also he is pleasant, cheerful, smiling, warm-hearted and friendly. Besides, he also possesses a good deal of knowledge and enjoys excellent power of expression. His self-confidence and persuasive ability are his other plus points. He clearly demonstrates how one can pleasantly, tactfully and smilingly disagree with anyone. In the process, he succeeds in convincing the opponent and winning him over to his way of thinking.

Chairman : Mr. Deepak, from your bio-data, I see that you are now working as a sales executive in a firm which markets sports gear. Why did you select this job? Would you say it is because of your keen interest in sports?

Deepak : It is true that I had active interest in sports. I was the captain of my college hockey team and member of the cricket eleven. I could speak with some knowledge of sports gear and equipment. But that is not the only reason. I also had two other offers—one in a tutorial college as lecturer and another in a five-star hotel as guest relations officer. But in the tutorial college and in the hotel, I was required to work in the mornings and in the evenings with irregular offs in lieu of holidays. Since my aim was to join the IAS, and as I wanted during the interim period to prepare for the IAS, the sales executive job was more suited. It gave me opportunities to travel to different parts of the country. I could read regularly in the evenings. Hence, I chose this job, Sir.

1st Member : I do not follow you correctly, Mr. Deepak. You said you wanted to prepare for the IAS. I am sure the job of a lecturer would have helped you more.

Deepak : I concede your point, Sir. Under normal circumstances, what you say would be very appropriate. But as regards the tutorial college, I mentioned the problem regarding working hours and days. I had to work in two shifts, get up very early and go

to bed rather late. It would have been difficult to concentrate on studies.

Chairman : I see your point. But as a sales executive you have to travel a lot. That also would interfere with your studies.

Deepak : Fortunately, Sir, when I go on tours I have been able to take at least one of my friends with me. Usually he belonged to the State which I visited and was proficient in the local language. I could also take my books to read with me. Sometimes, the friend accompanying me also happened to be appearing for the IAS like myself. I found the travel itself to be good education. I learnt a lot about our country. I could make many new friends. I could also visit my own State several times and learn many things first hand.

Comments : The candidate has made full use of the opening given to him to put across his many strong points in a subtle and tactful manner. First, he has been much in demand. At least three jobs have definitely been offered to him. Next, he had made it clear that his goal remained the IAS and he has made use of the job opportunities towards achieving his goal. He successfully clarifies the doubts raised by the 1st member by adducing reasons. In the process the Board learns that he has travelled a lot, been a good sportsman, enjoys many friends and studied several States first hand. This also gives an insight into his capacity for planning and organisation.

2nd Member : What do you think of the one-day wonder in cricket?

Deepak : The one-day cricket and one-day internationals which some years ago seemed a freak idea has now been fully accepted not only by the masses and the common man, but also by the diehard cricket critics and experts. Second, the players themselves seem to favour the one-day cricket, to five-day Test matches. Possibly we did not reckon with the TV medium when we thought of the one-day cricket. Very soon we may be playing cricket in indoor stadiums under all-weather conditions with ideal TV coverage, projection and transmission. Third, in this

world of hurry, we often do not have time to spend days in a cricket stadium watching the players in action. Since most of the people have to attend to other duties like office work, etc., it is not even practicable for them to watch the action on TV. Therefore, one-day cricket with limited overs has come as a blessing in disguise and it will make TV more popular, taking it to very many countries which are yet to accept cricket as a major and worthwhile sport activity. Thanks to the TV and satellite communication, one-day cricket has also become highly remunerative to the players. As regards techniques of playing cricket, in the context of limited time and overs, it brings forth the best in each player.

2nd Member: What will be the future of the five-day Test in view of the increasing popularity of the one-day international cricket.

Deepak: The five-day Tests have their own charm and there are many cricket lovers who are enthusiastic supporters of these Tests. I, therefore, feel that the five-day Tests will continue to survive. As regards the players themselves, they gain valuable experience and training in the various departments of the game when they play the Test lasting for five days. However, the disadvantage of the long duration Test is that it cannot be converted into an international event. May be that was the reason why it did not find its way to the Olympics. Now, the one-day internationals can become the star attraction of the Olympics and other regional games like the Asiad.

Comments: The candidate, in his answers, displays originality, intellectual integrity and moral courage. He puts across his contrary views with tact but in a firm and convincing manner. He speaks with authority and conviction, expressing his own view frankly and boldly. He does not hesitate to differ from the member. His sincerity, logic, rationale and convincing reasons enable him to win over his opponent with advantage.

3rd Member: By and large, India is sadly lagging behind in sports as in many other fields despite its size and population. Why is it that we are not doing well in sports despite our size in area and number in population? What can be done to put India prominently on the international sports arena?

Deepak: In India, basically and historically, sports has been the pastime of the affluent elite who also happened to be the ruling class. Thus, the Maharajas and Princes were the mainstay of sports and masses were not involved. Now we do not have the Maharajas and Princes any more. The Indian Government has so far been more concerned with politics, elections and social reforms. We worry more about prohibition, cow protection, propagation of Hindi and the like than sports. What is worse, politics has also entered the sports arena and selections are made not on merit or proficiency but on extraneous factors like the native State, nationality, language, caste, religion, community and the like.

The parents want their children to concentrate on studies and get jobs rather than play games or participate in sports.

WINNING CHECKLIST

Above all, the vast majority of Indian population lives below the poverty line and its obsession is to find at least one square meal a day. Fortunately, things are changing for the better. Nowadays, sports by itself can provide employment and earning opportunities. Sports is also used as a marketing media. I feel, the Government should spend more on sports and help the educational institutions and sports bodies to catch them young and give professional training to potential champions.

Comments: The candidate reveals in-depth knowledge and excellent grasp on the subject. He has kept himself well-informed and his arguments are rational and sound. His reasons for India's low rating in the sports world are very valid. His outlook is positive and he has good recommendations to make. He shows zeal, interest and involvement in tackling a problem or meeting a challenge and demonstrates his ability to succeed in his enterprise.

4th Member: How do you account for the continuing price-hike and inflation in our economy despite good monsoons and increased food production?

Deepak: First of all, we have to contain our population explosion and consequent increase in demand. Second, millions are moving out of the poverty line, thanks to

our five-year Plans and the policy of economic growth with justice. Third, Government is compelled to divert substantial resources and revenue to defence and maintenance of law and order, that to Pakistan's threat to start another war with us and the growing terrorism in J & Punjab, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and so on. To raise more revenue, Government is increasing the taxes by pushing up the administered prices of essential consumer items like steel, cement, petroleum products, etc. Rail fares and postal rates have also been steeply hiked. Further, our foreign exchange position is difficult and we have difficulty in resorting to imports. The value of rupee has also fallen sharply. All these could be correct if the Government is willing to play its expected role. But the politicians are only interested in winning votes at any cost, keep themselves eternally in power. There is more than anything else, accounts for all our economic and political drawbacks and ills.

Comments: The candidate displays excellent grasp and mastery of his optional subject. He is able to go into the root of the problem and offer workable solutions with imagination and foresight. He is well-informed and his knowledge is up-to-date. He is able to speak with confidence and authority and carry the audience with him.

5th Member: India's efforts to have a tie-up with ASEAN have not been successful. ASEAN countries seem allergic to India. Why?

Deepak: India is neither militarily nor economically strong enough to count with ASEAN. If China or Vietnam were to attack any of the ASEAN countries, India would not be able to repulse the aggressor. Second, the ASEAN countries do not wish to offend China, their big neighbour, or America, the protector and signatory to the SEATO treaty. India is suspect in the eyes of both China and America. Besides, India is too close to Vietnam. These factors account for the hesitancy of the ASEAN to move closer to India.

Comments: The candidate has been following international events and developments with intelligent interest. He is alive to the dangers posed to non-aligned nations like India by the big powers. While discussing India's external relations, the candidate reveals an analytical and penetrating mind. He is able to correlate the past with present trends and arrive at valid conclusions.

Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Deepak. It has been nice to know you and exchange some interesting ideas. Now, do you have any questions to ask?

Deepak: Thank you very much, Sir. I have no questions, please. (The interview comes to an end.)

Concluding Comments: Mr. Deepak is a cheerful and pleasant candidate with a friendly and warm disposition. He displays excellent awareness and proves to be hard-working and industrious. He takes special pains to keep himself well-informed of current events and demonstrates the ability to express his ideas forcefully, logically and convincingly. With his flexible attitude, cooperative temperament and optimistic outlook, he shines as an able leader who can bring significant success to the organisation.

Who...What...When...Where...Why

You Ask The Question — We Will Find The Answer

● What is a kaleidoscope and who invented it ?

—Sneha Joshiwale, Siddhi (Madhya Pradesh)

Kaleidoscope is an optical device which, if tapped or rotated, gives an endless number of beautiful coloured patterns. It is made of a tube with an eyepiece at one end and at the other end a compartment containing bits of coloured glass and two inclined mirrors.

It was invented in 1817 by Sir David Brewster and the name comes from Greek words meaning 'to look at beautiful forms'.

● Where is the West Indies situated ?

—T.S. Ranukrishnan, Kizhanatham (Tamil Nadu)

West Indies are a group of islands in the North Atlantic between North and South America, comprising the Greater Antilles, the Lesser Antilles and the Bahamas. They were discovered by Columbus in 1492 and named West Indies by him because he thought that he had discovered a western sea route to India.

● What is the arrangement of Pin Code Number and the base of each number in India ?

—Vinay Singh, Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh)

In India, we have thousands of post offices. Besides, we have a number of languages and scripts with the result that it is very difficult for the postal people to make out the addresses in letters and other articles of mail. To facilitate sorting and sending the mail, each delivery head and sub-post office in the country has been allotted a Postal Index Number (PIN). The system, called PIN code, divides India into eight Postal Index Zones. Each one is subdivided into postal circles. The Postal Index Number consists of six digits. Each digit has a specific meaning and serves a specific purpose. The extreme left digit represents the zone in the country, the second and third digits represent the sub-zones and the fourth digit represents the routing of the mail. The last three digits of the PIN Code point to a post office of the delivery within the sorting district. All the six digits together identify an individual post office for a delivery unit.

● Who wrote the 'Communist Manifesto' ?

—Balakrishna Uddar, Shorapur
The 'Communist Manifesto' is a joint effort of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. It was first published in 1848.

● What are lasers and what are their applications ?

—K. Raghavendra Reddy, Kurnool (Andhra Pradesh)

Laser is a remarkable kind of light source that was first discovered by Dr. Charles H. Townes in 1960. It is the abbreviation for Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation. With the laser, it is possible to probe the behaviour of matter under the influence of enormous energy densities, range and survey vast distances to microscopic accuracy and send millions of telephone and television messages between any two points that can see each other with telescopes. Laser light, in contrast to natural light, is coherent and can be expressed as a regular progression of waves carrying energy along a particular path. Thus the essential difference is that laser light is an orderly sort of wave motion in contrast to ordinary light which is inherently unsteady and therefore an inefficient carrier of information in time.

● When was the first man sent into space ?

—Savitri Swain, Puri (Orissa)

The Russian cosmonaut, Yuri Gagarin, led the first successful manned space flight on April 12, 1961. He completed a single orbit of the earth in 89.34 minutes in the 4.65 ton space vehicle, Vostok-1, which took off from Tyura Tan in Kazakhstan and landed near the village of Smelovka, near Engels, in the Saratov region of the erstwhile USSR.

● What is a gene bank ?

—Murshid Sharif, Bangalore (Karnataka)

It is a place for collection of seeds or other forms of genetic material, such as tubers, spores, bacterial or yeast cultures, live animals and plants, frozen sperms and eggs, or frozen embryos. These are stored for possible future use in agriculture, plant and animal breeding, or in medicine, genetic engineering, or the restocking of wild habitats where species have become extinct. Gene banks will be increasingly used as the rate of extinction increases, depleting the earth's genetic variety (biodiversity).

● Where in India is clove mostly grown and what are its uses ?

—Sanjeev Kumar, Dhanbad (Bihar)

Clove is used as an antiseptic, in culinary preparations, in pharmaceuticals manufacture, as an ingredient in cigarettes and even in the manufacture of toothpaste. Its multifarious use has given it a prominent place among spices.

Clove (*Eugenia caraphyllus*) is a cone-shaped, evergreen plant that grows into a tree after thirty years. It reaches a height of 10 to 12 metres. The plant begins to yield from its eighth year and the full bearing stage is reached after the 15th year. A well-maintained fully grown tree under favourable climatic conditions annually yields 4 to 8 kg of dry buds. A tropical plant, clove requires warm, humid climate, a well distributed rainfall of 150 cm to 250 cm and elevation of 700 inches to 900 metres above the sea level.

The East India company brought clove from its native home in Indonesia to the company's spices gardens at Courtallam in Tamil Nadu around 1800 AD. Four of these trees have survived to this

day, bringing enormous profits to their present owner.

Induced by the success, clove cultivation was extended after 1850 to the Nilgiris (Burliar), the slopes of the Western Ghats and in the then Travancore state. Now, clove is being cultivated in Nilgiris, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari and Ramanathapuram districts of Tamil Nadu, Tiruvananthapuram, Quilon, Kottayam and Calicut districts of Kerala and Dakshina Kannada district of Karnataka.

● What is resuscitation ?

—Alok Barua, Dhubri (Assam)

It is the step taken to revive anyone on the brink of death. The most successful technique for dealing with life-threatening emergencies, such as electrocution, near drowning or heart-attack, is mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Medical and paramedical staff are trained in cardiopulmonary resuscitation: the use of specialised equipment and techniques to attempt to restart the breathing and/or heartbeat and stabilise the patient long enough for more definite treatment. □

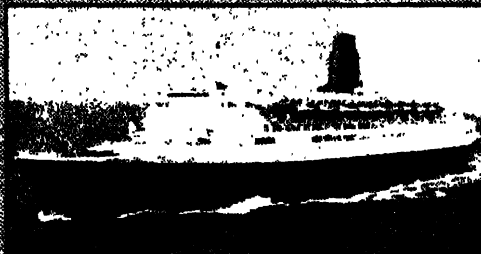
● How did the Diesel Engine evolve over the last century ?

—Sandeep Singh, Patna (Bihar)

It all began in the early decades of the last century when Rudolf Diesel (1858-1913), a German engineer, sought permission to build and try a new type of engine of which he had got the patent from the German Imperial Patent Office. He was thought that a small diesel would save time, space and revolutionise technological development in ships. As such, the first trials with the first engines were disappointing. Finally, in 1897, he created a strong-looking structure with flywheel running at 172 rpm and a single piston mounted on a crosshead producing 20 HP while consuming 240g/HP of oil fuel. So was born the very first diesel engine in the workshop of MAN RAG Maschinen AG in Germany.

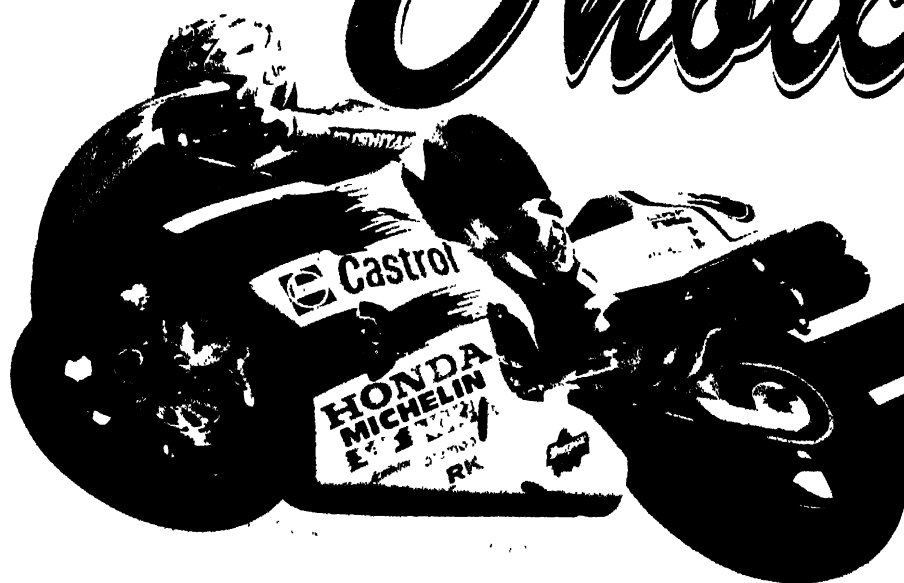
Soon success was built upon success. In 1904, the first diesel engine power station was built and a few years later the first engines from Germany generated 2,400 HP for the city of Kiel in Russia. In 1912, the first Diesel engine was built for a ship. Since then the famous German company has delivered more than 12,000 diesel power plants.

Economic efficiency and reliability were the secret of the success of the diesel engine. It has remained the most efficient combustion engine. Thanks to the sustained endeavour in improving its efficiency, diesel engines today provide the propulsion of all long-going vessels, at least in the civilian sector, and for the small and medium-sized power stations.



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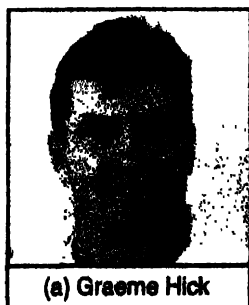
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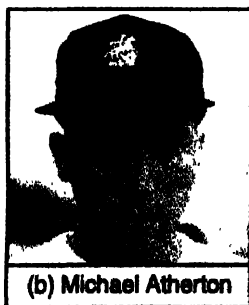
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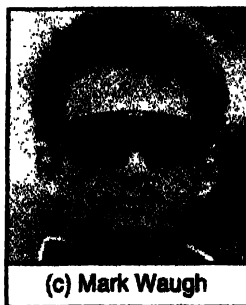
1. Who is the captain of the English Cricket Team for the 1997 Comhill Insurance Ashes Test Series between England and Australia ?



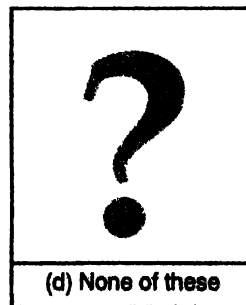
(a) Graeme Hick



(b) Michael Atherton



(c) Mark Waugh



(d) None of these

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>2. How many players comprise a cricket team ?
(a) 9 (b) 10
(c) 11 (d) None of these</p> <p>3. Which of the following statements about the protective helmet worn in cricket matches is true ?
(a) It must be worn in all cricket matches
(b) It is made of metal or fibre glass
(c) It must have a nose guard
(d) None of these</p> | <p>4. What colour of clothing is traditionally worn in cricket matches not played under floodlights ?
(a) Yellow (b) Red
(c) Green (d) None of these</p> <p>5. How far apart are the two sets of wickets on a cricket pitch ?
(a) 15 yards (b) 22 Yards
(c) 30 yards (d) None of these</p> |
|--|--|

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Cricket Quiz 1 Winners—Prizes are on the way for all of you

1st Sachin Gupta, 5, Leela Villa, N.G Acharya Marg, Chembur, Mumbai; 2nd Anupriya Sachan, 45/1 Sewak Ashram Road, Dehra Dun; 3rd Arun Bhardwaj, A-18, Yojana Vihar, Delhi.

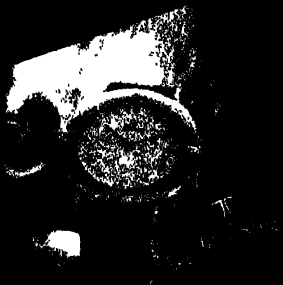
Answers : 1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (b)

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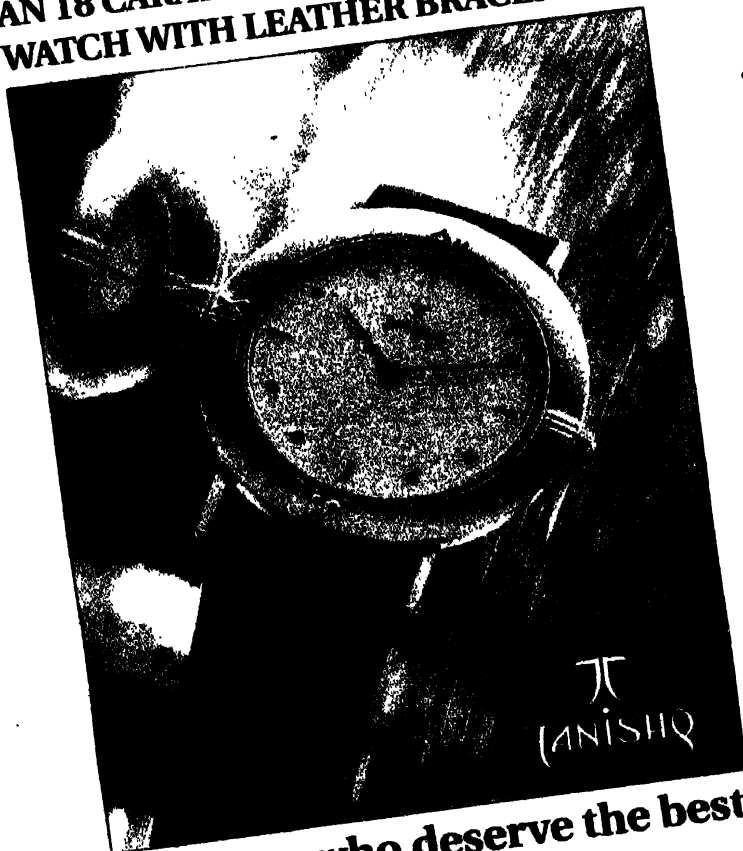
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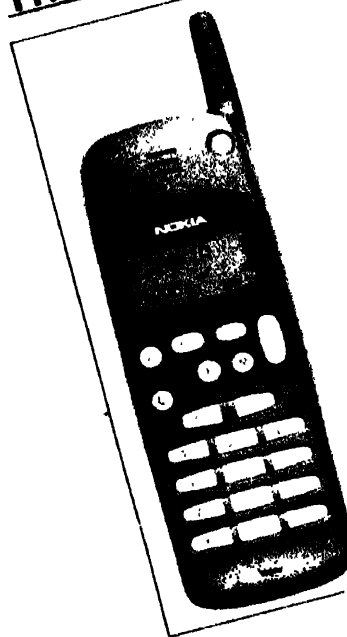
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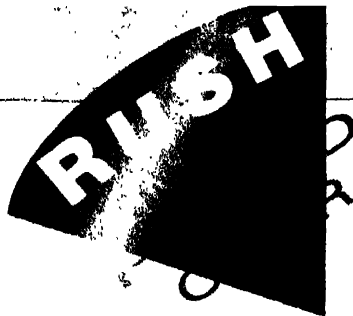
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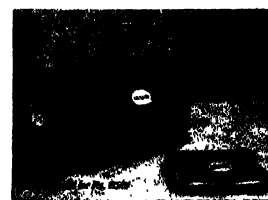
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Lankans Clinch Independence Cup

The Sri Lankan cricket team has once again proved that the World Cup triumph in 1996 was no flash in the pan with their successive convincing victories over Pakistan in the finals of the Pepsi Independence Cup held recently in India. Sri Lanka, a team that got Test status in 1982, surprised the world with their maverick, swashbuckling style to anoint themselves world champions. They may have wagged that luck had been a clinching factor in their victory. Their lead did not stop even, after the Indian island-nation clinched in Singer Trophy at Colombo, the Akai-Singer Cup at Mirjah and the one-day series against Pakistan. But definitely with the clinical domination (most though would say slaughter) of Pakistan in the finals of the one-day tournament to mark the golden jubilee of India's freedom, critical scribes

would be forced to reconsider their stand.

The four-nation Pepsi Independence Cup comprised two stages. In the preliminary stage, a round-robin league between India, New Zealand, Pakistan and Sri Lanka took place. The top two teams qualified to play in the best of three finals.

The third final was scheduled to be played if the two teams were tied with the same points. But Sri Lankans felt that with a Mohali victory in the first final under their belt, it would be much better to play for a win in the second final at Eden Gardens in Calcutta. And win they did.

Without the mention of the Pakistan-India league match, the Pepsi Independence Cup would be incomplete. As usual, the match was preceded by a lot of hype, as the two teams met on May 21, 1997. The day will be remembered by all cricket-lovers of the



Sanath Jayasuriya with the Man-of-the-Series Trophy



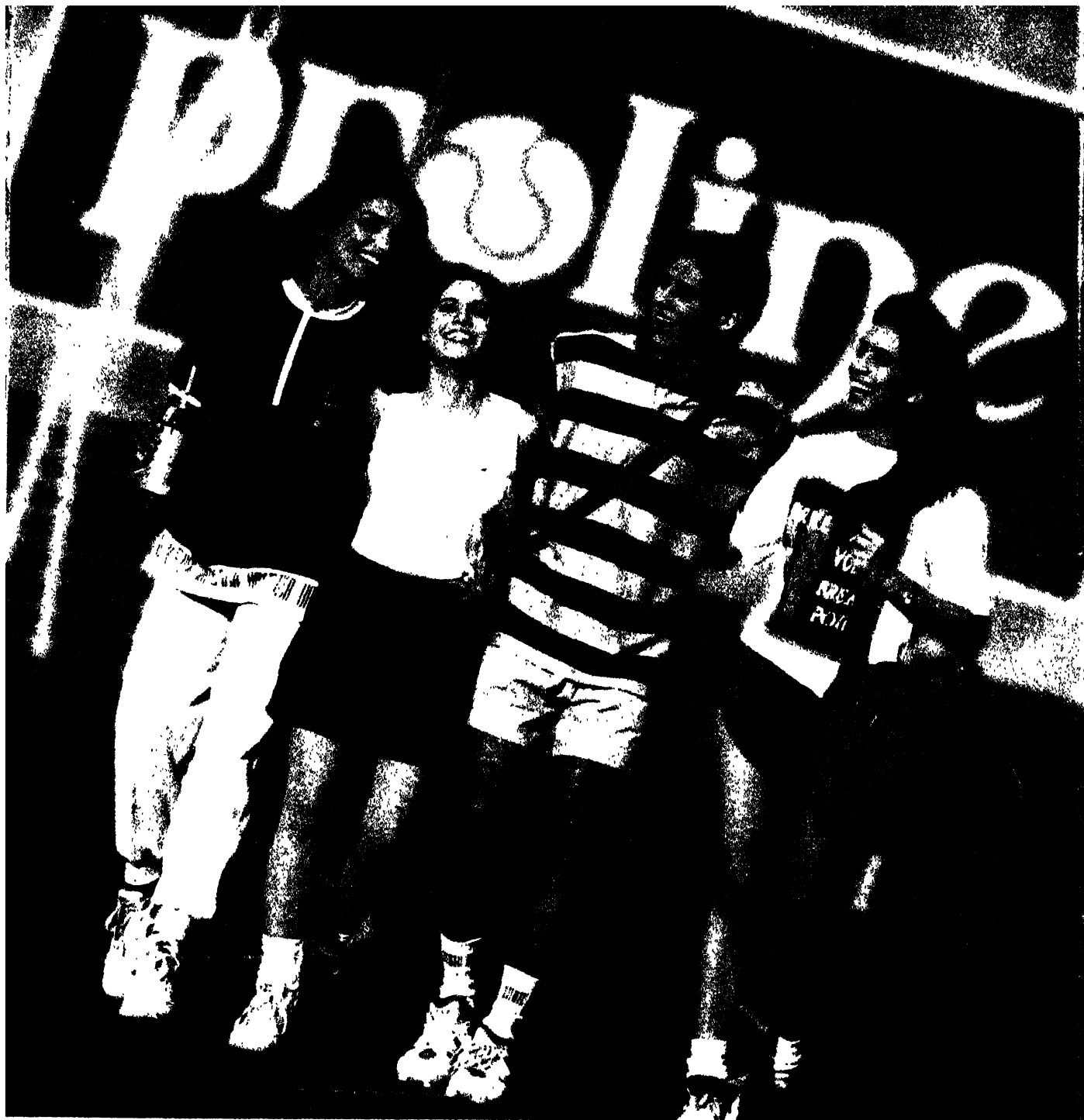
A visibly relieved Arjuna Ranatunga with the Pepsi Independence Cup at the Eden Gardens in Calcutta on May 27, 1997

world as the day of the Pakistani opening batsman, Saeed Anwar. With a muscle cramp to contend with, he put to sword all the Indian bowlers, and scored a massive 194 runs to put before India a target of 327. A valiant 107 from Dravid could not bring India more than 292. Anwar's effort outclassed Vivian Richard's 189 and he has now become the world record holder of the highest individual score in one-day cricket, a record which was held by the likes of Glen Turner and our Kapil Dev. His pulverising batting has shown that in the near future a double century in a 50-over match would not remain a dream, but can be achieved if one can play the way Anwar demonstrated to the Chennai crowd on a hot and sultry summer evening.

At the Mohali final, Lankans propelled their innings to 339 with brilliant nineties from Jayasuriya and Aravinda de Silva and skipper Ranatunga came off good with a fast 80. With Afridi failing once again, Pakistan could score no more than 224.

The Calcutta crowd came in their thousands to throng the Eden Gardens to see the second final with the expectations that Pakistan would give a better performance than at Mohali. But they replicated another 224 when the Lankans had set a score of 309, with the old trio of Jayasuriya, De Silva and Ranatunga having scored half centuries. Jayasuriya was awarded the man-of-the-series for his swashbuckling and consistent performance.

After the award ceremony for the two teams, thirteen former captains of the Indian cricket team led by Lala Amarnath went around the field to mark the end of the Independence Cup. Thundering waves of applause greeted them. But, what an irony! A cup held to commemorate India's freedom did not have India even in the finals of a four-nation tournament! □



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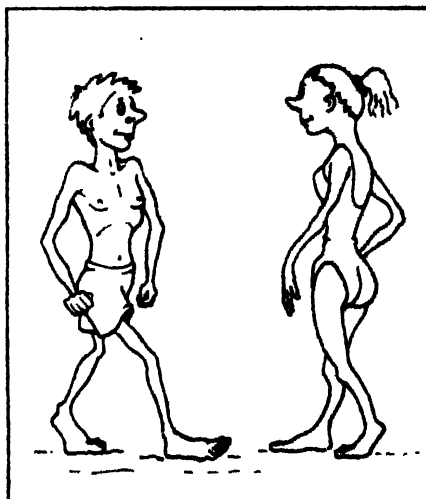
EYE SIGNALS

Like most body languages and gestures, the length of time that one person gazes at another is culturally determined. Southern Europeans have a high frequency of gaze that may be offensive to others and the Japanese gaze at the neck rather than at the face when conversing. Always be sure to consider cultural circumstances before jumping to conclusions.

Not only is the length of the gaze significant; just as important is the geographical area of the person's face and body at which you direct your gaze, as this



The business gaze



From ancient times, poets and philosophers have waxed eloquence on the powerful eye language. We have heard of 'affection beaming in one eye', 'an unforgiving eye', 'cursed me with his eye', 'fire in each eye', 'love-darting eye', etc... Allan Pease, the well-known international authority on body language, traverses the entire range of the inscrutable body language to interpret the subtleties of different signals given off by gestures and other phenomena of the movement of every body organ. In this section he tells us what the different eye signals convey.

Some of them which he mentions include the business gaze, the social gaze, the intimate gaze, sideways glance and eye block gesture.

also affects the outcome of a negotiation. These signals are transmitted and received non-verbally and are accurately interpreted by the receiver.

It takes about thirty days of conscious practice before the following eye techniques can be effectively used to improve your communication skills.

The Business Gaze

When having discussions on a business level, imagine that there is a triangle on the other person's forehead. By keeping your



The social gaze

gaze directed at this area, you create a serious atmosphere and the other person senses that you mean business. Provided that your gaze does not drop below the level of other person's eyes, you are able to maintain control of the interaction.

The Social Gaze

When the gaze drops below the other person's eye level, a social atmosphere develops. Experiments into gazing reveal that during social encounters the gazer's eyes also look in a triangular area on the other person's face, in this case between the eyes and the mouth.

The Intimate Gaze

The gaze is across the eyes and below the chin to other parts of the person's body. In close encounters it is the triangular body.



The intimate gaze

close encounters it is the triangular area between the eyes and the chest or breasts and for distant gazing from the eyes to the crotch. Men and women use this gaze to show interest in each other and those who are interested will return the gaze.

Sideways Glance

The sideways glance is used to communicate either interest or hostility. When it is combined with slightly raised eyebrows or a smile, it communicates interest and is frequently used as a courtship signal. If it is combined with down-turned eyebrows, furrowed brow or the corners of the mouth down-turned, it signals a suspicious, hostile or critical attitude.

Summary

The area of the other person's body upon which you direct your gaze can have a powerful effect on the outcome of any face-

to-face encounter. If you were a manager who was going to reprimand a lazy employee, which gaze would you use? If you used the social gaze, the employee would take less heed of your words, regardless of how loud or threatening you sounded. The social gaze would take the sting out of your words and the intimate gaze would either intimidate or embarrass the employee. The business gaze is the appropriate one to use, as it has a powerful effect on the receiver and tells him that you are serious.

What men describe as the 'come-on' look that women use relates to a sideways glance and an intimate gaze. If a man or woman wants to play hard to get, he or she needs only avoid using the intimate gaze and instead use the social gaze. To use the business gaze during courting would cause a man or woman to be labelled as cold or unfriendly. The point is that when you use the intimate gaze on a potential sex partner, you give the game away. Women are expert at sending and receiving this type of gaze but unfortunately, most men are not. Men are usually obvious when they use the intimate gaze and they are generally unaware of having been given an intimate gaze, much to the frustration of the woman who has transmitted it.

Eye Block Gesture

Some of the most irritating people with whom we deal are those who use the eye-block gesture as they speak. This gesture occurs unconsciously and is an attempt by the person to block you from his sight



Shutting everyone out

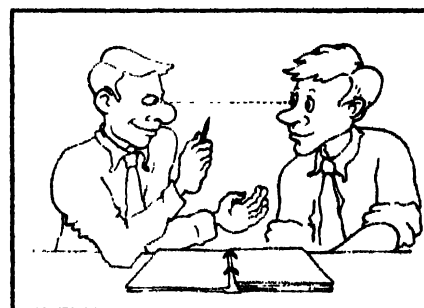
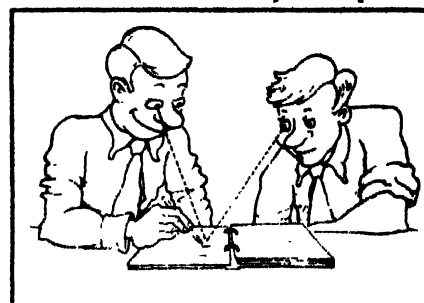
because he has become bored or uninterested in you or feels that he is superior to you. Compared to the normal rate of six to eight blinks per minute during conversation, the eyelids close and remain closed for a second or longer as the person momentarily wipes you from his mind. The ultimate blackout is to leave the eyes closed and to fall asleep,

but this rarely happens during one-to-one encounters.

If a person feels superior to you, the eye block gesture is combined with the head tilted backwards to give you a long look commonly known as 'looking down one's nose'. When you see an eye block gesture during a conversation, it is a signal that the approach you are using may be causing a negative reaction and that a new tack is needed if effective communication is to take place.

CONTROLLING A PERSON'S GAZE

It is worth discussing at this point how to control a person's gaze when you are giving him a visual presentation using books, charts, graphs and so on. Research shows that of the information relayed to a person's



Using the pen to keep control of a person's gaze

brain, 87 per cent comes via the eyes, 9 per cent via the ears, and 4 per cent via the other senses. If, for example, the person is looking at your visual aid as you are speaking, he will absorb as little as 9 per cent of your message if the message is not directly related to what he sees. If the message is related to the visual aid, he will absorb only 25 to 30 per cent of your message if he is looking at the visual aid. To maintain maximum control of his gaze, use a pen or pointer to point to the visual aid and at the same time verbalise what he sees. Next, lift the pen from the visual aid and hold it between his eyes and your own eyes. This has the magnetic effect of lifting his head so that he is looking at your eyes and now he sees and hears what you are saying, thus achieving maximum absorption of your message. Be sure that the palm of your other hand is visible when you are speaking. □

Objective General Knowledge

State Bank of India Probationary Officers' Examination, April 1997

Q. 1. The seventh meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) countries is held in Delhi in December 1996. Which of the following is true about their recommendations?

- (A) Several new areas were identified where regional cooperation could be beneficial.
- (B) It was decided to lift the restrictions of hard currency for business deals and to accept the currencies of each others within the region.
- (C) Pakistan decided to give the status of most favoured nation to India as the Kashmir issue will not be linked with it.

- (1) A is not true
- (2) B is not true
- (3) C is not true
- (4) Only C is not true whereas A & B are true
- (5) All the above statements are true

Q. 2. Which of the following statements about the Ninth Five-Year Plan of India is correct?

- (A) The size of the plan would be about Rs. 13,250 crores.
- (B) It estimates a 7% growth rate during the plan period.
- (C) It is expected that the domestic savings would grow at about 26.2%.

- (1) Only A
- (2) Only B
- (3) Only C
- (4) Only A & C
- (5) B & C only

Q. 3. Who amongst the following artists, is felicitated on his 75th birthday recently?

- (1) Pt. Bhimsen Joshi
- (2) Pt. Hariprasad Chaurasia
- (3) Pt. Shiva Kumar Sharma
- (4) Ustad Amjad Ali Khan
- (5) None of these

Q. 4. M/s. Vikrant Tyres, a company owned by the Karnataka Government was very much in news recently as it has decided to sell its 17% stake to a private business group. Which of the following private industrial groups is going to buy it?

- (1) Tata
- (2) Reliance
- (3) J.K.
- (4) Modi
- (5) None of these

Q. 5. Which of the following organisations is being merged with its parent organisation Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India Ltd. (ICICI)?

- (1) Industrial Development Bank of India
- (2) Export Credit & Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd. (ECGC)
- (3) Unit Trust of India (UTI)
- (4) SCICI
- (5) None of these

Q. 6. Which of the following statement is not true about the new food subsidy scheme of the Government of India which came into existence on 26th January 1997?

- (A) 10 kg. of food grain will be given every month to those who live below poverty line.
- (B) About 30 million households will be benefited by the scheme.
- (C) The food will be distributed through public distribution system.

- (1) Only A
- (2) Only B
- (3) Only C
- (4) Only A & B
- (5) Only C & B

Q. 7. How many seats the Akali Dal (B) won in the Assembly election of Punjab held recently?

- (1) 117
- (2) 75
- (3) 93
- (4) 32
- (5) None of these

Q. 8. Which of the following countries won the final of recent triangular cricket series held in Durban in February 1997?

- (1) India
- (2) Zimbabwe
- (3) South Africa
- (4) New Zealand
- (5) None of these

Q. 9. As per the reports published in the newspapers, the Government of India is planning to open which of the following power sectors for private investors?

- (1) Hydro-electric
- (2) Gas based power projects
- (3) Nuclear power
- (4) Solar Power
- (5) None of these

Q. 10. As per the figures published recently, the foodgrain stock with the Government of India was to the tune of about how many million tonnes in October 1996?

- (1) 27
- (2) 21
- (3) 18
- (4) 37
- (5) 12

Q. 11. Who amongst the following is the author of the book, "The Price of A Dream"?

- (1) Jitendra Kohli
- (2) Kurt Eichenwald
- (3) David Bornstein
- (4) James J. Darr
- (4) None of these

Q. 12. The 21st All India Konkani Parishad meeting was held at which of the following places recently?

- (1) Pune
- (2) Panaji
- (3) Nagpur
- (4) Mumbai
- (5) None of these

Q. 13. The annual World Economic Forum Summit was held recently at which of the following places?

- (1) New York
- (2) Tokyo
- (3) Davos
- (4) Colombo
- (5) London

Q. 14. The birth centenary of which of the following great leader and freedom fighter was celebrated in 1997?

- (1) Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee
- (2) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (3) Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya

- (4) Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant
- (5) None of these

Q. 15. Which of the following terms is not associated with computers?

- (1) Frankland reaction
- (2) Data base
- (3) Binary
- (4) Windows
- (5) PROLOG

Q. 16. Which of the following is not a computer language?

- (1) I.B.M.
- (2) FORTRON
- (3) PASCAL
- (4) COBOL
- (5) C+

Q. 17. Mr. Fabian Alarcon, who was very much in news recently, is newly elected

- (1) Prime Minister of Fiji
- (2) President of Namibia
- (3) President of Tanzania
- (4) Prime Minister of Portugal
- (5) President of Ecuador

Q. 18. The labour unrest in which of the following countries over a recently passed labour law has affected the industry very badly as more than 2,00,000 workers are on nation wide strike since last three weeks?

- (1) Japan
- (2) S. Korea
- (3) N. Korea
- (4) China
- (5) None of these

Q. 19. A music concert of the famous American Composer Yanni was scheduled to be held in which of the following cities in India during March 1997?

- (1) New Delhi
- (2) Mumbai
- (3) Calcutta
- (4) Agra
- (5) Jaipur

Q. 20. It has been decided recently that all aircrafts in India should have to install on board a traffic alert and collision avoidance system (TACAS). The decision is taken by the

- (1) National Airport Authorities of India
- (2) Directorate General of Civil Aviation
- (3) Commercial Pilot's Guild
- (4) Indian Airlines
- (5) Association of Private Airlines Operators

Q. 21. When the door of an operating refrigerator is opened the temperature of the room will

- (1) decrease
- (2) remain unchanged
- (3) fall down immediately
- (4) increase
- (5) decrease in summer and increase in winter

Q. 22. As per the projections made by the Reserve Bank of India the growth of GDP in 1996-97 will be around

- (1) 5.5%
- (2) 6%
- (3) 6.8%
- (4) 7.7%
- (5) 8.6%

Q. 23. Ageing in human beings is caused by disappearance of which of the following glands?



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- (4) Parathyroid (5) None of these
- Q. 24. India is planning to purchase "Super Dvora MK-II" extra fast attack craft use in Indian Navy from
- (1) U.S.A. (2) Russia (3) France (4) Germany (5) Israel
- Q. 25. Which of the following films bagged 12 Oscar nominations announced recently?
- (1) The English Patient (2) Fargo (3) Shine (4) A Chef in Love (5) Ridicule
- Q. 26. "Kofi Annan endorses Indian view Kashmir issue" was the headline in a leading newspaper in February 1997. Annan referred in this headlines is
- (1) the Secretary General of U.N.O. (2) Prime Minister of Israel (3) President of Peru (4) Chairman of the World Bank (5) None of these
- Q. 27. In which of the following States exactly 10 of the ruling party's 100 MLA's rebelled against the leadership of Chief Minister?
- (1) Madhya Pradesh (2) Jammu & Kashmir (3) Kerala (4) Gujarat (5) Rajasthan
- Q. 28. Which of the following statements is correct about the Winchester disk, a term associated with Computer Systems?
- (1) It is a language used to express programmes (2) It is the name of micro computer whose main application is for personal use (3) It is the name of a CPU on a chip (4) It is a compact high capacity hard disk covered in a sealed cartridge (5) None of these
- Q. 29. "Binary Codes" as used in computer sciences are codes made up of which of the following two numbers?
- (1) 0 and 9 (2) 1 and 3 (3) 0 and 1 (4) 9 and 1 (5) 1 and 2
- Q. 30. Which of the following is not true about the 1991 census data released recently?
- A) India is set to become the largest populous country by 2010
B) India's population will jump from 846 million in 1991 to over 1 billion by the year 2000
C) Proportion of older population aged 60 years and above has increased to 6.8 per cent.
- (1) Only A is not true (2) Only B is not true (3) Only C is not true (4) A & C both are not true (5) Only C & B are not true
- Q. 31. The fifth Indian Institute of Management (IIM) is going to start functioning at which of the following places in near future?
- (1) Mumbai (2) Jaipur (3) Kozhikode (4) Hyderabad (5) None of these

- Central Statistical Organisation in January 1997, the real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 1995-96 grew by
- (1) 6.5% (2) 7.1% (3) 8.3% (4) 9% (5) 11%
- Q. 33. India has decided to purchase nuclear reactors from which of the following countries?
- (1) U.S.A. (2) France (3) Germany (4) United Kingdom (5) Russia
- Q. 34. Which of the following players won the 26th Junior National Chess championship held at Thiruvananthapuram recently?
- (1) Sachidanand Soman (2) J.V. Ramana (3) K. Sasikiran (4) Abhijit Kunte (5) None of these
- Q. 35. Which of the following books is not written by Mrs. Enid Blyton, the famous British writer whose birth centenary is being celebrated this year?
- (1) It Takes A Village (2) Noddy (3) Mr. Galliano's Circus (4) The Mystery of Burnt Cottage (5) Five on a Treasure Island
- Q. 36. Why was Borge Ousland, a Norwegian explorer, recently in news?
- (1) He has taken over as the ambassador of Norway to India (2) He became the first person to walk across the Antarctic continent alone and unsupported (3) He has explored a new planet in the sky named as Borge (4) He was recently on a visit to India and was appointed honorary advisor to the Department of Agricultural Technology of India (5) None of these
- Q. 37. Which of the following is the name of the American firm which designed DOS very much in use these days?
- (1) Modern (2) Post (3) Intel (4) Cyber space (5) Microsoft
- Q. 38. Which of the following artists got the "Deshikottama" award from Vishwa Bharati University recently?
- (1) Bhupen Hazarika (2) Lata Mangeshkar (3) Dev Anand (4) Dilip Kumar (5) Jagjit Singh
- Q. 39. The scientists of which of the following countries have developed Oral Cholera Vaccine, an animal trial of which was shown recently?
- (1) India (2) United Kingdom (3) Russia (4) France (5) Japan
- Q. 40. Mr. Nursultan Nazarbaev who was on an official visit to India recently is
- (1) the President of Portugal (2) the President of Malaysia (3) the Prime Minister of Israel (4) the Prime Minister of Ethiopia (5) the President of Kazakhstan
- Q. 41. How many crores of rupees are proposed for laying of new rail lines in the Railway Budget 1997-98?
- (1) 200 (2) 300 (3) 400 (4) 500 (5) None of these
- Q. 42. What rank India holds in the milk production in the world?

- (1) First (2) Fourth (3) Third (4) Second (5) None of these
- Q. 43. Commercial vehicles are not produced by which of the following companies in India?
- (1) TELCO (2) Ashok Leyland (3) DCM Daewoo (4) Birla Yamaha (5) Swaraj Mazda
- Q. 44. Which of the following represents the approximate volume of the foreign currency assets of India as on January 1997 (In billion dollars)?
- (1) 19700 (2) 18500 (3) 22000 (4) 16750 (5) 15550
- Q. 45. "Chotta Bheem" a programme being telecast on Zee TV is a
- (1) Soap Opera (2) Detective Serial (3) Comedy Serial (4) Programme on computer education (5) None of these
- Q. 46. Which of the following represents the approximate number of applicants in millions on live registers of the employment exchange as on July 1996 (Data released in February 1997)?
- (1) 20 (2) 25 (3) 30 (4) 37 (5) 42
- Q. 47. The Fiscal deficit for 1996-97 was how many per cent of the GDP?
- (1) 6.5 (2) 5.5 (3) 5 (4) 4.5 (5) None of these
- Q. 48. Who has recently launched a new political party "Lok Shakti"?
- (1) Harcharan Singh Brar (2) Rajesh Pilot (3) Kamal Nath (4) Ramkrishna Hegde (5) None of these
- Q. 49. What is the proposed limit (Finance Bill 1997-98) of payment of gratuity to eligible employees?
- (1) 2.5 lakhs (2) 2 lakhs (3) 1.5 lakhs (4) 1 lakh (5) None of these
- Q. 50. Which of the following defines the role of a compiler in a computer?
- (1) It is a programme which changes a programming language into a machine code (2) It helps in deciding the colour combination of printed matter in colour monitors (3) It is the device which helps in storage of data in a particular area (4) The compiler is used to link various computers in a local network (5) None of these

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (4) | 2. (1) | 3. (1) | 4. (3) |
| 5. (4) | 6. (2) | 7. (2) | 8. (3) |
| 9. (1) | 10. (2) | 11. (3) | 12. (2) |
| 13. (3) | 14. (5) | 15. (1) | 16. (1) |
| 17. (5) | 18. (2) | 19. (4) | 20. (2) |
| 21. (4) | 22. (3) | 23. (2) | 24. (5) |
| 25. (1) | 26. (1) | 27. (5) | 28. (4) |
| 29. (3) | 30. (1) | 31. (3) | 32. (2) |
| 33. (5) | 34. (4) | 35. (1) | 36. (2) |
| 37. (5) | 38. (2) | 39. (1) | 40. (5) |
| 41. (3) | 42. (5) | 43. (4) | 44. (1) |
| 45. (4) | 46. (4) | 47. (3) | 48. (4) |
| 49. (1) | 50. (1) | | |

CONGRATULATIONS



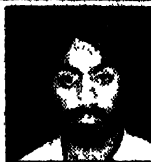
Gavande Aparna V.
99.91 Per



Kriehna Mohan Reddy
99.91 Per



P. Mahesh Chandra
99.78 Per



Kamaljeet Singh
99.58 Per



Ketkar Anant R.
99.26 Per

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- Q. 1. What is the shape of the earth ?
(1) Oblate spheroid (2) True sphere
(3) Oval (4) Round
- Q. 2. Which is India's national game ?
(1) Kabaddi (2) Chess (3) Hockey (4) Cricket
- Q. 3. Which is the biggest power plant in India ?
(1) Badarpur (2) Satpura (3) Chandrapura (4) Shravathi
- Q. 4. Which is the longest day in the Northern Hemisphere ?
(1) 20th June (2) 21st June
(3) 22nd December (4) 23rd December
- Q. 5. Name the tree whose wood is used for making cricket ball
(1) Willow (2) Yellow (3) Teak (4) Sandal
- Q. 6. Who is called the 'Nightingale of India' ?
(1) Mother Teresa (2) Vijayalakshmi Pandit
(3) Indira Gandhi (4) Sarojini Naidu
- Q. 7. Which city is called South India's Manchester ?
(1) Hyderabad (2) Bangalore
(3) Chennai (4) Coimbatore
- Q. 8. Transfer of genetic information from one generation to the next is accomplished by
(1) X-Chromosome (2) Y-Chromosome
(3) DNA (4) RNA
- Q. 9. Who invented motor cycle ?
(1) G. Daimler of Cannstatt (2) Percy L. Spencer
(3) Sir George Cayley (4) E.H. Armstrong
- Q. 10. Who invented the Cellophone ?
(1) Le de Forest (2) Alan. M. Turing
(3) F. Lanchester (4) J. Brandenberger
- Q. 11. Super Computer was invented by
(1) J.H. Van Tassel (2) J.C. Perier
(3) W.L. Judson (4) A.J. Garnerin
- Q. 12. Which is the biggest hot desert in the world ?
(1) Sahara (2) Gobi (3) Australia (4) Thar
- Q. 13. Who was the founder of Mughal Empire in India ?
(1) Akbar (2) Babar (3) Humayun (4) Temur
- Q. 14. Which is the largest tea producing country in the world ?
(1) China (2) India (3) Japan (4) Myanmar
- Q. 15. Which is the second largest cotton producing country in the world ?
(1) U.S.A. (2) Egypt (3) India (4) Pakistan
- Q. 16. Which country tops in the production of coconut in the world ?
(1) Bangladesh (2) India (3) Phillippines (4) Sri Lanka
- Q. 17. On which principle does the tape recorder function ?
(1) Electromagnetic Induction
(2) Electrovalency
(3) Gay Lussac's law of combining volumes
(4) Boyle's Law
- Q. 18. What is the chemical name of Baking Soda ?
(1) Sodium Bicarbonate (2) Sodium Nitrate
(3) Sodium Carbonate (4) Potassium
- Q. 19. While functioning, what is the temperature level inside refrigerator ?
(1) 40°F (2) 45°F (3) 35°F (4) 50°F
- Q. 20. One litre of water is equivalent to how many kilogram
(1) 1.5 kg (2) 1 kg (3) 1.25 kg (4) .90 kg
- Q. 21. Which music company has brought out a series of cassette on the theme of 'Elements' like Earth, Winds, Fire, Water and Space
(1) ABCL (2) Music Today
(3) T-Series (4) Meltrack
- Q. 22. Which Party has come to power in J&K Assembly election held in 1997 ?
(1) Indian National Congress (2) Bharatiya Janata Party
(3) Panthers' Party (4) National Conference

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Q. 23. Who made the movie named 'Daayara' ?

- (1) Amol Palekar (2) Aparna Sen
(3) Adoor Gopalakrishnan (4) Gulzar

Q. 24. Which political party has come to power in Pakistan parliamentary elections in 1997 ?

- (1) Jamaat-e-Islami
(2) Pakistan People's Party
(3) Pakistan Muslim League
(4) Tahreek-e-Insaaf

Q. 25. Who has written the short story called "The Gift of the Magi" ?

- (1) Henry, O (2) Herge, G.R.
(3) Thomas Hardy (4) R.K. Narayan

Q. 26. Who was the first woman Chief Minister of Independent India ?

- (1) Jayalalitha
(2) Padmaja Naidu
(3) Sucheta Kriplani
(4) Vijayalakshmi Pandit

Q. 27. Who is the present Governor of Tamil Nadu ?

- (1) Chenna Reddy (2) Fathima Beevi
(3) Krishna Kant (4) B.K.N. Chhibbar

Q. 28. Name the place where the 28th International Film Festival of India was held in 1997.

- (1) Bangalore (2) Chennai
(3) Cochin (4) Thiruvananthapuram

Q. 29. The Hozagiri Dance belongs to which State ?

- (1) Mizoram (2) Nagaland
(3) Sikkim (4) Tripura

Q. 30. Who is the author of the book

'Apprenticeship of a Mahatma' based on which the film called 'The Making of Mahatma' has been produced ?

- (1) Arundhati Roy (2) Fatima Meer
(3) Shyam Benegal (4) Shobha De

Q. 31. Name the NRI industrialist who has been made a life peer and member of the British House of Lords ?

- (1) Lakhubhai Pathak
(2) Lord Meghnad Desai
(3) S.P. Hinduja
(4) Swaraj Paul

Q. 32. What is the present strength of the United Front in the Indian Parliament ?

- (1) 175 (2) 176 (3) 179 (4) 190

Q. 33. Name the popular tennis star who said "After Wimbledon I feel paranoid".

- (1) Andre Agassi (2) Boris Becker
(3) Monica Seles (4) Sergi Bruguera

Q. 34. How many schedules are there in the Indian Constitution ?

- (1) 11 (2) 12 (3) 13 (4) 14

Q. 35. Name the Indian cricketer who has been decorated with the Padma Bhushan Award ?

- (1) B.S. Chandrashekar
(2) Kapil Dev
(3) Mohammad Azharuddin
(4) Sunil Gavaskar

Q. 36. Kuki tribals are mainly found in which State of India ?

- (1) Bihar (2) Manipur
(3) Orissa (4) Tripura

Q. 37. Name the Indian political leader who served two times as acting Prime Minister of India.

- (1) Gulzari Lal Nanda
(2) Lal Bahadur Shastri
(3) N. Sanjiva Reddy
(4) G.S. Pathak

Q. 38. Name the capital of the Union Territory of Lakshdweep.

- (1) Andrott (2) Kalpeni
(3) Kavaratti (4) Minicoy

Q. 39. Name the first feature film shown in India.

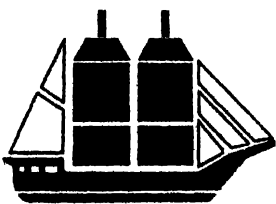
- (1) Raja Harishchandra
(2) Alam Ara
(3) Pundalik
(4) Bhakta Prahalad

Q. 40. Which one of the following Grand Slam titles Steffi Graf could not win in 1996 ?

- (1) Australian Open (2) French Open
(3) Forest Hills (4) Wimbledon

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (1) | 2. (3) | 3. (3) | 4. (2) |
| 5. (1) | 6. (4) | 7. (4) | 8. (3) |
| 9. (1) | 10. (4) | 11. (1) | 12. (1) |
| 13. (2) | 14. (2) | 15. (1) | 16. (4) |
| 17. (1) | 18. (1) | 19. (1) | 20. (4) |
| 21. (4) | 22. (4) | 23. (1) | 24. (3) |
| 25. (1) | 26. (3) | 27. (2) | 28. (3) |
| 29. (4) | 30. (2) | 31. (4) | 32. (4) |
| 33. (1) | 34. (2) | 35. (4) | 36. (2) |
| 37. (1) | 38. (3) | 39. (2) | 40. (1) |



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Group Discussion

(Continued from page 56)

expression guaranteed by the Constitution as a Fundamental Right is not impinged.

Comments: No. 6 reveals excellent grasp and mastery over the subject. He is able to identify the core of the matter and analyses its implications with clarity and conviction. His ideas are original and he expresses views objectively and dispassionately. As a leader, he has been coordinating the group activity with commendable success, shouldering responsibility on his own initiative. He is able to get along well with others and win them over to his side. He is easily the outstanding candidate in the group. Selected with top rank rating.

No. 7: (Hesitates and decides to speak with some encouragement from No. 6.) Well, you see, I agree with what our friends have said so far. I have nothing against anybody. It is good to observe restraint. That is all what No. 6 has said. (He looks at No. 6.) I have nothing to add now. Thank you for giving me the chance.

Comments: A mild and inept candidate with no dash, dynamism or urge. He toes the footprints of others and has no imagination or enterprise to accept risks or strike a path of his own. At best he could serve as an obedient follower. Rejected.

No. 8: No right or freedom, and also, all the Fundamental Rights, are not absolute. There are always some implicit restrictions. The Constitution does provide for reasonable restrictions. What I do to others, others can

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No. 9: (He is a very good speaker and has been selected as a Group Discussion topic leader for the first time at school, making up a balanced, rational and coherent theme. He is always a leader of the group and has been coordinating the group activity with commendable success, shouldering responsibility on his own initiative. He is able to get along well with others and win them over to his side. He is easily the outstanding candidate in the group. Selected with top rank rating.)

do to me. But if you allow the Government to impose restrictions or even enforce restraints embodied in a code, it can result in abuse and discrimination. Besides, the Government already has the patronage of advertisement. Hence, I do not favour Government interference.

Comments: No. 8, who has been an interested listener extending occasional support to other

active leaders in the group, now indicates that he has been alive to the proceedings and enjoys some original views. He has also boldly expressed his ideas. He has not shown any negative qualities. May be given a chance. Recommended.

No. 1: Well, folks, I told you before and I repeat once again, I don't agree with all this. Everything has been done wrongly and you people did not choose to listen to me. I can prove that all what you people have said is totally wrong. But I have decided not to say anything, just to register my protest. You can come to any conclusions you like, but I am not a party to it. That is all.

Comments: As we have seen from the start, No. 1 has been obstructive. He is selfish and quarrelsome. He is unable to adjust with others and get along well with them. He talks big and makes noises but lacks substance. A candidate with marked negative traits. Rejected.

Concluding Comments: Although this group consists of several intelligent and keen candidates, its proceedings have been stalled by the persistent negative stand taken by No. 1. Ultimately, No. 6 with the strong support of Nos. 3 and 4 manages to contain No. 1 and launch the group on its task. But No. 1 continues to remain selfish and uncooperative till the end. Thanks to Nos. 4 and 6, the discussion gets started and those candidates who have the knowledge, power of expression and the right attitude are able to contribute to the discussion. In the process, the personality traits of each are surfaced and the examiners are able to assess the leadership level of the candidates. Those with positive leadership traits are selected and others are rejected.

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Madan Lal

Former Secretary, Staff Selection Commission, Government of India

An Secretary of the Staff Selection Commission, Mr. Madan Lal, who has planned the entire scheme of Objective Type Tests for the competitive examinations held by the Commission. For the benefit of our readers, he has compiled a set of Expected Questions which are likely to be asked in various competitive examinations. Every month, we publish expected questions from different disciplines to equip our readers with the material to bring them success.



The paper on General Knowledge or General Awareness or General Studies plays a pivotal role in the competitive examinations conducted by various boards for recruitment to public services. As the readers are, no doubt, aware, this feature has extensive coverage of subjects. It covers Everyday Science, History, Economics, Geography, Political Science, Civics, Life Sciences, Current National and International Affairs/Events, Constitution of India, Indian National Movement, and so on.

For the present issue, I have drawn up a test battery of 100 questions on "Geography". As an aid to proper and systematic preparation, the readers are advised to answer this test paper in one hour and then make a self-assessment of their performance with reference to the answers printed at the end of this feature. The following grades will help the readers for self-assessment:

- (i) Less than 30 per cent score — Poor
- (ii) 31 to 50 per cent score — Fair
- (iii) 51 to 65 per cent score — Good
- (iv) 66 to 80 per cent score — Very good
- (v) Above 80 per cent score — Excellent

The aim of the readers should be to achieve a score of not less than 60 per cent.

In the next issue, a test battery of 100 questions on "Economics—Theory and General" will be drawn.

Geography

- Q. 1. Of the great landmass of Asia, the Globe shows the Indian subcontinent as the
- (a) Westward extension
 - (b) Eastward extension
 - (c) Northward extension
 - (d) Southward extension

- Q. 2. Which one of the following organisations is responsible for production of topographical sheets?

- (a) National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organisation
- (b) Survey of India
- (c) Indian Meteorological Department
- (d) Geological Survey of India

- Q. 3. Which of the following are true regarding Jhum cultivation in India?

- 1. It is largely practised in Assam.
- 2. It is referred to as 'slash and burn' technique.
- 3. In it, the fertility is exhausted in a few years

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) 1 and 3 only

- Q. 4. Spring tide occurs when

- (a) the moon, the sun and the earth are at right angle with the earth at the apex
- (b) the moon, the sun and the earth are in the same line
- (c) the moon is nearest to the earth
- (d) the moon is farthest from the earth

- Q. 5. Which of the following are true regarding equinoxes?

- 1. They occur on March 21st and September 23rd.

2. They depict equal days and equal nights on March 21st and September 23rd on all places of the earth.

3. All places on the earth have equal temperature during equinoxes.

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

- Q. 6. Which one of the following is a cold ocean current?

- (a) Kuroshio
- (b) Mozambique
- (c) Gulf stream
- (d) Labrador

- Q. 7. The States of India having common border with Myanmar are

- (a) Assam, Manipur, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh
- (b) Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh
- (c) Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya
- (d) Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, Assam

- Q. 8. Which one of the following rivers is not the tributary of Ganga?

- (a) Indrawati
- (b) Son
- (c) Gomati
- (d) Yamuna

- Q. 9. All of the following States have a few or some coalfields, except

- (a) Tamil Nadu
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Gujarat
- (d) Jammu and Kashmir

- Q. 10. The Ruhr Basin, rich in coalfields is in

- (a) Germany
- (b) Poland
- (c) Great Britain
- (d) France

- Q. 11. Which of the following countries of Europe was the first to exploit coalfields

- in the 19th century and was then the leading producer of coal in the world?

- (a) Germany
- (b) Great Britain
- (c) France
- (d) Poland

- Q. 12. Which of the following countries is by far the richest coal producing nation in continental Europe?

- (a) Germany
- (b) France
- (c) Great Britain
- (d) Poland

- Q. 13. Which of the following groups of States accounts for over 90 per cent of India's annual coal production?

- (a) Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal
- (b) Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu
- (d) West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu

- Q. 14. The largest fish exporting region in the world is

- (a) The North-East Atlantic Region
- (b) The North-East Pacific Region
- (c) The North-West Pacific Region
- (d) The South-East Asian Region

- Q. 15. Which country leads in the production of copper in the world?

- (a) Chile
- (b) India
- (c) U.S.A.
- (d) Brazil

- Q. 16. The best among all types of coal is

- (a) Anthracite
- (b) Bituminous coal
- (c) Lignite
- (d) Peat

- Q. 17. Which of the following countries occupies the first position in the matter of coal production in the world?

- (a) China
- (b) India
- (c) U.S.A.
- (d) Germany

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Q. 18. Which of the following types of coal contains over 90 per cent carbon and is smokeless?

- (a) Anthracite (b) Bituminous coal
(c) Lignite (d) Peat

Q. 19. Low heating capacity of which of the following types of coal reduces its value as an industrial fuel?

- (a) Anthracite (b) Bituminous coal
(c) Lignite (d) Peat

Q. 20. Which two types of coal have a high percentage of moisture and much volatile matter?

- (a) Anthracite and Lignite (b) Lignite and Bituminous coal
(c) Lignite and Peat (d) Bituminous coal and Anthracite

Q. 21. Which of the following countries of Europe share the principal coalfields of the world?

- (a) France, Netherlands, Poland and Sweden
(b) Belgium, France, Poland, U.K. and Germany
(c) Poland, Norway, Sweden and Germany
(d) France, Norway, Netherlands and U.K.

Q. 22. The main coalfields of India are located in the

- (a) Assam Valley (b) Damodar Valley
(c) Madhya Pradesh and Orissa (d) Southern States

Q. 23. Red soils cover almost the whole of

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Karnataka
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) All of these

Q. 24. Which of the following characteristics is *not* true of alluvial soils?

- (a) These vary from sandy loam to clay in texture
(b) These are generally rich in phosphorus but poor in potash
(c) These are usually fine grained
(d) These are by far the most fertile

Q. 25. Which of the following characteristics is *not* true of black or regur soils?

- (a) Chemically these soils consist of lime, iron, magnesia and alumina
(b) They are clayey in texture
(c) They not only contain potash but are also rich in phosphorus, nitrogen and organic matter
(d) They are generally deep and impermeable

Q. 26. Which of the following measures do the farmers in the drier parts of Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat adopt to minimise soil erosion by fast-blowing winds?

- (a) Large-scale plantation of grass on wastelands
(b) Planting rows of trees to reduce velocity of winds
(c) Contour bunding in areas of steep slopes
(d) both (b) and (c)

Q. 27. The river Cauvery rises

- (a) in the Brahmagiri range of the Western Ghats
(b) from a spring near Mahabaleshwar
(c) in Madhya Pradesh
(d) in the Nasik district of Maharashtra

Q. 28. The river often referred to as Vridha Ganga or Dakshina Ganga is

- (a) Cauvery (b) Godavari (c) Krishna (d) Mahanadi

Q. 29. The rivers originating in the Himalayan mountain complex consist of how many distinct drainage systems of the Indian subcontinent?

- (a) Two (b) Three (c) Four (d) Five

Q. 30. The main watershed of most of the Peninsular river lies in the

- (a) Aravalli Hills (b) Raj Mahal Hills
(c) Siwalik Hills (d) Western Ghats

Q. 31. Which of the following statements in regard to the peninsular rivers of the Indian subcontinent is true?

- (a) These flow through deep gorges and valleys
(b) These have perennial source of water supply
(c) Most of these are dependent on rainfall
(d) Meandering course is their chief characteristic

Q. 32. The course of the Ganges is the longest through

- (a) Bangladesh (b) Bihar (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) West Bengal

Q. 33. Which of the following rivers is a tributary of the Ganges on its right bank?

- (a) Son (b) Ghaghara (c) Ramganga (d) Gandak

Q. 34. The total length of the Ganges is nearest to the figure of

- (a) 2,000 km (b) 2,200 km (c) 2,500 km (d) 2,800 km

Q. 35. Which of the following is the world's greatest fishing region ?

- (a) The North-East Atlantic
- (b) The North-West Atlantic
- (c) The North-West Pacific
- (d) The Indian Ocean

Q. 36. Commercial fishing is best developed in

- (a) China
- (b) Japan
- (c) South Korea
- (d) Russia

Q. 37. Which of the following countries is a constituent of the North-West Pacific fishing grounds ?

- (a) Japan
- (b) Netherlands
- (c) Newfoundland
- (d) Norway

Q. 38. The world's major commercial fishing grounds are located in the

- (a) temperate waters of tropical seas
- (b) warm waters of seas in the Southern Hemisphere
- (c) equatorial waters
- (d) cool waters of the Northern Hemisphere in comparatively higher latitudes

Q. 39. The average altitude of the Himalayas is about

- (a) 5,000 metres
- (b) 6,000 metres
- (c) 7,000 metres
- (d) 8,000 metres

Q. 40. Match the following

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| I. Assam | 1. Between the Himalayas | Sutlej and the Kali |
| II. Kumaon | 2. Between the Indus Himalayas | and the Sutlej |
| III. Punjab | 3. Between the Tista Himalayas | and the Brahmaputra |
| IV. Nepal | 4. Between the Kali Himalayas | and the Tista |

(a) I-3, II-1, III-2, IV-4

(b) I-2, II-3, III-4, IV-1

(c) I-4, II-2, III-1, IV-3

(d) I-1, II-3, III-2, IV-4

Q. 41. Which of the following types of soil are mostly confined to river basins and coastal plains of India ?

- (a) Alluvial soils
- (b) Black soils
- (c) Laterite soils
- (d) Red soils

Q. 42. What name does the river Ganges acquire in Bangladesh ?

- (a) Alakhnanda
- (b) Bhagirathi
- (c) Hooghly
- (d) Padma

Q. 43. Which of the following major rivers of the Indian subcontinent flows through more than one country ?

- (a) Brahmaputra
- (b) Ganges
- (c) Indus
- (d) All of these

Q. 44. The Himalayas and the associated mountain arcs girdling the Indian subcontinent on the north stretch in a consistent northwest-southeast direction for about

- (a) 1,600 km
- (b) 2,000 km
- (c) 2,400 km
- (d) 2,800 km

Q. 45. The Himalayas are generally regarded as consisting of four main sections separated from one another by the gorges of different rivers. The section between Kali and Tista is known as

- (a) Punjab Himalayas
- (b) Kumaon Himalayas
- (c) Assam Himalayas
- (d) Nepal Himalayas

Q. 46. Which of the following four distinct sections of the Himalayas is the longest in extent ?

- (a) Assam Himalayas
- (b) Nepal Himalayas
- (c) Punjab Himalayas
- (d) Kumaon Himalayas

Q. 47. All of the following States have important iron-ore fields, except

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Maharashtra
- (d) Tamil Nadu

Q. 48. Copper may be found in its pure state, but is more often found in chemical combinations

- (a) with iron and lead
- (b) with gold and silver
- (c) with sulphur only
- (d) with all or anyone or more of these

Q. 49. The principal copper deposits of India lie in which of the following places ?

- (a) Hazaribagh and Singhbhum of Bihar
- (b) Khetri and Darib areas of Rajasthan
- (c) Anantapur in Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Siwaliks (U.P.) and in Karnataka

Q. 50. Cryolite, from which aluminium is extracted, is found only in

- (a) France
- (b) Germany
- (c) Greenland
- (d) Hungary

Q. 51. Which of the following countries leads in the production of aluminium and its products in the world ?

- (a) Australia
- (b) France
- (c) India
- (d) U.S.A.

Q. 52. The three recognised major fishing grounds of the world are located in the

- (a) Northern Hemisphere only
- (b) Southern Hemisphere only
- (c) Two in the Southern Hemisphere and one in the Northern Hemisphere
- (d) One in the Southern Hemisphere and two in the Northern Hemisphere

Q. 53. Of the three major fishing grounds the largest in the world is

- (a) Arabian sea
- (b) Mediterranean sea
- (c) North Sea
- (d) East China sea

Q. 54. Which of the following countries consumes more fish than any other country in the world ?

- (a) China
- (b) France
- (c) Great Britain
- (d) Japan

Q. 55. Which of the following groups of rivers have their source of origin in Tibet ?

- (a) Brahmaputra, Ganges and Sutlej
- (b) Ganges, Sutlej and Yamuna
- (c) Brahmaputra, Indus and Sutlej
- (d) Chenab, Ravi and Sutlej

Q. 56. How many major tributaries has the river Indus on its left bank ?

- (a) 2
- (b) 3
- (c) 4
- (d) 5

Q. 57. Which of the following rivers flowing through Pakistan has its source of origin in that country itself ?

- (a) Chenab
- (b) Jhelum
- (c) Ravi
- (d) None of these

Q. 58. Ludhiana, an important industrial town of Punjab, is located on the bank of the river

- (a) Beas
- (b) Ravi
- (c) Sutlej
- (d) None of these

Q. 59. Which of the following groups of rivers originate from the Himachal Mountains ?

- (a) Beas, Ravi and Chenab
- (b) Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum
- (c) Sutlej, Beas and Ravi
- (d) Sutlej, Ravi and Jhelum

Q. 60. The driest parts, which are prone to frequent drought, lie in

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Punjab
- (d) Rajasthan

Q. 61. The term 'flora' in the context of natural vegetation refers to

- (a) assemblage of plant species living in association with each other in a given environmental frame
- (b) plants of a particular region or period, listed by species and considered as a group
- (c) a large tract covered by trees and shrubs and its administration for assessing economic benefits
- (d) role played by species of animals in the maintenance of ecological balance

Q. 62. India, east to west, covers almost the same distance as it does north to south. This distance is nearest to the figure of

- (a) 2,000 km
- (b) 3,000 km
- (c) 4,000 km
- (d) 4,500 km

Q. 63. The Indian Peninsula, getting narrower and narrower loses itself into the Indian ocean at

- (a) Cochin
- (b) Rameshwaram
- (c) Visakhapatnam
- (d) Kanyakumari

Q. 64. The northern boundary of the Peninsular Plateau of India runs parallel to the Ganga and the Yamuna from Rajmahal Hills to a point near

- (a) Allahabad
- (b) Delhi
- (c) Gwalior
- (d) Jaipur

Q. 65. Which of the following rivers draining into the sea on the Western Coast of India has its source of origin in Udaipur district ?

- (a) Luni
- (b) Mahi
- (c) Narmada
- (d) None of these

Q. 66. Which of the following rivers has its source near Ajmer in the Aravalli Range ?

- (a) Luni
- (b) Mahi
- (c) Narmada
- (d) Tapi

Q. 67. Which of the following places in India has the lowest annual rainfall ?

- (a) Jaipur
- (b) Jaisalmer
- (c) Jodhpur
- (d) Kota

Q. 68. On a day in June, which of the following places in Rajasthan has the highest day temperature ?

- (a) Barmer
- (b) Jodhpur
- (c) Kota
- (d) Udaipur

Q. 69. On a December night, which of the following places generally has the lowest temperature (-40°C) ?

- (a) Darjeeling
- (b) Kargil
- (c) Shimla
- (d) Srinagar

Q. 70. The river Godavari is often referred to as Vridha Ganga because

- (a) it is the oldest river of India
- (b) of its large size and extent among the Peninsular rivers
- (c) there are a fairly large number of pilgrimage centres situated on its banks
- (d) its length is nearly the same as that of the river Ganges

Q. 71. The river Cauvery passes through which of the following States ?

- (a) Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat
- (b) Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh
- (d) Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu

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(a) Gandak (b) Kosi (c) Krishna (d) Sutlej

Q. 73. The plants of which of the following crops are highly sensitive to frost ?

(a) Barley (b) Cotton (c) Maize (d) None of these

Q. 74. Which of the following statements about the Himalayan rivers of India is *not* true ?

(a) The basins of these rivers are generally narrow and not large enough

(b) The catchment areas of these rivers extend over hundreds of thousands of sq km

(c) They perform intensive erosional activity

(d) The flow of these rivers is by and large perennial

Q. 75. Which of the following States gets the highest annual rainfall ?

(a) Himachal Pradesh (b) Jammu and Kashmir

(c) Meghalaya (d) Maharashtra

Q. 76. The most notable example of a tectonic valley is that of the

(a) Doon Valley (b) Kashmir Valley

(c) Plains of Aksai Chin (d) None of these

Q. 77. India has fairly adequate reserve of gypsum. Which of the following States accounts for the largest quantity of this reserve ?

(a) Jammu and Kashmir (b) Himachal Pradesh

(c) Rajasthan (d) Tamil Nadu

Q. 78. India is poorly endowed in all of the following raw materials for mineral fertilisers, except

(a) Gypsum (b) Phosphatic minerals (c) Sulphur (d) All of these

Q. 79. The Mica belt, which accounts for the largest quantity of Mica mined in India, is located in

(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Bihar (c) Gujarat (d) Rajasthan

Q. 80. The Red soils develop a reddish colour due to

(a) tropical monsoonal conditions

(b) the presence of Potash and Magnesia

(c) a wide diffusion of iron in ancient crystalline and metamorphic rocks

(d) deforestation and over-grazing

Q. 81. Which of the following soils has the characteristic of being generally clayey, deep and impermeable?

(a) Alluvial (b) Laterite (c) Desert (d) Black

Q. 82. The formation of which of the following soils results from the leaching away of the siliceous matter of the rocks ?

(a) Black (b) Desert (c) Laterite (d) Red

Q. 83. Which of the following States abounds in Black soil ?

(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Gujarat

(c) Madhya Pradesh (d) All of these

Q. 84. Laterite soils are commonly found in which of the following States ?

(a) Karnataka (b) Punjab (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) West Bengal

Q. 85. The Ganga Basin encompasses an area of about sq km in India alone.

(a) 70 lakh (b) 85 lakh (c) 100 lakh (d) 110 lakh

Q. 86. Which of the following major rivers of Peninsular India flow into the Bay of Bengal ?

(a) Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery and Mahanadi

(b) Krishna, Mahanadi, Narmada and Tapi

(c) Cauvery, Godavari, Narmada and Krishna

(d) Godavari, Mahanadi, Cauvery and Tapi

Q. 87. Which of the following rivers flows into the Arabian Sea ?

(a) Godavari (b) Krishna (c) Narmada (d) None of these

Q. 88. Which of the following rivers is the longest ?

(a) Brahmaputra (b) Ganges (c) Indus (d) Sutlej

Q. 89. Which of the following rivers of Peninsular India is the longest ?

(a) Cauvery (b) Godavari (c) Krishna (d) Mahanadi

Q. 90. Which of the following rivers is shared by the largest number of States ?

(a) Cauvery (b) Godavari (c) Krishna (d) Mahanadi

Q. 91. A person is standing at the central-most point of India with his back to the Great Himalayan Mountains. His stretched right-arm will point to which of the following countries of Asia ?

(a) Egypt, Saudi Arabia, U.A.E.

(b) Afghanistan, Russia, Turkey

(c) Myanmar, Thailand, Kampuchea

(d) Myanmar, Malaysia, Vietnam

(Continued on page 122)

General Knowledge Encyclopedia

Human Milk Bank

It has been universally recognised that there is no substitute for mother's milk and infants breastfed for a reasonable duration during infancy not only grow up physically and psychologically healthy, but mature into wholesome personalities. To generate awareness among mothers the world over, breastfeeding weeks are observed in August every year in India and other countries. Breastfeeding not only shields children from diseases like diarrhoea, but even helps in spacing childbirth.

The only human milk bank in India is located at Mumbai's Lokmanya Tilak Municipal General Hospital (LTMGH). A brainchild of Dr. Armida Fernandes, Head of Neonatology at the Hospital, the bank was set up on November 27, 1989, on the lines of the Oxford and Birmingham milk bank centres. The LTMGH, better known as the Sion Hospital, situated in the neighbourhood of Dharavi, Asia's biggest slum, and managed by the Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation (BMC), was started to promote the universal concept that mother's milk is the best. Today the human milk bank at the Sion Hospital caters to the milk requirements of more than 50 infants of the hospital.

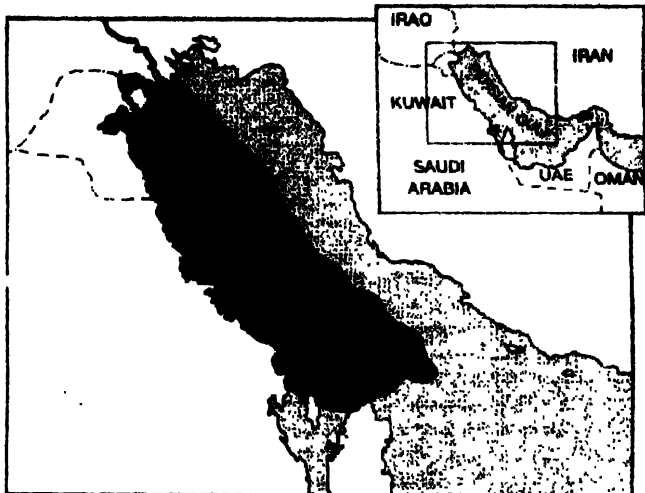
Only the excess milk of the mothers is collected and transferred to the icebox; the samples are then sent for various tests. The concerned technologists look for the presence of HIV in the milk supplied. After the milk is fully tested, it is stored in deep freezers at minus 20 degrees celsius, and, according to the Milk Bank sources, such milk could be stored for at least six months. On an average, about four litres of milk are collected by the bank daily and stored, for which three deep freezers are kept by the hospital. The hospital has built up new improved surveillance against bacterial infection of the stored milk.

The donors to the milk bank are mothers admitted to the postpartum wards as the hospital does not accept milk from outside donors. The Sion Hospital has an average 10,000 deliveries during an year and in many cases the mother is not able to feed the baby because of complications or other factors. Sometimes, when the mothers are seriously ill after the delivery, the human milk bank located in a separate room at the paediatric department caters to the requirements of infants. The hospital makes sure that "no newborn child has to depend on artificial or animal's milk."

Marine Pollution By Oil

The oceans of the world are paying a dear price for the so-called material advancement through systematic destruction of the environment by man. Man fails to realise that the marine environment cannot be his dumping yard. Over the years, the worst pollution to our seas has been caused by oil spills caused by oil tankers, through accidents, and deliberate action as in the case of the war in Iraq in the early nineties when Iraq set ablaze the oil wells. Oil pollution also occurs in a big way in the case of a fire in offshore oil installations.

One cannot size up the scale of the catastrophe in the wake of oil pollution in terms of the death of aquatic birds, fishes and other forms of marine life in addition to the incalculable damage to the marine ecology. Birds are seen to starve and die when oil slicks make their wings too heavy for flying. There have also been reports of deaths of whales when an offshore well blew out and spilled into the sea. An oil slick causes lasting damage; it covers the surface of the sea and prevents the sunlight from reaching various species of minute organisms, called plankton, which live on sea surface and which need sunlight for their growth.



When these organisms die, can the higher organisms that live off them, survive?

There have been several cases of oil spills in the Arabian Sea, Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal and we have tried to tackle them with the help of our Coast Guard and experts from abroad.

In March 1989, the Exxon Valdez (belonging to the Exxon Corporation) spilled oil in Alaska's Prince William Sound, covering 12,400 sq. km and killing at least 34,400 sea birds, 10,000 sea otters and around 16 whales. The massive disaster compelled the U.S.A. to come up with the US Oil Pollution Act of 1990 which requires tankers operating in US waters to have double hulls. But the world's largest oil spill was in the Arabian Gulf in February 1991, following the Gulf War: around 6 to 8 million barrels of oil were spilled, polluting 675 km of Saudi coastline.

Crop Insurance

With a systematic infrastructure yet to develop in terms of assured supply of power and water for irrigation, the farmers in India live a life of uncertainty in terms of subsistence living in the case of small and marginal farmers and bumper crops in terms of relatively better farming communities. All the agricultural plans go haywire if the

monsoon fails, and that too consecutively. Most of the poor farmers can do precious little against the scourges of natural calamities like drought and floods.

It is against this background that the crop insurance scheme was first introduced by Government of India in 1985 (i) to provide financial support to farmers in the event of a crop failure on account of natural calamities; (ii) to enable farmers affected by crop failure to restore their eligibility for fresh borrowing from the institutional credit institutions, and (iii) to stimulate production of cereals, pulses and oilseeds. Farmers availing themselves of crop loans from the cooperatives, commercial banks and RRBs for growing rice, wheat, millets, pulses and oilseeds were covered by the scheme. The sum insured was originally 150 per cent of the crop loan disbursed to the beneficiaries. The insurance premium (2 per cent of the sum insured for rice, wheat and millets and 1 per cent for pulses and oilseeds) was deducted at the time of the disbursement of the loan. Small and marginal farmers paid only 50 per cent of the insurance premium, the balance was covered by a subsidy shared equally by the Centre and the States.

The scheme was suspended in April 1988 on account of heavy losses suffered and was reintroduced in September 1988 with two changes: the sum insured was reduced to 100 per cent of the crop loan and the total amount insured was limited to Rs. 10,000 per farmer.

On May 9, 1997, the government announced its decision to introduce a pilot insurance scheme in 25 selected districts in nine States. Under the new scheme the insurance charges will be fully met by the Central and State Governments in view of the poor resource base of the small and marginal farmers. The States and districts identified for the implementation of the scheme are: Andhra Pradesh (Prakasam and Mahabubnagar), Tamil Nadu (Nagapattinam and Tiruvarur Pannirselvam), Orissa (Bolangir, Kalahandi, Naupada, Kendrapara and Jajpur), Madhya Pradesh (Bastar, and Sarguja), Bihar (Sitamari, Darbanga, Madhubani, Samastipur, Khagaria, Palamau and Vaishali), Maharashtra (Amaravati), Assam (Nagaon), North Kachimpur, Dehmaji and Nalbari), Karnataka (Bijapur) and Rajasthan (Jhunjhunu). The new scheme will be applicable to all loanee farmers and all non-loanee small and marginal farmers in the districts mentioned.

The liability on account of the settlement of indemnity claims as well as the burden on account of meeting the liability on premium of small and marginal farmers under the proposed new scheme will be shared between the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 9:1. The scheme will be implemented by the General Insurance Corporation of India.

Hubble Space Telescope

Named after the American astronomer Edwin P. Hubble, the \$ 1,500 million Hubble Space Telescope was launched into space on April 25, 1990 by the space shuttle *Discovery*. Up above the earth at an altitude of 608 km, the eyes of Hubble are remotely controlled by a ground station at a space centre in Maryland, U.S.A. Unlike telescopes on the ground or high ground, Hubble enables astronomers to study space more accurately, detect objects 50 times fainter and view them with ten times more details than is possible with the average earth-bound telescope. Its vantage position in space means that light from distant galaxies is not obscured by the atmosphere, and it performs better than any telescope based anywhere on the ground.

The Hubble Space Telescope is a cylinder, with a length of about 15 metres and a diameter of 2.7 metres, with two-wing like solar panels. One end of the cylinder is open trained to examine any heavenly object; at the other end of the cylinder is a concave mirror about 2.4 metres in

diameter. When the rays of any cosmic object being studied fall on the mirror, it soon focuses them on to the recording instrument behind it. The energy required for Hubble is provided by solar panels. There are five instruments attached to the telescope: two cameras, two spectrographs and a photometer. While the camera provides vivid pictures of planets and other objects in our solar system, the high resolution spectrograph studies ultraviolet emissions of very bright objects such as supernovas, exploding galaxies, etc. The high speed photometer measures the intensity of light from distant and variable sources in space. In fact, the data provided by Hubble would fill up the information gap about the variety of our celestial phenomena.

On May 20, 1990, Hubble took the first photos of the heavens. What earlier appeared as a single blur of light was found to be a rare binary star located in an open star cluster.

The first space telescope in history has not been without its problems. Hubble had a faulty vision as a result of a mistake in the manufacture of its main mirror, which had been polished to slightly the wrong curve. Consequently the telescope could not be focused sharply; strangely, the fault was not recognised until after the telescope was launched in April 1990. It was not possible to replace the mirror in space, and the only option left was to insert extra optics into the light path to compensate for the fault. Likewise, there are problems in respect of the solar panels too. In a daring venture, in December 1993, astronauts from space shuttle *Endeavour* repaired the faults in the Hubble so that the telescope can now see the universe as clearly as originally planned. All the repairs were undertaken through spacewalks by astronauts representing the European Space Agency.

Metric System—The Genesis

The violent French Revolution of 1789 not only shook up the political system, but some of the institutions and practices sanctified by time. The fall of the Bastille on July 14 saw the end of the rule of King Louis VI and the setting up of a National Assembly of commoners who brought about so many changes in due course including the adoption of the metric system in June 1799.

In fact, the metric system was being talked about by scientists and statesmen since 1670, when Gabriel Mouton, Vicar of St. Paul's Church in Lyon, proposed a system in which weights and measures would be divided decimally. In 1790 the French Academy of Sciences started working on a metric system. The Academy members decided that the length of the meridian passing through Paris from the North Pole to the Equator should serve as a fixed distance and that one ten-millionth of that distance should be called metre. The new unit of weight, the gram, was to be related to the weight of a cubic metre of water. Sub-units of one one-hundredth (centimetre) and one one-thousandth (millimetre) were also proposed, along with such superunits as thousand metres or kilometre.

As the scientists and mathematicians were closeted with the king to finalise the innovation, the Revolution supervened, putting behind bars the king trying to flee the country and the new proclamation came from royalty behind the bars. Two astronomers worked on it further and it was all over by 1799, France adopting the system with the motto, "for all people, all the time."

Almost all the countries of the world have now adopted the metric system or what is called the International System or *Système Internationale*, its name in French. U.S.A. continues to use a system called US customary measure which derives from (and differs from) the British Imperial system. The International System is, however, used in scientific pursuits and international trade. India changed over to the metric system in 1956. □

Test Of English Language

Special Class Railway Apprentices' Examination, December 1996

USAGE

Spotting Errors

Directions (Qs 1 to 15) : (i) In this section, a number of sentences are given. The sentences are underlined in three separate parts and each one is labelled as a), (b) and (c). Read each sentence to find out whether there is an error in any underlined part. No sentence has more than one error. When you find an error in any one of the underlined parts (a, b or c), indicate your response. You may feel that there is no error in a sentence. In that case letter 'd' will signify a 'No error' response.

(ii) You are to indicate only one response or each item. (If you indicate more than one response, your answer will be considered wrong.) Errors may be in grammar, word usage or idiom. There may be a word missing or there may be a word which should be removed.

(iii) You are not required to correct the error. You are required only to indicate your response.

Q. 1. If I would be a millionaire. (a)/ would not be wasting my time (b)/ waiting for a bus (c)/ No error. (d)

Q. 2. Indigenous medicines have little side-effect. (a)/ are cheaper and distinctly superior than (b)/ modern allopathic drugs in certain respects. (c)/ No error. (d)

Q. 3. Until you begin to make a better use of your time. (a)/ I shall not stop (b)/ finding fault in you. (c)/ No error. (d)

Q. 4. Neither of the two boys (a)/ is sensible (b)/ enough to do this job. (c)/ No error. (d)

Q. 5. Those who are at the helm of affairs (a)/ should not forget Ruskin's famous words that (b)/ neither painting nor fighting feed men. (c)/ No error. (d)

Q. 6. He is a very selfish man (a)/ but you can't help liking him. (b)/ can't you? (c)/ No error. (d)

Q. 7. He refused to marry her because he did not like her photograph. (a)/ if he saw her. (b)/ he would not have done it. (c)/ No error. (d)

Q. 8. The pro-democracy wave among students (a)/ are visible in every country (b)/ as they are intelligent, active and bold. (c)/ No error. (d)

Q. 9. He told his friend (a)/ that he could not do that work (b)/ because it is not to his taste. (c)/ No error. (d)

Q. 10. The scientist was seemed (a)/ to be excited (b)/ over the result of his experiment. (c)/ No error. (d)

Q. 11. The student could not answer the teacher (a)/ when he was asked to explain (b)/ why he was so late that day. (c)/ No error. (d)

Q. 12. John could not come (a)/ to school (b)/ as he was ill from cold. (c)/ No error. (d)

Q. 13. One of my best friend (a)/ was involved in the recent train accident. (b)/ which resulted in the death of a large number of passengers. (c)/ No error. (d)

Q. 14. Though she has aptitude in Mathematics (a)/ I won't allow her to take it up as a subject of study for the Master's degree (b)/ because I know the labour involved will tell upon her health. (c)/ No error. (d)

Q. 15. I am not familiar with (a)/ all the important places in this town. (b)/ although I have been living here since two years. (c)/ No error. (d)

SENTENCE IMPROVEMENT

Directions (Qs 16 to 30) : Look at the underlined part of each sentence. Below each sentence are given three possible substitutions for the underlined part. If one of them (a), (b) or (c) is better than the underlined part, indicate your response against the corresponding letter (a), (b) or (c). If none of the substitutions improve the sentence, indicate (d) as your response.

Q. 16. Had I not been an eye-witness to it, I could not have believed it.

(a) would not have (b) might not have
(c) shall not have (d) No improvement

Q. 17. I have immense pleasure to do it.

(a) for doing (b) in order to do
(c) in doing (d) No improvement

Q. 18. The chairman with the other members of the board are touring Europe these days.

(a) have been touring
(b) is touring
(c) have toured
(d) No improvement

Q. 19. It was such cold afternoon that we stopped playing.

(a) so cold afternoon
(b) such cold an afternoon
(c) such a cold afternoon
(d) No improvement

Q. 20. From the last five days it has been raining torrentially.

(a) Since the last (b) For the last
(c) Since last (d) No improvement

Q. 21. You sometimes get taken advantage of, isn't it?

(a) don't you? (b) is it not?
(c) aren't you? (d) No improvement

Q. 22. When the chief guest will arrive, the band will play the National Anthem.

(a) will be arriving (b) arrives
(c) has arrived (d) No improvement

Q. 23. Let me congratulate you for your success.

(a) at (b) on
(c) about (d) No improvement

Q. 24. He is angry on me because I did not listen to his advice.

(a) angry with me (b) angry at me
(c) angry to me (d) No improvement

Q. 25. No sooner had he arrived home, he was asked to start on another journey.

(a) No sooner he arrived
(b) No sooner he had arrived
(c) No sooner did he arrive
(d) No improvement

Q. 26. This telephone number is not existing.

(a) has not existed
(b) does not exist
(c) has not been existing
(d) No improvement

Q. 27. The demonstration passed off peacefully.

(a) passed out (b) passed away
(c) passed on (d) No improvement

Q. 28. Please make it a point to send your letter at my address.

(a) on my address (b) to my address
(c) in my address (d) No improvement

Q. 29. We had nothing to eat since eight o'clock, this morning.

(a) have had nothing
(b) had had nothing
(c) did have nothing
(d) No improvement

Q. 30. If you are not clear about the meaning of a word, it is wise to look to a dictionary.

(a) look for (b) look at
(c) look up (d) No improvement

VOCABULARY

Synonyms

Directions (Qs 31 to 40) : In this section, you find a number of sentences, a part of which is underlined. You may also find only a group of words which is underlined. For each underlined part, four words/phrases are listed below. Choose the word nearest in meaning to the underlined part.

Q. 31. We have abundant data on the relationship of brain and body size in reptiles.

(a) plentiful (b) spacious
(c) extensive (d) considerable

Q. 32. There is not even one redundant word in the paragraph.

(a) high-sounding (b) wrong
(c) difficult (d) superfluous

Q. 33. There were angry denunciations on both sides.

(a) denials (b) pronouncements
(c) courses (d) condemnations

Q. 34. An inadvertent error in his curriculum vitae cost him his job.

(a) careless (b) incidental
(c) unintentional (d) unscrupulous

Q. 35. Each one of us is the subject of derision at sometime or the other in our life.

- (a) laughter (b) criticism
(c) ridicule (d) irony

Q. 36. The general policies will relieve the sufferings of the common man.

- (a) alleviate (b) mitigate
(c) moderate (d) abate

Q. 37. They were totally unaware of the impending disaster

- (a) threatening (b) imminent
(c) terrible (d) possible

Q. 38. I don't like alien fashions.

- (a) foreign (b) extraneous
(c) unusual (d) exotic

Q. 39. Japan has been very much eulogised in this book.

- (a) appreciated (b) praised
(c) approved (d) applauded

Q. 40. When the police questioned him, he gave very incoherent answers at first.

- (a) irrational (b) inconsistent
(c) irrelevant (d) irritating

Antonyms

Directions (Qs 41 to 50) : In this section, each item consists of a word or a phrase which is underlined in the given sentence. It is followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase which is closest to the *opposite* in meaning of the underlined word or phrase.

Q. 41. Under the circumstances, his behaviour cannot be logical.

- (a) irrational (b) disorderly
(c) inconsiderate (d) inconsistent

Q. 42. The company needs to have indigenous sources of oil and natural gas to increase its production.

- (a) perennial (b) heterogeneous
(c) alien (d) foreign

Q. 43. The watchman is quite alert in his duty.

- (a) idle (b) careless
(c) sluggish (d) lazy

Q. 44. At the end of the party the waiter received a paltry tip.

- (a) liberal (b) handsome
(c) bountiful (d) generous

Q. 45. He was given a lukewarm reception.

- (a) enthusiastic (b) moderate
(c) friendly (d) fervent

Q. 46. The atmosphere in that desolate place looked ominous.

- (a) pleasant (b) encouraging
(c) auspicious (d) favourable

Q. 47. He spoke against corruption with zeal.

- (a) indifference (b) calmness
(c) despair (d) passiveness

Q. 48. The managing director remarked that the secretary was an asset to the company.

- (a) loss (b) liability
(c) drag (d) handicap

Q. 49. In a literary work obscurity can be a virtue.

- (a) clarity (b) precision
(c) definiteness (d) specificity

Q. 50. The story told by the teacher amused children in the class.

- (a) frightened (b) jolted
(c) astonished (d) saddened

SELECTING WORDS

Simple Sentences

Directions (Qs 51 to 60) : Each of the following sentences has a blank space and four words given after the sentence. Select whichever word you consider most appropriate for the blank space.

Q. 51. The flow of blood was so _____ that the patient died.

- (a) intense (b) adequate
(c) profuse (d) extensive

Q. 52. He _____ to listen to my arguments and walked away.

- (a) denied (b) disliked
(c) objected (d) refused

Q. 53. I wish I _____ a king.

- (a) was (b) am
(c) should be (d) were

Q. 54. The student _____ that book from the library to study at home.

- (a) issued (b) borrowed
(c) hired (d) lent

Q. 55. You've never _____ me about your experiences in Scotland.

- (a) described (b) explained
(c) told (d) said

Q. 56. The consequence of economic growth has now _____ to the lowest level.

- (a) flowed (b) percolated
(c) gone (d) crept

Q. 57. I _____ you to be at the party this evening.

- (a) expect (b) hope
(c) look forward to (d) desire

Q. 58. He _____ the role of the organisation in creating environmental awareness among the people.

- (a) commanded (b) commended
(c) commented (d) commemorated

Q. 59. Can you pay _____ all these articles ?

- (a) for (b) of (c) off (d) out

Q. 60. When I met Claire yesterday, it was the first time I _____ her since Christmas.

- (a) saw (b) have seen
(c) had seen (d) have been seeing

COMPREHENSION

Directions (Qs 61 to 90) : In this section, you have six short passages. After each passage you will find five items based on the passage. First, read Passage I and attempt the items based on it. Then go on to the next passage.

PASSAGE I

The desire to explore and experiment, so essential to the scientific temperament, characterises America from its very beginning. But during its early history, America's contributions to the sciences were negligible. America did not have the social organisations, educational institutions, intellectual sophistication needed for mature scientific research. There were few men in the American colonies to compare with Europe's men of science. A shortage of labour was an incentive to invent yet the inventions in Colonial America were neither many nor important. A lack of mechanical industry made America dependent upon handicrafts;

yet Colonial craftsmanship was far inferior to that of Europe. The trouble was, Americans tended to be "Jacks-of-all-trades"

Q. 61. In early times America's contributions to science were negligible because

- (a) America did not have the scientific temperament
(b) there were few men of science in the American Colonies
(c) America was not socially and academically well-organised
(d) Americans were 'Jacks-of-all-trades'

Q. 62. The connection between mechanised industry and cottage industry may be stated as the following

- (a) mechanised industry adversely affects the growth of cottage industry
(b) mechanised industry encourages the growth of cottage industry
(c) mechanised industry has no impact on cottage industry
(d) mechanised industry suffers when cottage industry grows

Q. 63. For the development of scientific temper what is essentially needed is a strong desire

- (a) to industrialise the country
(b) to explore and experiment
(c) to establish a well-organised network
(d) to excel

Q. 64. One major problem that stood in the way of America's progress in the field of scientific inventions was

- (a) shortage of labour
(b) lack of institutional support for science
(c) American tendency to become 'Jacks-of-all-trades'
(d) lack of mechanised industry

Q. 65. The phrase 'Jacks-of-all-trades' means persons

- (a) who try to do almost everything
(b) who cannot do anything well
(c) who try to do almost everything and cannot do it well
(d) who try to do only a few things and do them well.

PASSAGE II

Piccadilly Circus was full of loneliness. It seethes and echoes with it. To live near it, looking down on it, is a discomforting experience. You can't feel the pulse of London there, though people expect to. To Londoners it is a maddening obstruction between one place and another, and few voluntarily linger there. The only locals are those who live off the lingerers; the lingerers are primarily sightseers, with a fair sprinkling of people hoping to draw attention to themselves—both typically from the provinces. They have come to see the heart of London and expect to see spectacle, glamour and vice.

Q. 66. Piccadilly Circus is

- (a) the name of a circus company
(b) a lonely and resounding old building
(c) a centrally located area in London
(d) a huge heap of ruins

Q. 67. The passage implies that

- (a) some Londoners love to spend their time near Piccadilly Circus
(b) no Londoner wants to be in Piccadilly Circus

- (c) Piccadilly Circus is a hazardous place
 (d) Piccadilly Circus is a place of vice
 Q. 68. The lingerers found in Piccadilly Circus are mainly
 (a) the citizens of London
 (b) sightseers from provincial areas of Britain
 (c) people who want to show off
 (d) local idlers

Q. 69. According to this passage, people from outside London go to Piccadilly Circus because it is

- (a) a historical place
 (b) full of glamour
 (c) full of exciting people
 (d) the pulse of London

Q. 70. For those who live near Piccadilly Circus, it is

- (a) a very noisy place
 (b) crowded with people
 (c) an obstruction to traffic
 (d) an awkward structure

PASSAGE III

The world famous opera singer, Enrico Caruso enjoyed telling this story about himself : one fall, while on a walk through the autumnal beauty of upstate New York, he saw a sign on a farm gate announcing fresh apple juice for sale. Deciding he would like some, Caruso drove up to the farmhouse.

The farmer himself served the juice, generously filling the glass to the brim, and as Caruso drank the fresh, sweet apple juice, the two men talked. During the conversation the farmer asked the world-famous singer his name.

"Caruso", the latter replied. "You may have heard of me."

For a moment the farmer just stared at the singer. Then, exhilarated by this unexpected news, he replied in sheer delight, "Of course I've heard of you. What an honour to have you here under my roof. My friends won't believe me when I tell them that in this very room I was hobnobbing with that famous world traveller, Robinson Crusoe." He took the singer's glass and filled it again.

Q. 71. Caruso enjoyed telling people his experience with the farmer because

- (a) the farmer was very nice to him
 (b) the farmer was confused about his identity
 (c) it frequently hurt his pride
 (d) the farmer was the funniest man he had ever met

Q. 72. The farmer was greatly excited because

- (a) he had the rare opportunity of meeting a world famous singer
 (b) he hoped to listen to the singer
 (c) for the first time in his life he had met a great literary figure
 (d) he thought the man was the celebrated traveller, Robinson Crusoe

Q. 73. Caruso went to the farm house because

- (a) that was the best place for apple juice
 (b) he was thirsty
 (c) he wanted, on impulse, to drink fresh apple juice
 (d) he was charmed by the beauty of the farm house

Q. 74. This passage is mainly about

- (a) a thirsty drinker
 (b) country hospitality
 (c) mistaken identity
 (d) a trip to the farm house

Q. 75. The farmer was a

- (a) very clever person
 (b) simple, ignorant person
 (c) very sociable person
 (d) very magnanimous person

PASSAGE IV

S. N. Bose is the only physicist whose name is linked with Einstein in all the text-books of Physics. This is because he hit on a brilliant method whose value Einstein immediately recognised and proclaimed to the scientific world with all the prestige of his great name. In retrospect, it is now clear that even Einstein could not foresee the full power and applicational range of Bose's idea. Bose's work, along with its subsequent development by Fermi, provides the basis for dividing all the elementary particles of nuclear Physics into two categories—the bosons (after Bose) and the fermions after Fermi.

Q. 76. Bose and Fermi worked in the same field; Fermi's work

- (a) came before that of Bose
 (b) was published after that of Bose
 (c) came at the same time as that of Bose
 (d) led directly to Bose's discovery

Q. 77. What Einstein really did for Bose was that

- (a) he allowed his name to be linked with S. N. Bose in all the text-books of Physics
 (b) he fully recognised and proclaimed to the scientific world the importance of Bose's discovery
 (c) he eventually recognised and proclaimed to the scientific world the importance of Bose's discovery
 (d) he immediately, though not fully, recognised and proclaimed to the scientific world the importance of Bose's discovery

Q. 78. The main contribution of S. N. Bose was that, he

- (a) alone divided the elementary particles into two new categories
 (b) in collaboration with Fermi, divided the elementary particles into two new categories
 (c) evolved a theory which was further developed by Fermi, and their research led to the division of the elementary particles into two new categories
 (d) discovered nuclear energy

Q. 79. Einstein endorsed the research done by Bose because he knew

- (a) it was an original work
 (b) it would bring about revolutionary changes in Nuclear Physics
 (c) it would have a powerful impact on other scientists
 (d) Bose was a dedicated scientist

Q. 80. The correct definition of 'Nuclear Physics' is that it is a branch of Physics that

- (a) involves the study of nuclear weapons

(b) studies the application of nuclear energy

(c) deals with atoms, their nuclear structure and behaviour

(d) studies the nucleus or central part of all particles

PASSAGE V

The assault on the purity of the environment is the price that we pay for many of the benefits of modern technology. For the advantages of automotive transportation we pay a price in smog-induced diseases; for the powerful effects of new insecticides, we pay a price in dwindling wildlife and disturbances in the relation of living things and their surroundings; for nuclear power, we risk the biological hazards of radiation. By increasing agricultural production with fertilisers, we worsen water pollution.

The highly developed nations of the world are not only the immediate beneficiaries of the good that technology can do, they are also the first victims of the environmental diseases that technology breeds. In the past, the environmental effects which accompanied technological progress were restricted to a small place and relatively short time. The new hazards are neither local nor brief. Modern air pollution covers vast areas of the continents. Radioactive fallout from nuclear explosions is worldwide. Radioactive pollutants now on the Earth's surface will be found there for generations, and in the case of Carbon-14, for thousands of years.

Q. 81. The passage emphasises that modern technology

- (a) is an unmixed blessing
 (b) has caused serious hazards to life
 (c) has produced powerful chemicals
 (d) has benefited highly developed nations

Q. 82. The widespread use of insecticides has

- (a) reduced the number of wild animals
 (b) caused imbalance in the relation between living beings and their environment
 (c) eliminated diseases by killing mosquitoes and flies
 (d) caused biological hazards

Q. 83. According to the passage the increasing use of fertilisers is responsible for

- (a) abundance of food
 (b) disturbance in the ecological system
 (c) water pollution
 (d) increase in diseases

Q. 84. The harmful effects of modern technology are

- (a) widespread but short-lived
 (b) widespread and long-lasting
 (c) limited and long-lasting
 (d) severe but short-lived

Q. 85. Radioactive pollutants

- (a) are limited in their effect
 (b) will infest the atmosphere for thousands of years
 (c) will be on the surface of the earth for a very long time
 (d) will dissipate in a short span of time

PASSAGE VI

After talking to his wife, Jonathan prepared for bed in a kind of intoxication. He walked up and down the room, undressing, and stopped before her picture on the desk and caressed her face with his thumb over the glass. His legs were melting with excitement. When he said, 'Can you come soon?' she replied, 'Tomorrow', with an eagerness that astonished him. She would arrive very early on Tuesday. Meanwhile, he had to attend to the flat; she had to find it as she had left it. Half-an-hour ago he had thought it passable. Now it looked appallingly dirty.

Q. 86. After talking to his wife, Jonathan, the narrator was

- (a) upset (b) overwhelmed with love
- (c) lonely (d) depressed

Q. 87. What made Jonathan change his opinion about the condition of the flat was

- (a) his fear for his wife
- (b) his desire to please his wife
- (c) the fact that he was unsure of himself
- (d) the fact that he had time to clean his flat

Q. 88. What surprised Jonathan most was the fact that his wife

- (a) spoke to him over the phone
- (b) agreed to come back home so soon
- (c) responded to him enthusiastically
- (d) would arrive on Tuesday

Q. 89. What expresses Jonathan's equal concern for his wife is

- (a) his reminiscence of his talk with her
- (b) his expectation of her arrival
- (c) his thought of making the flat clean
- (d) his emotional gesture to her photograph

Q. 90. 'Melting' in the passage means

- (a) being covered with sweat
- (b) feeling mentally nervous
- (c) getting a sense of physical numbness
- (d) being overjoyed

ORDERING OF WORDS IN A SENTENCE

Directions (Qs 91 to 100) : In each of the items 91 to 100, there is a sentence of which some parts have been jumbled up. You are required to rearrange these parts which are labelled P, Q, R and S to produce the correct sentence. Choose the proper sequence.

Q. 91. As a disease

P : and breaks up marriages

Q : accidents and suicides

R : alcoholism leads to

S : affecting all ages

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) S R P Q (b) R P S Q
- (c) S R Q P (d) R Q P S

Q. 92. This Time

P : exactly what he had been told

Q : the young man did

R : beyond his dreams

S : and the plan succeeded

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) Q P R S (b) Q P S R
- (c) P Q S R (d) Q S R P

Q. 93. He told us that

P : and enjoyed it immensely

Q : in a prose translation

R : he had read Milton

S : which he had borrowed from his teacher

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) R S Q P (b) Q R P S
- (c) R Q S P (d) R Q P S

Q. 94. He thought that

P : he would be able to make at least three or four trips daily to the town and back

Q : if he could get Alagu's bullock

R : and thus swell his profits

S : at a very cheap price

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) Q P S R (b) Q P R S
- (c) Q S P R (d) P S Q R

Q. 95. Then

P : it struck me

Q : of course

R : suitable it was

S : how eminently

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) S P Q R (b) Q S R P
- (c) P S R Q (d) Q P S R

Q. 96. He said,

P : "here is the cat

Q : throughout the night

R : which had been playing havoc with things

S : that ate the rat"

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) P S Q R (b) P S R Q
- (c) Q P R S (d) Q R P S

Q. 97. It is easy to excuse

P : but it is hard

Q : in a boy of fourteen

R : the mischief of early childhood

S : to tolerate even unavoidable faults

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) R P Q S (b) Q R S P
- (c) Q R P S (d) R P S Q

Q. 98. I don't remember

P : I saw a man dying in front of a hospital

Q : but when I left Lucknow in 1984

R : hit apparently by a fast moving car

S : the exact date

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) S Q R P (b) S Q P R
- (c) Q R P S (d) S P R Q

Q. 99. Since the beginning of history

P : have managed to catch

Q : the Eskimos and Red Indians

R : by a very difficult method

S : a few specimens of this aquatic mammal

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) Q P R S (b) S Q P R
- (c) S Q R P (d) Q P S R

Q. 100. The appearance

P : this dinosaurs were at their peak

Q : of the first mammals on the earth

R : at the time when

S : went almost unnoticed

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) S R P Q (b) Q S R P
- (c) Q R P S (d) R P Q S

ORDERING OF SENTENCES

Directions (Qs 101 to 105) : In items 101 to 105, each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences in each have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find out the proper order for the four sentences.

Q. 101. S₁ : She said on the phone that she would report for duty next day.

S₆ : Eventually we reported to the police.

P : We waited for a few days, then we decided to go to her place.

Q : But she did not.

R : We found it locked.

S : Even after that we waited for her for quite a few days.

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) P R S Q (b) Q P S R
- (c) Q P R S (d) S Q P R

Q. 102. S₁ : A force of attraction exists between everybody in the universe.

S₆ : The greater the mass, the greater is the earth's force of attraction on it—we call this force of attraction gravity.

P : Normally it is very small but when one of the bodies is a planet, like the earth the force is considerable.

Q : It has been investigated by many scientists including Galileo and Newton.

R : Everything on or near the surface of the earth is attracted by the mass of the earth.

S : This gravitational force depends on the mass of the bodies involved.

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) P R Q S (b) P R S Q
- (c) Q S R P (d) Q S P R

Q. 103. S₁ : It was a dark moonless night

S₆ : They all seemed to him to be poor and ordinary—mere childish words.

P : He turned over the pages, reading passages here and there.

Q : He heard them on the floor.

R : The poet took down his books or poems from his shelves.

S : Some of them contained his earlier writings which he had almost forgotten.

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) R P Q S (b) R Q S P
- (c) R S P Q (d) R P S Q

Q. 104. S₁ : A noise started above their heads.

S₆ : Nearly two hundred lives were lost on the fateful day.

P : But people did not take it seriously

Q : That was to show every one that there was something wrong.

R : It was a dangerous thing to do.

S : For, within minutes the ship began to sink.

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) P Q S R (b) P R Q S
- (c) Q P R S (d) Q P S R

Q. 105. S₁ : I usually sleep quite well in the train, but this time I slept only a little

S₆ : It was shut all night, as usual.

P : Most people wanted it shut and wanted it open.

Q : As usual, I got angry about the window.

R : The quarrel left me completely upset

S : There were too many people and too much luggage all around.

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) R S Q P (b) S Q P R
- (c) S Q R P (d) R S P Q

SELECTING WORDS

Directions (Qs 106 to 120) : In the following passage, at certain points, you are given a choice of three words marked (a), (b) and (c) against each of the numbers 106 to 120

SUPER BRAIN SUPER PERSONALITY CONTEST 1998

Inspired by the runaway success of Super Brain Super Personality Contest 1997, CSR is happy to announce the second Super Brain Super Personality Contest 1998. The Contest, open to all citizens of India in the age group of 20 - 28 as on June 1, 1997, will be conducted in *two stages*. As part of **Stage I**, there will be a Super Brains Essay Contest every month for both women and men categories. Four new topics—two each for women's and men's categories—for the essay contest will be announced every month. The candidates will write an essay on any one of the following topics.

MS. SUPER BRAIN ESSAY CONTEST 3

Topics	: (i) Public Sector Should Be Done Away With : The Sooner, The Better. or (ii) Primary Education As A Fundamental Right.
First Prize	: Ms. Intellectual Trophy (Three days/Two nights in Mussoorie—Rs. 6000 hotel vouchers), Books worth Rs. 500 and a Certificate
Second Prize	: Cash Award of Rs. 750, Books worth Rs. 750 and a Certificate
Consolation Prize (Twelve)	: Books worth Rs. 300 each and a Certificate

MR. SUPER BRAIN ESSAY CONTEST 3

Topics	: (i) Should The Corrupt Go Scotfree ? or (ii) Cities Are On The Verge Of Collapse.
First Prize	: Mr. Intellectual Trophy (Three days/Two nights in Mussoorie—Rs. 6000 hotel vouchers), Books worth Rs. 500 and a Certificate
Second Prize	: Cash Award of Rs. 750, Books worth Rs. 750 and a Certificate
Consolation Prize (Twelve)	: Books worth Rs. 300 each and a Certificate

As suggested by most of you, there will be four prize winners every month : two female prize winners and two male prize winners. In other words, four essays on four different topics will be chosen for the four first prizes. In each contest will thus emerge four Intellectuals : two Ms. Intellectuals and two Mr. Intellectuals. All the first prize winning four essays will be published in *CSR*. The duration of the Contest will be six months instead of one year as was the case with the 1997 contest.

At the conclusion of the 6-month essay contest, all the 24 prize winners (i.e., 12 Ms. Intellectuals and 12 Mr. Intellectuals) will be sent a General Knowledge Paper (descriptive type) as the second part of the Stage I of the Contest. On the basis of the evaluation of the answers of the General Knowledge Paper, there would be a final selection of 18 contestants (nine Ms. Intellectuals and nine Mr. Intellectuals) out of the 24.

As part of the **Stage II** of the Contest, all the 18 finalists (nine Ms. Intellectuals and nine Mr. Intellectuals) will be invited to participate in the **Ms. Super Brain Personality and Mr. Super Brain Personality Contest 1998**, to be held in New Delhi. The second stage of the Contest will comprise the following three phases: (i) A Short Essay Writing contest on a given topic. (Maximum marks 100); (ii) Personality Assessment: Group Discussion, Interview, etc. (Maximum marks 100); and (iii) General Knowledge round (Maximum marks 100).

The General Knowledge and Extremum Speech rounds will take place before a large gathering of invited guests.

On the basis of the performance of the second stage of the Contest, the panel of judges will select **Ms. Super Brain of India 1998** and **Mr. Super Brain of India 1998**. Two Runners-up (I and II), each from men's and women's categories, will also be selected.

Ms. Super Brain Of India and Mr. Super Brain Of India will each win many other prizes in addition to a Return Ticket to LONDON and a Super Brain Trophy. There will be a lot of prizes and surprises for winners.

There is no entry fee. Entries should not exceed 2000 words and should be typed double-spaced on one side of the paper and must be accompanied by latest (1) passport size (bust) and (2) full-length black and white photographs. Photographs should be taken in formal dress, i.e., men wearing a suit/shirt with tie and women wearing a blouse and saree/top and skirt/salwar kameez as if appearing for an Interview/Personality Test. Name and address of the contributor along with biodata must be written on the first page of the entry and only name on the back of the photograph. Do not write anything, or sign or affix rubber stamp on the front of the photograph. Mutilated or old photographs will not be accepted. Handwritten entries or entries without photograph and incomplete biodata will not be considered. All entries received will be the exclusive property of *Competition Success Review*. Only original essays will be considered. The contributor will be solely responsible for any violation of the Copyright Act where the material submitted for the Contest is not original. Editor's decision will be final and binding. No correspondence will be entertained in this regard. Entries should be marked "**Ms. Super Brain Personality Contest 3**" or "**Mr. Super Brain Personality Contest 3**", as the case may be, and addressed to Competition Review Pvt. Ltd., 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110 008. Last date for receiving the entries for **Super Brains Of India Contest 3** is July 25, 1997. Entries will close with the last mail on that date.

आधुनिक डिजाइन • उत्तम क्वालिटी बढ़िया फिटिंग



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सन्स

कॉटन फैन्सी ब्रा व पैन्टीज

200 से अधिक फैन्सी डिजाइन व आकर्षक रंग

अजमल खॉ रोड, करोल बाग नई दिल्ली-110005.

फोन : 5729224, 5743059, 5744886, 5714200.

Choose the best word from these three choices.

The young student was delighted to be told of his winning the first prize in an oratorical competition conducted by the Film Federation of India. The selection gave him the rare opportunity of meeting the matinee-idol in person. He anxiously looked forward to the ... (106) ... He was given a ... (107) ... welcome by the ... (108) ... The boy was ... (109) ... by the reception. He was so ... (110) ... that he did not utter a word for sometime. He even ... (111) ... to offer the conventional greetings. When he did recover his ... (112) ... he greeted the ... (113) ... with folded hands. This got an immediate ... (114) ... from the matinee idol. The boy was asked about his ... (115) ... hobby. He had no ... (116) ... in admitting that it was going to films. Next he was asked to ... (117) ... the film he liked most. The boy was careful to name a film in which the idol had a leading ... (118) ... This was followed by a question about the reason for the ... (119) ... The boy mentioned a few ... (120) ... of the film.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Q. 106. (a) event | (b) accident. | (c) incident |
| Q. 107. (a) cold | (b) frantic | (c) warm |
| Q. 108. (a) federation | (b) actor. | (c) leader |
| Q. 109. (a) overjoyed | (b) silenced | (c) happy |
| Q. 110. (a) affected | (b) afflicted | (c) effected |
| Q. 111. (a) imagined | (b) forgot | (c) pretended |
| Q. 112. (a) composure | (b) nervousness | (c) condition |
| Q. 113. (a) relative | (b) dignitary | (c) leader |
| Q. 114. (a) rejoinder | (b) rejection | (c) response |
| Q. 115. (a) favourite | (b) fashionable | (c) favourable |
| Q. 116. (a) inclination | (b) disposition. | (c) hesitation |
| Q. 117. (a) refer | (b) mention | (c) maintain |
| Q. 118. (a) role | (b) person | (c) act |
| Q. 119. (a) preference. | (b) selection. | (c) alternative |
| Q. 120. (a) scenes | (b) merits | (c) achievements |

ANSWERS

1. (a) Part (a) should be: "If I were a millionaire"
 2. (b) Part (b) should be: "are cheaper and distinctly superior to"
 3. (c). Part (c) should be: "finding fault with you"
 4. (d) No error.
 5. (c) Part (c) should be: "neither painting nor fighting feeds men"
 6. (c) Part (c) should be: "can you?"
 7. (b). Part (b) should be: "if he had seen her"
 8. (b). Part (b) should be: "is visible in every country"
 9. (c). Part (c) should be: "because it was not to his taste"
 10. (a). Part (a) should be: "The scientist seemed"
 11. (c). Part (c) should be: "why he had been so late that day"
 12. (c). Part (c) should be: "as he was ill with cold"
 13. (a) Part (a) should be: "one of my best friends"
 14. (a). Part (a) should be: "Though she has aptitude for Mathematics"
 15. (c). Part (c) should be: "although I have been living here for two years"
- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 16. (a) | 17. (c) | 18. (b) | 19. (c) | 20. (b) |
| 21. (a) | 22. (b) | 23. (b) | 24. (a) | 25. (c) |
| 26. (b) | 27. (d) | 28. (b) | 29. (a) | 30. (c) |
| 31. (a) | 32. (d) | 33. (d) | 34. (a) | 35. (c) |
| 36. (a) | 37. (b) | 38. (d) | 39. (b) | 40. (b) |
| 41. (a) | 42. (d) | 43. (b) | 44. (b) | 45. (a) |
| 46. (c) | 47. (a) | 48. (b) | 49. (a) | 50. (d) |
| 51. (c) | 52. (d) | 53. (d) | 54. (b) | 55. (c) |
| 56. (b) | 57. (a) | 58. (b) | 59. (a) | 60. (c) |
| 61. (c) | 62. (c) | 63. (b) | 64. (d) | 65. (c) |
| 66. (c) | 67. (c) | 68. (b) | 69. (b) | 70. (c) |
| 71. (b) | 72. (d) | 73. (c) | 74. (c) | 75. (b) |
| 76. (b) | 77. (d) | 78. (c) | 79. (b) | 80. (c) |
| 81. (b) | 82. (b) | 83. (c) | 84. (b) | 85. (c) |
| 86. (b) | 87. (b) | 88. (c) | 89. (c) | 90. (d) |
| 91. (c) | 92. (b) | 93. (c) | 94. (c) | 95. (c) |
| 96. (b) | 97. (d) | 98. (b) | 99. (d) | 100. (c) |
| 101. (c) | 102. (d) | 103. (d) | 104. (c) | 105. (b) |
| 106. (a) | 107. (c) | 108. (b) | 109. (a) | 110. (a) |
| 111. (b) | 112. (a) | 113. (b) | 114. (c) | 115. (a) |
| 116. (c) | 117. (b) | 118. (a) | 119. (a) | 120. (b) |

(Continued from page 50)

8. (b) : If the number of bad bulbs is 200, then Ramesh will pay
 $1000 \times 2 + 160 \times 25 + 40 \times 50 = \text{Rs. } 8000$
 for Test I
 $1000 \times 3 + 200 \times 25 = \text{Rs. } 8000$ for Test II
 If the number of bad bulbs is 400, then Ramesh will pay
 $1000 \times 2 + 320 \times 25 + 80 \times 50 = \text{Rs. } 14000$
 for Test I
 $1000 \times 3 + 400 \times 25 = \text{Rs. } 13000$ for Test II
 \therefore When the range is (200 - 400), Test II is a better option.
9. (a) : Test I or Test II. Refer the solution to Q. No. 8.
10. (a) : If the number of bad bulbs is 160, then
 for Test I $2 \times 1000 + 128 \times 25 + 32 \times 50 = \text{Rs. } 6800$
 for Test II $3 \times 1000 + 160 \times 50 = \text{Rs. } 11000$
 and for No test $160 \times 50 = \text{Rs. } 8000$
 \therefore Test I is a better option.
11. (d) : If the number of bad bulbs is 120, then
 for Test I $2 \times 1000 + 96 \times 25 + 24 \times 50 = \text{Rs. } 5600$
 for Test II $3 \times 1000 + 120 \times 25 = \text{Rs. } 6000$
 and for No test $120 \times 50 = \text{Rs. } 6000$
 \therefore Test I is a better option.
- Qs. 12-16 :
 Let the sum deposited by Prakash in the Bank be Rs. x.

After 1st year, it will amount to Rs. $(x + 10\% \text{ of } x)$.

Principal left for the second year
 $= (x + 10\% \text{ of } x) - (20\% \text{ of } x + 10\% \text{ of } x)$
 $= 80\% \text{ of } x$

After 2nd year, 80% of x will amount to 80% of $x + 10\% \text{ of } (80\% \text{ of } x)$

Principal left after the 2nd withdrawal
 $= [80\% \text{ of } x + 10\% \text{ of } (80\% \text{ of } x)]$
 $- [40\% \text{ of } x + 10\% \text{ of } (80\% \text{ of } x)]$
 $= 40\% \text{ of } x$

After 3rd year, 40% of x will amount to 40% of $x + 10\% \text{ of } (40\% \text{ of } x)$

Principal left after the third withdrawal
 $- [40\% \text{ of } x + 10\% \text{ of } (40\% \text{ of } x)]$
 $- [20\% \text{ of } x + 40\% \text{ of } x] = 20\% \text{ of } x$

Amount after 4th year
 $= 20\% \text{ of } x + 10\% \text{ of } (20\% \text{ of } x)$
 $= \text{Rs. } 11000$

$\therefore x = \text{Rs. } 50000$

Year	Principal	Interest (10% p.a.)	Principal withdrawn	Interest withdrawn
1st	50000	5000	10000	5000
2nd	40000	4000	20000	4000
3rd	20000	2000	10000	2000
4th	10000	1000	10000	1000

12. (b) 13. (a) 14. (b) 15. (a) 16. (d)
 Qs. 17-21 : Clues to solve the problem.
- (a) Teacher and the Architect have two people between them.
- (b) Doctor cannot live next to Teacher because his neighbours have Red and Yellow houses and not Black.
- (c) The only neighbour of C is A who is not an Engineer means C is an Architect and A is a Doctor.
- (d) D cannot be the Engineer, so D is the Teacher and B, the Engineer.
17. (a) 18. (b) 19. (a) 20. (d) 21. (b)
 22. (b) $20 - 5 \times 4 = \text{cribbet}$

23. (a) : $4\% = 0.04 \times 4 = \text{over}$

breber is worth $6 + 4 = 10$

24. (d) : $\text{rebreber} = 3x \times 3x \times 5 = 45x^2$. The smallest possible number will be 45 when $x = 1$

25. (c) : $6 + 5 + 4 + 3 = 18$

Qs. 26-28 : Clues to solve the problems.

(a) Rungs a and d are adjacent to each other.

(b) Rungs c and e are adjacent to each other.

(c) There are 3 rungs between f and d and one between f and c which is e.

So the sequence from top to bottom will be a d b c e f

29. (d) : $36 + (3 \times 7) - 6$

30. (d) : $(80 \times 12) + 160 = 6$

31. (c)

32. (a) : $(27 \times 63 + 81) - 12 + 8 = 1$

33. (d) : $y = \text{me} [\text{le} (x, y), \text{mo} (y, z)]$

$$y = \text{me} (x, z), y = \frac{x+z}{2}$$

34. (b) : $\text{mo} (y, z) < \text{me} [\text{me} (x, y), \text{me} (y, z)]$

$$z < \text{me} \left(\frac{x+y}{2}, \frac{y+z}{2} \right)$$

$$z < \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x+y}{2} + \frac{y+z}{2} \right)$$

$4z < (x + 2y + z)$, which is not possible.

35. (d) : $\text{mo} [\text{me} (\text{le} (x, z), \text{me} (y, z)), \text{mo} [\text{le} (y, z), \text{me} (x, z)]]$

$$= \text{mo} \left[\text{me} \left(x, \frac{1}{2} (y+z) \right); \text{mo} \left(y, \frac{x+z}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$= \text{mo} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(x + \frac{1}{2} (y+z) \right), \frac{x+z}{2} \right]$$

$\therefore \text{mo} (7.5, 8) = 8$.

36. (a) 37. (c) 38. (b) 39. (d) 40. (d).

Section IV

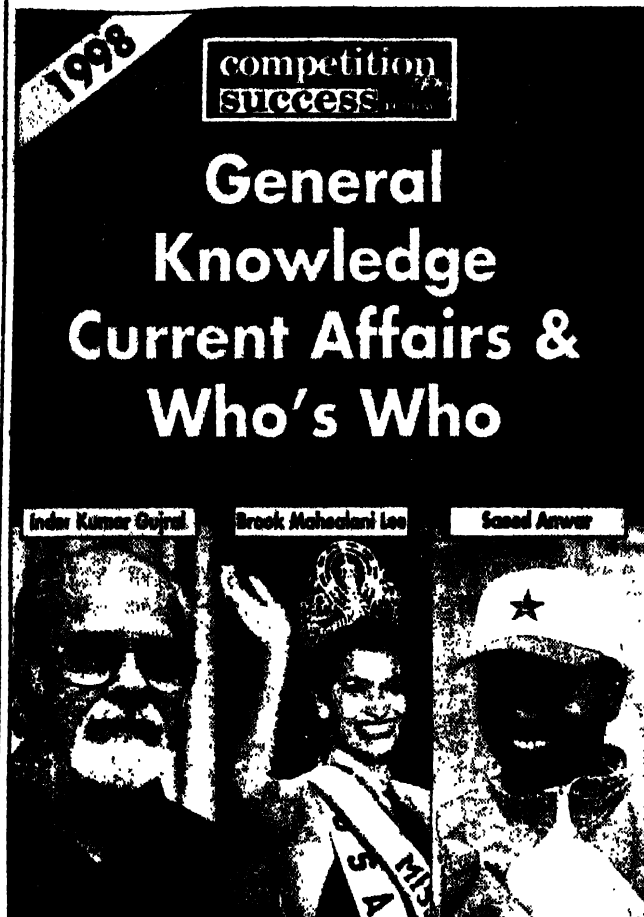
General Awareness & Socio-Economic Environment

1. During the financial year 1996-97, India's external debt has declined from US \$99 billion to
 (a) 91.2 billion (b) 92 billion
 (c) 92.2 billion (d) 93 billion
2. "The magazine of the corporate world" is written on the cover page of which business magazine?
 (a) Business Today (b) Business World
 (c) Global (d) Business India
3. 'Resurrection' was written by
 (a) Amrita Pritam
 (b) Nirad C. Chaudhari
 (c) William Golding
 (d) Leo Tolstoy
4. Who has been recently appointed as the Chairman of International Cricket Council?
 (a) Jagmohan Dalmiya
 (b) Sunil Gavaskar
 (c) Clive Lloyd
 (d) Frank Worrell
5. Which one of the following works is not attributed to Harsha?
 (a) Ratnavali (b) Priyadarsika
 (c) Nagananda (d) Harishcharita
6. The comet 'Hale Bopp' will reappear in the year

- (a) 5000 AD (b) 6000 AD
 (c) 7000 AD (d) 7500 AD
7. Who is the head of the committee on capital account convertibility?
 (a) S. S. Tarapore (b) C. Rangarajan
 (c) S. S. Kalā (d) D. R. Mehta
8. What is the name of the world's first clone of an adult animal?
 (a) Dolly (b) Jolly
 (c) Easy (d) Coco
9. Who has been appointed as the new Chief Justice of India?
 (a) A.M. Ahmadi (b) J.S. Verma
 (c) S.K. Verma (d) K.K. Venugopal
10. Article 124 of the Indian Constitution is related to
 (a) Appointment of judges
 (b) Judicial Review
 (c) Powers of Lok Sabha Speaker
 (d) Basic features of the Constitution
11. A computer programme all set to revolutionise Sanskrit grammar learning is
 (a) Panini (b) Flamingo
 (c) Chanakya (d) Aryabhata
12. Which of the following is called the master gland of human body?
 (a) Thyroid (b) Adrenal
 (c) Liver (d) Pituitary

13. Which of the following is not a manufacturing company?
 (a) TELCO (b) Kotak Mahindra
 (c) Indo Gulf (d) Reliance
14. Which of the following is a credit rating agency?
 (a) TRAI (b) IRA
 (c) SEBI (d) Moody's
15. Which one of the following vitamins is not soluble in fat?
 (a) A (b) C (c) D (d) E
16. Who was the last Tirthankara?
 (a) Mahavira (b) Buddha
 (c) Rishab (d) Parsavnath
17. The code for corporate governance has been given by
 (a) ASSOCHAM (b) CII
 (c) Chamber of Commerce (d) UTI
18. The Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC), a group of 14 Indian Ocean Rim countries was born in
 (a) Geneva (b) Davos
 (c) Seychelles (d) Mauritius
19. Which out of the following is not a unit of Thapar group?
 (a) Crompton Greaves
 (b) The Pioneer
 (c) Ballarpur India Ltd.
 (d) Indian Express

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20. Who among the following is the Chairman of Fifth Pay Commission ?

- (a) G.V. Ramakrishnan (b) P. N. Bhagwat
(c) S. R. Pandian (d) R. N. Malhotra

21. Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) is related to

- (a) Telecom technology (b) Computer language
(c) Space research (d) None of these

22. Name the venue of the three-day International Convention on Brand Building.

- (a) Mumbai (b) New Delhi (c) Chennai (d) Bangalore

23. What is the percentage of net earnings of the central government through excise and customs (as % of total receipts) ?

- (a) 40% (b) 39% (c) 38% (d) 36%

24. Planning Commission is a

- (a) Statutory body (b) Autonomous body
(c) Constitutional body (d) Extra constitutional body

25. Which is the country's first adult TV channel which has tied up with a US-based company.

- (a) Playboy (b) Diamond (c) Network (d) Plus 21

26. What is the number of stock exchanges in the country ?

- (a) 20 (b) 22 (c) 30 (d) 42

27. What is the total number of seats in the Punjab assembly ?

- (a) 115 (b) 116 (c) 117 (d) 120

28. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- A. Malhotra Committee 1. PSU Disinvestment

- B. G.V. Ramakrishnan Commission 2. Insurance sector

- C. Narsimhan Committee 3. Industrial sickness

- D. Omkar Goswami Committee 4. Financial system

- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 2, 1, 4, 3 (c) 1, 2, 4, 3 (d) 2, 1, 3, 4

29. The polio virus enters the body through

- (a) Mosquito bites (b) Contaminated food and water
(c) Saliva (d) Dog bite

30. Einstein gave

- (a) Theory of conduction (b) Theory of mass conservation
(c) Mass energy theorem (d) Theory of relativity

31. Which one of the following is not a computer virus ?

- (a) Marijuana (b) Joshi (c) Hare Krishna (d) Brain

32. The 12th Asian games will take place at

- (a) Mumbai (b) New Delhi (c) Hiroshima (d) Tokyo

33. According to Fortune, which is the best global city for business this year ?

- (a) Toronto (b) Paris (c) Singapore (d) London

34. Minimum Alternate Tax is a policy component of

- (a) Monetary policy (b) Credit policy
(c) Trade policy (d) Fiscal policy

35. Which is the only Public Sector in computer industry ?

- (a) NIIT (b) CMC (c) IEC (d) Tata Unisys

36. Who has been declared 'Steel Maker of the Year' by an international Steel magazine ?

- (a) Ratan Tata (b) L. N. Mittal (c) Russi Modi (d) B. K. Modi

37. The 'Rule of Law' means

- (a) Existence of written rules to regulate conduct of government officials
(b) No person can be punished unless his guilt is established by a fair trial

(c) Independence of judiciary

- (d) Power to make laws rests with elected representatives of the people

38. WMA is a system which will

- (a) start capital account convertibility
(b) bring changes in FERA act

(c) discontinue the system of ad hoc treasury bills

(d) help in disinvestment

39. Which one of the following is not a group of nine well-performing public sector enterprises, identified as Navaratnas ?

- (a) VSNL (b) IPCL (c) MMTC (d) ONGC

40. Corporate tax for foreign companies as per the Budget 1997-98 is

- (a) 35% (b) 48% (c) 10% (d) 43%

ANSWERS

- | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (d) | 3. (d) | 4. (a) | 5. (d) | 6. (b) | 7. (a) |
| 8. (a) | 9. (b) | 10. (a) | 11. (a) | 12. (d) | 13. (b) | 14. (d) |
| 15. (b) | 16. (a) | 17. (b) | 18. (d) | 19. (d) | 20. (c) | 21. (a) |
| 22. (c) | 23. (c) | 24. (d) | 25. (d) | 26. (b) | 27. (c) | 28. (b) |
| 29. (b) | 30. (d) | 31. (d) | 32. (c) | 33. (a) | 34. (d) | 35. (b) |
| 36. (b) | 37. (b) | 38. (c) | 39. (c) | 40. (b) | | |

Sports Round-Up



ATHLETICS

One to One Challenge of Champions : The much-hyped 'One to One Challenge of Champions' was reduced to 'One to None' as Michael Johnson pulled up limping after the first 85 metres and allowed Canadian Donovan Bailey to cross the finish line.



Donovan Bailey

Bailey completed the 150-metre race in 14.99 seconds on June 1, 1997 at Toronto, Canada. Bailey received a lofty \$ 1 million for his victory.

East Asian Games : China and Japan shared the top slot winning four events each. Mori Murofushi of Japan marked 73.40 m in the hammer throw to win the gold.

China took the first athletic gold, with Jiao Liao winning the men's 20 km walking event.

Kim Soon-Hyong won South Korea's first gold by timing 1:49:00 to win the men's 800-metre event.

Adriaan Paulen Memorial Grand Prix II : Haile Gebrselassie slashed 2:46 seconds off the mark of Kenya's Daniel Komen, but finished in 8 minutes, 01.08 seconds, missing the cash bonus for breaking the 8-minute barrier. The meet was held at Hengelo in the Netherlands.



BADMINTON

Sudirman Cup : China won the Sudirman Cup, defeating rivals Indonesia 5-0 on May 5, 1997.

World Badminton Championships : Peter Rasmussen of Denmark beat China's Sun Jun 17, 18-13, 15-10 in 2 hours and 3 minutes in the men's singles final at the World Badminton Championships on June 1, 1997 in Glasgow, England.

Indonesia's Heryanto lost his crown to eventual winner Peter Rasmussen 9-15, 15-9, 15-2 in the semi-final. In the mixed doubles final, Lin Yong and Fei of China defeated Gens Eriksen and Larlene Thomson of Denmark 15-5, 16-17, 5-6.



CHESS

34th National 'A' Chess Championship : National junior champion Abhijit Kunte was crowned the national champion on a superior tie-breaker score in the 34th National 'A' Chess Championship on May 4, 1997.

Kasparov-Deep Blue Rematch : Gary Kasparov's legendary resolve broke down on May 11, 1997 when he was defeated by the IBM supercomputer Deep Blue that created chess history—the first time a chess programme has triumphed over a reigning world champion in a classical chess match. Kasparov resigned after only 19 moves and just more than an hour in the sixth and the final game. In the six-game match, Deep Blue won by 3.5 points to 2.5 points.



CRICKET

Texaco Trophy Series : England beat Australia by six wickets in the third and



England's captain Michael Atherton with the Texaco Trophy on May 25, 1997

final one-day international on May 25, 1997 to make a clean sweep of the series 3-0 in the Texaco Trophy.

Independence Cup : Sri Lanka comprehensively defeated Pakistan in the first two games of the best of three Finals to win the Pepsi Independence Cup. At Mohali, near Chandigarh. Sri Lanka outclassed Pakistan in the first final on May 24, 1997 and again defeated in the second final encounter at Eden Garden, Calcutta on May 27, 1997 to win the Pepsi Independence Cup.

Sanath Jayasuriya was adjudged Man-of-the-Series for his scintillating and consistent batting performance.

Pakistan had defeated India earlier at Chennai on May 21, 1997 when the opener Saeed Anwar had hit a record-breaking knock of 194 runs. This was Saeed's 12th century in one-day cricket which surpassed the previous world best of 189 scored by Vivian Richards in 1984 against England at Manchester.



FOOTBALL

European Cup Winners' Cup : Barcelona won the European Cup Winners' Cup, defeating Paris' Saint Germain 1-0 in the final. 20-year-old, Ronaldo scored the lone goal of the match.

FA Cup : Italian Roberto di Matteo's memorable first minute goal and an Eddie Newton volley seven minutes from close gave Chelsea a 2-0 win over Middlesbrough in a tense, closely-fought English FA Cup final on May 17, 1997 at London, England.



GENERAL

Monaco Grand Prix : Michael Schumacher won the Monaco Grand Prix on May 11, 1997 leaving behind Jacques Villeneuve.

Spanish Grand Prix : Jacques Villeneuve won the Spanish Grand Prix on May 25, 1997. This was his seventh Grand Prix win in 22 motor car races.

National Games : Kerala's martial art Kalaripayattu provided the foundation for India's ace fencers Vishwanathan Unnithan Jaikumar and Claramma James, who won gold medals for their adopted States—Haryana and Karnataka—on the opening day of competition in the National Games at the Koramangala Indoor Stadium on June 1, 1997 at Bangalore. The games were inaugurated by the President, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma. The main sponsor of the National Games is the electronic giant, Videocon. The mascot is the friendly cow, Nandu.



GOLF

GTE Byron Nelson Classic : Tiger Woods shot a final-round 68 on May 18, 1997 to win the GTE Byron Nelson Classic by two strokes over Lee Rinker, equalling the tournament record with a score of 17-under-par 263.

PGA Championship : Ian Woosnam of Wales won the PGA Championship at the Wentworth Club in Virginia Water, England on May 26, 1997.



HANDBALL

Men's World Handball Championships : Russia defeated three-time champions Sweden 23-21 in a tension-packed final to

win the men's World Handball Championships for a second time on June 1, 1997. Semi-final losers to Russia, France saved some face by beating Hungary 28-27 to win the bronze medal



3rd Hessian International Competition : Naresh Kumar Sharma won three medals, two silver and one bronze in the 3rd Hessian International competition at Steibach, Germany. Naresh, a handicapped shooter, won the silver in air pistol and free pistol, event. He collected his third medal, a bronze, in sports pistol with a score of 544. In air pistol, the gold was won by Harmann Roland of Germany. In free pistol, Slovakia's Jazbinsek won the gold. Harmann Ronald won his second gold when he claimed the sports pistol title



World Championship : Jan Ove Waldner beat Vladimir Samsonov 21-12, 21-17, 21-13 to win the men's singles title at the World Championships at Manchester, England on May 5, 1997. Earlier, Deng Yaping beat Chinese compatriot Wang Wan 12-21, 21-8, 21-11, 21-10 to win her third women's singles title at the World Championships.

China's Liu Guoliang and Kong Linghui beat Jan Ove Waldner and Jorgen Persson of Sweden to add the world men's double title to their Olympic gold.



Mahesh Bhupathi of India (right) with his Japanese partner Rika Hiraki raise the winners trophy after defeating the American pair Lisa Raymond and Patrick Galbraith in the mixed doubles final of the French Open Tennis Tournament in Paris on June 7, 1997



French Open: Croatia's Iva Majoli won the French Open women's singles title amid extraordinary scenes at Roland Garros, Paris,



Gustavo Kuerten of Brazil holds the trophy after defeating Sergi Bruguera of Spain 6-3, 6-4, 6-2 in the final of the French Open Tennis Tournament in Paris on June 8, 1997

on June 7, 1997 after World No. 1 Martina Hingis failed to live up to her advance billing.

A 6-4, 6-2 victory earned Majoli the distinction of being the lowest-seeded player to win the French title in the Open era but

the final will be remembered for the weak efforts of Hingis.

The Swiss 16-year-old, who became the youngest Grand Slam champion in this century when she won the Australian Open in January, required lengthy attention both

in the locker-rooms and on court during the second set but she insisted she was simply tired at the end of a long tournament. Hingis said, "Majoli just played an unbelievable match, it wasn't just because I was injured." Hingis was previously unbeaten in 37 matches this year.

Iva Majoli was a different woman from her usual self when she walked out onto court in front of 17,000 spectators. There wasn't any pressure and her body language, right from the word go, was buoyant.

From the start of the first set Majoli hit every ball on both flanks in the centre of the racquet sharp and deep. The pace all day in both the sets was controlled by her and it was fascinating to see her make Martina Hingis run here and there on the court just to keep the ball in play.

Her serve was the most impressive aspect of the game. She was high on her first service percentage and she also placed her serves intelligently.

Gustavo Kuerten beat Sergi Bruguera in straight sets on June 8, 1997 to become the lowest ranked in the French Open championship to win the men's singles and the first Brazilian to win a Grand Slam.

Kuerten used a devastating forehand to beat the former two-time champion 6-3, 6-4, 6-2. Kuerten came into the tournament ranked No. 66. He will now move into the top 20.

Bruguera won here in 1993 and 1994 and was looking for his third French Open title. But it was Kuerten from the beginning who dictated play. Playing with remarkable

confidence, Kuerten often hit the lines with his ground strokes. He also served far better than his opponent.

Kuerten received a winner's cheque of \$ 695,448, while Bruguera had to settle for \$ 347,324.

Although, Yevgeny Kafelnikov failed to defend his French Open singles title, he repeated as doubles champion with Daniel Vacek.

Yevgeny Kafelnikov and Daniel Vacek defeated Australians Mark Woodforde and Todd Woodbridge 7-6, (14-12), 4-6, 6-3, depriving the noted Woodies of a chance to win the only Grand Slam doubles title they had not won.

India's Mahesh Bhupathi made history when he won the mixed doubles final, paired

with Japan's Rika Hiraki in the French Open tennis tournament, defeating first-seeded Lisa Raymond and Patrick Galbraith of the United States 6-4, 6-1, on June 8, 1997.

Bhupathi paired by chance with Rika because earlier a WTA person asked Paes who in turn asked Bhupathi if he wanted to play. Bhupathi said, "I have never played mixed doubles and didn't really move well and was nervous in our first match."

Top seed Gigi Fernandez of the United States and Natalia Zvereva of Belarus joined the fifth-seeded American pair of Mary Joe Fernandez and Lisa Raymond to win their 13th U.S. Open women's doubles title, 6-2, 6-3, at the French Open on June 8, 1997 in Roland Garros, Paris.

AT & T Challenge : Marcelo Filippini of Uruguay won a straight-set victory over seventh-seeded Australian Jason Stojtenburg in the final of the AT & T Challenge on May 3, 1997. He beat Jason 7-6 (7-2), 6-4 at Atlanta, Georgia (U.S.A.)

Czech Open : Fourth seed Cedric Pioline of France beat third-seeded Bohdan Iliehrach of the Czech Republic in three sets on May 5, 1997 to win the \$365,000-Czech Open Men's Tennis Tournament at Prague in the Czech Republic.

Eisenburg Jerusalem Open Tennis Tournament : It was the fourth doubles title in a row for the Indian Davis Cup duo of Leander Paes and Mahesh Bhupathi on May 9, 1997 as they beat Wayne Black of Zimbabwe and Kev in Illiyet of South Africa in the final of the Eisenburg Jerusalem Open Tennis Tournament at Jerusalem. The top-seeded Indian pair rallied splendidly after losing the first-set tie-break to eventually prevail at 6-7 (4-7), 6-2, 7-6 (11-9) over the second-seeded Zimbabwe-South African combination.

Italian Open : France's Mary Pierce won her first Italian Open women's singles crown on May 10, 1997, to end the record run of four consecutive titles at the Foro Italico by Spain's Conchita Martinez. The third-seeded Spaniard lost to the 10th seed, 6-4, 6-0.

Spain's Alex Corretja won the men's singles title by defeating Marcelo Rios 7-5, 7-5, 6-3.

German Open : Andrei Medvedev demolished 10th seed Felix Mantilla 6-0, 7-5, 6-2 in less than 90 minutes on May 10, 1997 to take the German Open title for the third time in four years.

Mary Joe Fernandez won her first title, winning the German Open finals on May 18, 1997, posting a straight set win as Mary Pierce's power game disappeared at the German Open championship. Pierce lost 6-4, 6-2 to Fernandez.

Conde de Godo Tennis Tournament : Albert Costa defeated fellow Spaniard Albert Portas, 7-5, 6-4, 6-4, to win the Conde de Godo Tennis Tournament on April 21, 1997 at Barcelona, Spain. With this win he moved into the top 10 of the world rankings.

Strasbourg Open : Steffi Graf won her first tournament of the year and the 103rd of her career by beating 15-year-old Mirjana Lucic of Croatia, 6-2, 7-5 on May 24, 1997 in the final of the Strasbourg Open.

Madrid Open : Jana Novotna squeezed past Monica Seles before overpowering the world's No. 3 player 7-5, 6-1, to win the Madrid Open on May 24, 1997.

World Team Cup : Albert Costa and Felix Montilla led Spain to victory over Australia in the final of the \$ 1.9 million World Team Cup.

Stella Artois Tournament : India's Davis Cup star Leander Paes moved into the second round of the Stella Artois Tournament at the Queen Club at London on June 9, 1997. Paes scored an impressive 6-1, 6-2 win over Britain's Mark Patchey in the first round. □



Iva Majoli of Croatia holds the victory cup after defeating Martina Hingis of Switzerland 6-4, 6-2 in the final of the French Open Tennis Tournament in Paris on June 7, 1997

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12 Diploma in Civil Mech. Auto Electr. & Comn. Comp. Sc. Instr. umentation Tech. (Electr.) Commercial Practice (Eng) (Approved by AICTE N Delhi)	Pass in S.S.L.C./Equi with 40% marks in Maths & Science in aggregate. For automobile the applicant should have completed 17 Years	3 Yrs.

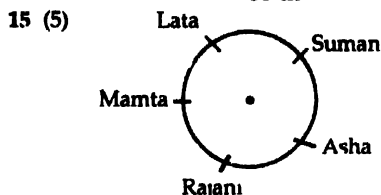
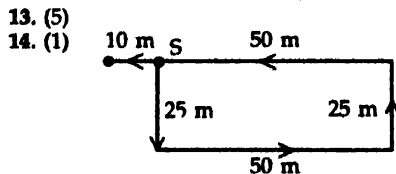
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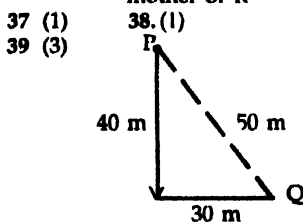
- S NARASA RAJU
Chairman

(Continued from page 62)

5. (1) 1st letter is moved one step forward
2nd letter is moved four steps backward
3rd letter is moved four steps forward
6. (2) 7. (1) 8. (5) 9. (2)
10. (5) B
11. (3) $44 + 6 + 5$
12. (1) Nageena > Pushpa
Nageena < Manish
Rama > Namita
Rama < Pushpa
Manish > Nageena > Pushpa
> Rama > Namita



16. (3) 17. (5) 18. (5)
19. (3) 8 9 5 3 2 5 3 9 5 5 6 8 7 3
3 5 7 7 5 3 6 5 3 3 5 7 3 8
20. (2) 21. (3) 22. (5) 23. (2)
24. (4)
25. (2) C A D B E or E B D A C
26. (2) The term 'clips' is not distributed in any of the premises but is so in conclusion I. Therefore, conclusion I cannot be drawn.
27. (4) Both the conclusions contain the middle term 'small'.
28. (1) Conclusion II contains the middle term 'men' and is affirmative.
29. (4) 30. (4)
31. (4) Criteria (B) is silent
32. (5) Criteria (C) is not satisfied
33. (4) Criteria (B) is silent
34. (3) 35. (1)
36. (2) $M + K - R$
 \Rightarrow M is brother of K and K is mother of R



40. (5) All others are prime numbers
41. (5)
- | | |
|------------|-----------------------|
| Profession | At Home on |
| P Doctor | Monday |
| Q Engineer | Wednesday or Saturday |
| R Teacher | Tuesday |
| S Nurse | Friday |
| T Manager | Wednesday or Saturday |
| U Lawyer | Thursday |
42. (5) 43. (1) 44. (2) 45. (4)
46. (1) 47. (2) 48. (3) 49. (2)
50. (1)

Objective General Knowledge

(Continued from page 108)

Q. 92. On the day of summer solstice, the sunrise will be earliest in which of the following States?

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh (b) Assam
(c) Meghalaya (d) Sikkim

Q. 93. The time-lag between the sunrise in Arunachal Pradesh and Kathiawar (Saurashtra) is approximately

- (a) Half an hour (b) One hour
(c) Two hours (d) Three hours

Q. 94. India occupies an area of approximately

- (a) 2 million sq km (b) 2.5 million sq km
(c) 2.75 million sq km (d) 3.25 million sq km

Q. 95. The area occupied by India as compared to that by the U.S.A. is about

- (a) One-half (b) One-third
(c) One-fourth (d) One-fifth

Q. 96. The Tropic of Cancer passes through all of the following States, except

- (a) Bihar (b) Gujarat
(c) Maharashtra (d) Tripura

Q. 97. The Suez Canal connects

- (a) Baltic Sea and the Caspian Sea
(b) Mediterranean and the Red Sea

- (c) Red Sea and the Caspian Sea
(d) Mediterranean and the North Sea

Q. 98. The marginal seas of the Indian ocean provide the boundary in the South, giving India a coastline approximating in length to the

- (a) Radius of the earth
(b) Diameter of the earth
(c) Circumference of the earth
(d) None of these

Q. 99. Which of the following is the smallest ocean of the world?

- (a) Pacific (b) Indian (c) Atlantic (d) Arctic

Q. 100. The Himalayan mountain system belongs to which of the following?

- (a) Volcanic mountains
(b) Residual mountains
(c) Block mountains
(d) Fold mountains

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (b) | 3. (a) | 4. (b) |
| 5. (c) | 6. (d) | 7. (b) | 8. (a) |
| 9. (c) | 10. (a) | 11. (b) | 12. (a) |
| 13. (a) | 14. (a) | 15. (c) | 16. (a) |
| 17. (c) | 18. (a) | 19. (d) | 20. (c) |
| 21. (b) | 22. (b) | 23. (d) | 24. (b) |
| 25. (c) | 26. (d) | 27. (a) | 28. (b) |
| 29. (b) | 30. (d) | 31. (c) | 32. (c) |
| 33. (a) | 34. (c) | 35. (c) | 36. (b) |
| 37. (a) | 38. (d) | 39. (b) | 40. (a) |
| 41. (a) | 42. (d) | 43. (d) | 44. (c) |
| 45. (d) | 46. (b) | 47. (a) | 48. (d) |
| 49. (a) | 50. (c) | 51. (d) | 52. (a) |
| 53. (c) | 54. (d) | 55. (c) | 56. (d) |
| 57. (d) | 58. (c) | 59. (a) | 60. (d) |
| 61. (b) | 62. (b) | 63. (d) | 64. (b) |
| 65. (b) | 66. (a) | 67. (b) | 68. (a) |
| 69. (b) | 70. (b) | 71. (d) | 72. (c) |
| 73. (b) | 74. (a) | 75. (c) | 76. (b) |
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| 81. (d) | 82. (c) | 83. (d) | 84. (a) |
| 85. (b) | 86. (a) | 87. (c) | 88. (c) |
| 89. (b) | 90. (b) | 91. (a) | 92. (a) |
| 93. (c) | 94. (d) | 95. (b) | 96. (c) |
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STUDYING ABROAD

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Continuing the Special Section on 'Studying Abroad', we are giving you specific information on various courses available in prestigious universities in Australia and the United Kingdom—the renowned and important destinations for studying abroad. This exclusive feature provides a detailed coverage of the procedure of admission as well as support services for assistance in terms of counselling and financial aid for studying Undergraduate Courses at the University of Newcastle and the University of Western Sydney, Nepean in Australia and Cardiff Business School in the United Kingdom. In the ensuing issues, we shall be taking up some more reputed universities offering Management, Engineering and Technical Courses.

Australia

As a renowned and much sought after destination of studying abroad, Australia has recently found position in the academic map of the world when in 1988 the Aussie Government decided that small campus institutions should amalgamate with the bigger ones and consequently, now, there are 35 universities of international standards. Few of the factors that possibly egg on students to opt for Australia are: the conducive atmosphere for multi-cultured applicants and a low-cost education system.

Australian universities have generally very high standards in teaching and research. They normally expect overseas students not only to have good scores in qualifying exams like GMAT and TOEFL but also to have work experience for entry into their Master Degree Programmes. In

Education). TAFE is a naturally recognised government system of vocational education and training and it is the major provider of the skills required by the Australian workforce. The TAFE year runs from February to December.

The University of Newcastle

A lively port city on a breathtaking stretch of Australia's coastline, Newcastle combines a country setting with all the advantages of city living. With wonderful beaches, a low cost of living, very favourable climate and a casual lifestyle, it boasts of a university attracting students and staff of the highest calibre. Established in 1965, the University of Newcastle has two campuses:

Callaghan (the largest campus) in Newcastle, and Central Coast at Ourimbah (halfway between Newcastle and Sydney), which caters to the educational needs of a growing region. The Conservatorium and Faculty of Music, in the heart of Newcastle, provide a cultural link between the University and its local community. Set in superb bushland just minutes away

health care, banks and sporting clubs, the University of Newcastle has the interests and enjoyment of its students at heart.

The University's International Office (IO) provides international students with a range of welfare and support services, and ensures that they have access to the services and information that will make their stay in Newcastle a rich and academically rewarding experience. The office also provides advice on matters such as travel, visas and health insurance.

Entry Requirements

To enrol in an undergraduate course at the University of Newcastle, international students must complete an appropriate school-leaving examination or a recognised post-secondary qualification. For Indian students, a first class pass from the Central All India Senior School Certificate (CBSE) is required.

International students must possess sufficient English language skills to enable them to complete their course. Prospective international students must include evidence of their English language proficiency with their application. Minimum acceptable qualifications are either:

1. A score of 550 or better in the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL); or
2. A score of 6.5 or better in the International English Language Testing System (IELTS); or
3. Successful completion of an Australian Year 12 programme; or
4. Successful completion of a tertiary degree in Australia; or
5. Successful completion of secondary or tertiary studies in another English-speaking country; or
6. A grade of C or better in GCE A-levels; or
7. A grade of C or better in HK A-levels.

Students who do not meet one of these entry criteria will have to attend a period of English language tuition at the University's Language Centre.

The length of tuition will depend on a student's current level of English, so it is important that an indication of proficiency be included with an application.



technical fields such as Engineering, medicine and Science, there are more hours of lectures, tutorials and practical classes where students are expected to spend more time in individual reading and research.

Australian Education System

The Australian Education System comprises three sections: Primary Education, Secondary Education and Tertiary Education. Tertiary Education itself has two components: Universities (Higher Education) and TAFE (Technical and Further

Education). TAFE is a naturally recognised government system of vocational education and training and it is the major provider of the skills required by the Australian workforce. The TAFE year runs from February to December.

The University is also known worldwide for its problem-based learning programmes. Used mainly in the Faculties of Medicine and Health Sciences, Nursing and Architecture, problem-based learning places students in small groups where they solve problems they are likely to face in their working lives. From career guidance, chaplaincy and childcare to counselling,

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-  UNIVERSITY OF CANBERRA
-  AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
-  UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE
-  AUSTRALIAN MARITIME COLLEGE
-  WILLIAM ANGLISS INSTITUTE OF TAFE
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Students who achieve a grade of 65 per cent or above in their Language Centre examinations will have to satisfy the University's English language requirements.

Leading Fields of Instruction

The University of Newcastle offers a variety of undergraduate courses leading to a Bachelor's degree. Most require three or four years of full-time study, although there are several exceptions, for example, Medicine takes five years.

Students who achieve a high standard of work in some three-year courses may be offered the opportunity to continue to study for a further year and graduate with Honours. Those students who achieve excellent grades in four-year courses will be able to graduate with Honours without having to complete an additional year.

An Honours degree is usually required if one wishes to be admitted to a research Masters or Doctoral degree course.

The various courses on offer are from following streams :

- Architecture
- Art and Design
- Arts and Social Science
- Economics and Commerce
- Education
- Engineering
- Law
- Medicine and Health Sciences
- Music
- Nursing
- Science and Mathematics.

The academic year at the University of Newcastle is divided into two 14-week semesters with a five week break between each. There is also a one-to-two week break within each semester. An enrolment and orientation week for international students is held before the commencement of each semester.

First Semester	Begins March 2, 1998 Ends June 12, 1998
Second Semester	Begins July 20, 1998 Ends November 6, 1998

Tuition Fees

Tuition fees cover all teaching costs and compulsory contributions to the University Union, Sports Union and Newcastle University Student Association (NUSA).

Fees do not include accommodation, books, living costs or Overseas Student Health Cover charges. The fee for the first semester of tuition is payable on acceptance of an offer of a place in a course. Fees are then payable before the beginning of each new semester.

All fees must be paid in full and on time. Generally, the Tuition Fees range between \$A12,800 to 25,600 per year.

Accommodation

Once the University accepts one's application, one will be sent information about on-campus accommodation and an application form. The University offers single room accommodation at three halls of residence: Edwards Hall, Evatt House and International House. The Accommodation Service can also help students who wish to live off campus.

Scholarships

International students may apply for several scholarships, some of which are funded by the Australian Government and others by the University of Newcastle.

Australian Development Cooperation Scholarships (ADCOS), which are open to students from participating developing countries, promote human resource development in overseas countries by providing training in Australia.

The scholarships are advertised early each year for the following academic year, and provide either tuition fees only, or tuition fees plus a living allowance and return air fare.

Australian Sponsored Training Scholarships (ASTAS) : the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) offers a sponsored scholarship scheme in many developing countries. (The range is more extensive than that offered by ADCOS scholarships.)

Most applicants are nominated by their home government. Application papers and information can be obtained from the external aid nominating authority in their home country.

Further enquiries can be done at :
The International Students Office
University of Newcastle
Callaghan, NSW 2308
Australia

University of Western Sydney, Nepean

The University of Western Sydney (UWS) is a federated network university that was



established by an Act of Parliament in 1989. The University contains three "network members", each of which existed as a separate institution before the creation of the university—Nepean College of Advanced Education, Hawkesbury Agricultural College and Macarthur Institute of Higher Education. As such, the University of Western Sydney is governed by a Board of Governors, who administer the University through the Vice-Chancellor.

The University has a mission statement that sets out its immediate and long-term aims. These aims link the planning of the university to its future role in the community of Western Sydney, and extend outwards to link with the broader national and international communities.

Geographically, University of Western Sydney, Nepean is located in the area between the cities of Parramatta and Penrith which form part of the greater Sydney metropolitan region.

Entry Requirements

For admission, students should obtain the following proficiency in English: IELTS 6.0 in writing; or IELTS 6.5 for law and humanities with 6 in writing; or TOEFL 550 WE5; or 600 TWE5 for humanities and law; and appropriate academic qualifications.

Interested students must possess the minimum required standard in English language within 6 months of application.

TOEFL (American test) :

Humanities & Law 600
All other Faculties 570

IELTS (IDP/British Council) :

A score of 6.0 overall; an overall score of 5.5 for Humanities and Law. An individual and score of 6.0 in writing must be achieved.

For applicants whose English standard is not sufficient to meet the admission criterion, the Nepean Languages Centre offers a number of courses which are aimed at qualifying applicants by way of successful

completion of the English for Academic Purposes II course.

Leading Fields of Instruction

University of Western Sydney, Nepean offers the following courses: commerce; education; law; engineering; health studies; science and technology; humanities and social sciences; and visual and performing arts.

Students can obtain the following levels of qualification at University of Western

Sydney, Nepean:

Doctoral Degree
Masters Degree
Graduate Diploma
Graduate Certificate
Bachelor Degree
Foundations Study
Diploma

Semester 1 starts in February through to June and semester 2 starts in July through to November.

The Tuition Fees range from A\$9,750 to 14,000 per year.

Accommodation

Assistance in finding accommodation is provided by Estates Division. At Westmead and Kingswood, accommodation is available in "community style" houses. These are situated within walking distance of campus. Students have their own single study/bedroom and share other areas of the house or apartment. On the Kingswood/Werrington campus UWS, Nepean has twenty townhouses, each with five single study/bedrooms and communal living and social areas, accommodating students. Two of the units are specially designed for students with disabilities. There is an accommodation booking fee of \$A50.00. Total living expenses for one year range from \$A8,000 to 10,000. Accommodation is guaranteed to international students who book when they accept an offer to enrol at UWS, Nepean.

Scholarships

A number of programmes of assistance are available for overseas students. The Australian Development Cooperation Scholarship (ADCOS), formerly the John Crawford Scholarship Scheme, is funded by the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID). The award may be available to undergraduate or postgraduate students. Only students from certain countries can apply for ADCOS. The conditions governing the scheme are developed by the home country and the Australian Government.

The Overseas Postgraduate Research Scholarships (OPRS) are funded by the Department of Employment, Education & Training and are available at UWS, Nepean. The award is available for up to 3 years for students undertaking Ph.D. studies and up to 2 years for students studying a Masters degree by research. The award is for tuition only.

Further details can be had from :

University of Western Sydney, Nepean
International Centre

PO Box 10
Kingswood NSW 2747
Sydney, Australia

The United Kingdom

Stretching back over 600 years, the United Kingdom has the long cherished tradition of academic excellence envied by the rest of the world. Although, small in terms of size by international standards, UK Universities offer a high level of education with personal care. They are independent, self-supported and established by the Royal Charter of Parliament which authorises each university to award its own degrees.

British Education System

British education system is highly distinctive, diverse and flexible. It provides value for money by offering shorter and more intensive courses available elsewhere. It offers a stimulating academic environment and a wide choice and there are over 200 institutions offering all forms of education. A student who holds an international or European Baccalaureate will probably be considered for admission by most universities in the United Kingdom, but overseas students holding local degrees will have to satisfy their own entrance criteria.

The education system in Britain has been segmented into five phases: The Pre-school, the Primary, the Secondary, Further Education and Higher Education. Further Education provides a range of academic and professional training courses for students from the undergraduate to the Ph.D level. Postgraduate study in the UK is intensive and requires full-time application. The distinct advantage, however, is that the courses are relatively short with diplomas for nine months, i.e., Master's level for twelve months and Ph.D normally for three years. This means that once a student completes one's postgraduate studies he or she is available in the employment market earlier than those postgraduate students



from other countries where the duration of the courses is a minimum of two years or more.

Generally, at most universities the academic year is divided into three terms of eight to ten weeks each. The first term usually runs from the beginning of October to the middle of December; the second term from mid-January to about the end of March; and the third from the end of April to late June or early July. A few universities follow

the American pattern of two 'semesters' a year — September to December and February to June/July.

Cardiff Business School

Cardiff Business School is one of the largest and most successful business schools in Britain, regularly placed among the top 10 of the 100 plus business schools in the country. The School has over 120 staff, more than 70 of whom are professors and well-known experts in their fields, and all are firmly committed to excellence in both teaching and research. The wide range of experience and expertise amongst the staff ensures that the School provides leading-edge teaching and research in all areas of business studies.

The Business School was inaugurated by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and is the biggest Department at Cardiff

The Business School has over 1700 students, including more than 350 postgraduates. The School attracts high calibre students from throughout the world and almost 400 overseas students are presently studying at the Business School, bringing to the campus all the benefits of a multi-cultural environment.

Entry Requirements

For admission, students must be proficient in English and have a minimum TOEFL score of 550 or an IELTS score of 6.5. Students from English medium schools with a score of 60% and above generally do not need to sit for the English proficiency tests. The University also has its own English Language Service for International Students (ELSIS) which conducts English courses of short and long durations for students requiring additional English language support.

Undergraduate Entry :

A first class in Year 12 for non-science subjects. For students wishing to do sciences and engineering they will need to do a Foundation Year at the University first.

Postgraduate Entry :

Generally a good first class degree from a recognised university.

One of the most popular courses is the MBA. Cardiff is one of the few universities that takes graduates without work experience. Students not qualifying for direct entry can do the MBA via Diploma in Business Administration.

The LL.M. course can also take students who are from related fields of Banking and Insurance.

Leading Fields of Instruction

The University has more than 13,000 students, of whom 3,000 are pursuing postgraduate studies. There is almost an equal balance between male and female students studying for science and arts degrees. Cardiff University of Wales is organised into five faculties and has 25 departments and Schools. Teaching and research at Cardiff take place side by side. Research is pioneering and vigorous,

creating a stimulating atmosphere for students in which undergraduate students benefit from interaction with academics active at the very frontier of their subjects.

The degree schemes at Cardiff operate on a modular structure. The regulations for each degree scheme specify the compulsory and optional modules, hence giving the student a wider choice of subjects and more specific to their requirements. The scheme is also designed to be compatible with the National Credit Accumulation and Transfer arrangements.

Some of the more popular courses are Accounting with Business Studies, Economics, Banking and Finance, Business Administration, Hospitality Management, LL.B., Architectural Studies, City and Regional Planning, Engineering—Civil, Mechanical, Computer Systems, Electrical, Electronic, and Manufacturing, Environmental, Maritime Studies, Applied Biology, Genetics, Ecology and Environmental Management, Microbiology, Zoology, Biochemistry, Dental Science, Physiology, Neuroscience, Optometry, Psychology, Pharmacology, Education, Journalism, and Communications, English Literature, European Studies, History, Music, Computer Science, Earth Science, Mathematics, Physics and Astronomy.

Tuition Fees

Tuition fees are among the most competitive of the major universities in the UK. Self-financing students can pay the fees in three instalments. As a guideline Arts courses are Stg 6,180, Science courses are Stg 8,130 and MBA is Stg 8,500.

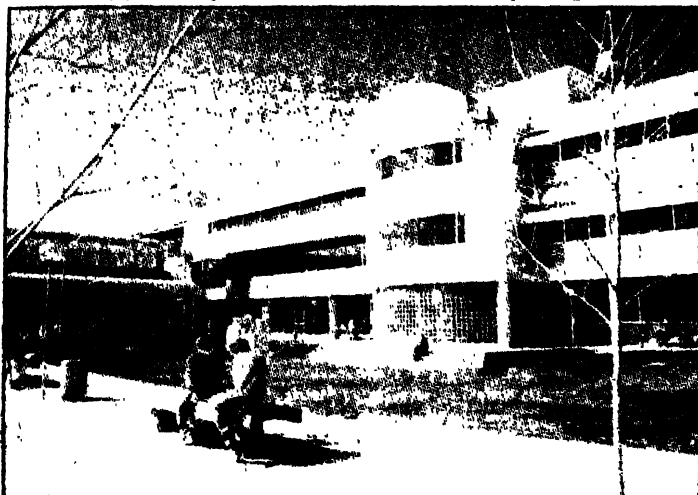
Cardiff enjoys one of the lowest costs of living of any metropolitan centres in the UK. For a 9-month course Stg 4,600 p.a. For a 12-month course Stg 6,250.

Accommodation

Cardiff has some of the highest quality residences in the British university system and all overseas students are guaranteed university accommodation. In recent years a substantial investment has been made to build new halls of residence and extensive refurbish existing halls. More than 65% of study/bedrooms now have private toilet and shower facilities.

Further enquiries can be done at :

Head of the International Office
University of Wales, Cardiff
PO Box 921
Cardiff CF1 3XQ
United Kingdom



University, itself the largest and most prestigious university in Wales.

In the most recent Universities Funding Council Assessment of the quality of research in British Universities, Cardiff Business School was rated the eighth highest in the national ranking of business schools. The School's staff have published more than 60 books in the last five years and annually produce more than 350 publications. Their work receives regular and widespread recognition from the business world and the national and international media, providing the School with a positive and high global profile. At the same time, the research expertise forms the foundation for teaching at the School and provides a source of innovation and dynamism in the School's curriculum which attracts students on a worldwide basis.

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Scope Of Fashion Industry

Fashion today is big business. Its component parts—the design, production, and distribution of fashion merchandise—form the basis of highly complex, lucrative industry. It is a business that began with small entrepreneurs at the turn of the century and today is a huge, multi-faceted business. It employs the greatly diversified skills and talents of millions of people, offers a congenial mixture of products, absorbs a considerable portion of consumer spending, and plays a vital role in the country's economy. It is, moreover, a business of curious and exciting contrasts. On the one hand, there is the rarefied air of 'haute-couture' salons presenting collections of exorbitantly priced made-to-order designer originals; at the other extreme are giant factories which produce and distribute endless quantities of low priced apparel to towns and cities across the country.

The impact of fashion is all-pervading, but when we speak of the fashion business, the term is generally understood to refer to all companies and individuals concerned with the design, production, and distribution of textile and apparel goods. Unlike industries such as tobacco or automotive products manufacturing, the fashion industry is not a clearly defined entity. It is a complex of many different industries, not all of which appear at first glance to have anything of fashion among their products.

Plainly recognisable as part of the fashion business are industries devoted to the making of inner and outerwear articles of women's apparel; those involved in the production of men's wear; those that make children's apparel; and those that make accessories such as scarves, jewellery, handbags, shoes, gloves, wallets, and hosiery. Some of these industries serve one sex or the other; some serve both sexes.

When one moves back to an earlier stage of production, to the fibres, fabrics, leathers, furs, metals, and plastics from which the finished products are made, the line between what is and what is not the fashion business becomes harder to draw. Some textile mills that produce dress and coat fabrics also produce bedsheets, carpets, or industrial fabrics. Some chemical companies that produce fibres that are eventually spun and woven to make garments are also producers of explosives, fertilisers, and photographic film.

The fashion business also includes different types of retailers, such as stores that sell apparel and accessories, and mail-order catalogues from which many consumer purchases are made. It includes businesses that neither produce nor sell merchandise, but render advice, assistance, or information to those that do.

In this last category are consumer publications that disseminate news of fashion, ranging from the daily newspapers to magazines devoted primarily to fashion, such as *Elle*, *Femina*, *Cosmopolitan* or *Clothesline*.



Deepali Aggarwal
Director
IEC School of Art & Fashion

Also included in this category are trade periodicals that carry news of fashion and information on production and distribution techniques to retailers, apparel manufacturers, and textile mills. It includes also publicists and advertising specialists, fashion consultants, and buying offices that represent retail stores in the vast wholesale centres.

All these and more are part of the business—farms and mills and factories, union labour and white-collar workers, tycoons, and creative artists. All play their parts in the business of fashion.

The business of fashion contributes significantly to the economy, both through the materials and services it purchases and through the wages and taxes it pays. In assessing the importance of this contribution, it helps to consider such factors as consumer expenditures, the number of people employed, and the amount of wages and salaries paid to them. Still another indication of the industry's importance is the number of jobs it creates; and it creates them in every State of our country. Of the millions of people employed in factory work in India, a large percentage is employed either in those industries that produce apparel for men, women, and children or in the textile plants that produce the materials from which the garments are made.

The role of the ultimate consumer in the fashion business is an important one and, in the final analysis, controlling. This is a fact recognised by all successful fashion professionals. Ordinarily, the part that consumers play is a passive one. People do not actually demand new products and designs of which they have little or no knowledge; neither do they demand change. Their individual and collective power is exercised in the selections they make, on the one hand, and in their refusals to buy, on the other. It is by their acceptance or rejection that they influence the goods that will be presented for their favour and even the methods of presentation.

The controlling role of the consumer is not unique to the fashion industry. Every business that serves the public has to guide

its operations in the light of consumer demand. The fashion industry, however, moves at a fast tempo.

To the layman, fashion implies a mysterious force that makes a particular style of dress or behaviour acceptable in one year but quite the reverse in another. Economists view fashion as an element of artificial obsolescence that impels people to replace articles that still retain much of their original usefulness even though the new articles may not greatly differ from the old ones. To sociologists fashion represents an expression of social interaction and of status seeking, psychiatrists find indications of sexual impulses in patterns of dress. But whatever fashion may mean to others, it represents millions of rupees in sales to the group of enterprises concerned with the production and distribution of apparel and accessories.

Fashion, in and of itself, does not create consumer purchasing power, but wherever there is such purchasing power, there is interest in fashion. In the past, when purchasing power was concentrated among the wealthy few, they alone pursued fashion. Today, with widespread ability to spend, the great masses of people follow fashion, and thus fashion determines both the character and direction of consumption. Although such factors as price, durability, convenience of use, and quality of workmanship are also of concern to the consumer, they mean relatively little unless the purchased articles are also clearly identified with the prevailing fashions. Fashion is also an important factor in the replacement market for such utilitarian items as household goods.

Producers of fashion have been traditionally backward in many of the marketing techniques that have sparked growth in such other industries as, for example, packaged foods. In recent years, however, there has been a major change in fashion marketing philosophy. Sophisticated research techniques have been applied to the study of consumer wants; emphasis has been put on product development geared to meet these wants; and vast amounts of promotional funds have been spent to establish the identity and enhance the demand for specific brand and designer products.

These marketing activities take place at all levels of the fashion industry, from the producers of fibres, fabrics, and apparel, to the retailers of fashion merchandise. A basic difference is that producers are concerned with what to manufacture, whereas retailers are concerned with what to select and purchase for resale.

The fashion industry is aware of the various social and economic factors that influence the needs and wants of consumers; it is aware also that, as consumers react to these influences, their fashion needs and wants change. The industry is constantly fine-tuning its awareness of these changes and its responses to them. □

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We are glad to announce a unique Memory Retention Contest for the candidates appearing for the following examinations :

(1) Probationary Officers' Examination to be conducted by Banking Service Recruitment Board, Guwahati on July 6, 1997. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the (a) Test of Reasoning Ability, (b) Test of Quantitative Aptitude, (c) Test of General Awareness and (d) Test of English Language, which you can recollect and send the same to us in separate envelopes marked "PO/TORA", "PO/TOQA", "PO/TOGA" and "PO/TOEL", as the case may be.

(2) Written Test for Management Admission to be conducted by the School of Management Studies, Motilal Nehru Regional Engineering College, Allahabad on June 21, 1997. You should note down the maximum number of questions

in the (a) English Comprehension, (b) Mathematical Skills, (c) Data Analysis & Sufficiency, etc., which you can recollect and send the same to us in separate envelopes marked "SMSA/EC", "SMSA/MS", and "SMSA/DA & S", etc., as the case may be.

The three candidates, who collect the maximum number of questions asked and send the same to us, will be awarded First, Second and Third prizes of Rs. 1000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Ten consolation prizes (books worth Rs. 100 each) will also be awarded.

Each of the above examinations will count separately for the purpose of the award.

Decision of the Editorial Board will be final. Entries should be addressed to the Editor, Competition Review Private Limited, 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110008. Last date for receipt of entries is July 20, 1997.

Competition Opportunities

Engineering Services Examination, 1997 (August 3, 1997)	Recruitment of Divl. Accts./ Auditors/ UDCs, etc., 1997 (Main Examination) (October 1997)
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Indian Economic Service/ Indian Statistical Service Examination, 1997 (August 31, 1997)	Recruitment of Grade 'D' Stenos, 1997 (November 16, 1997)
Section Officers' (Commercial) Proficiency Test, 1997 (September 7, 1997)	Civil Services (Main) Examination, 1997 (November-December, 1997)
National Defence Academy & Naval Academy Examination, September 1997 (September 21, 1997)	Clerks Grade Examination (for Group 'D' Staff), 1997 (December 7, 1997)
Recruitment of Clerks, 1997 (September 28, 1997)	Geologists' Examination, 1997 (December 15, 1997)
Combined Lower Subordinate Services Competitive Examination, 1997 by U.P. Subordinate Services Selection Commission (September-October 1997)	Section Officers'/Stenographers' (Grade 'B'/Grade-I) Limited Departmental Competitive Exam., 1997 (December 20, 1997)
Recruitment of Inspectors of CE/IT, etc., 1997 (Main Examination) (October 1997)	Recruitment of Jr. Hindi Translators, 1997 (December 21, 1997)
	Special Class Railway Apprentices' Examination, 1997 (December 28, 1997)

Latest In General Knowledge

Abv.

OPF : Ordnance Parachute Factory
The General Manager of OPF, Kanpur, Mr. Mahendra Sarup, presented a rubberised model of the indigenously-made inflatable raft, "Prashant 465" to the Chief of Naval Staff, Admiral Vishnu Bhagwat on May 27, 1997 in New Delhi. Designed and developed by the OPF, this is the first time such a craft has been manufactured in the country. "Prashant 465" can carry 10 armed men and move at a speed of 30 knots per hour in any kind of water and climatic conditions. It can be propelled even if any puncture develops while in operation. The OPF attained distinctive recognition of ISO : 9002 : 1994 certification in 1996 for its quality management systems.

NDFB : National Democratic Front of India

The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Tribunal has confirmed the ban on the NDFB on May 20, 1997. The ban on the organisation, an extremist outfit in Assam as imposed by the Central Government on November 23, 1996. The ban had to be either lifted or confirmed by the Tribunal under the law. The Tribunal in its latest decision found sufficient cause for upholding the government order on the ban on NDFB.

BEL : Bharat Electronics Limited

The US Commerce Department has formally imposed exports curbs on this government of India Undertaking. On May 1, 1997, the Clinton Administration imposed the curbs on BEL, Bangalore on suspicion of contributing to the country's missile programme. Under its recent policy, the U.S.A. has so far identified two entities in which American exporters need to apply for export licences even if the products they want to ship are not controlled. First on the list is the Ben-Gurion University in Israel and the second is the Bharat Electronics for which all American exporters would require commerce licence. Ms. Eileen Albanese, director of the Office of Exporters Services, US Commerce Department said that her country had taken the action because of its concerns that these two entities were involved in activities which might contribute to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

ICAO : International Civil Aviation Organisation

The Geneva-based organisation is accepted as the authority for developing civil aviation security and safety standards worldwide. It has launched its first-ever Strategic Action Plan for increasing its powers to oversee the implementation of aviation safety and security standards. The plan, *Guiding Civil Aviation into 21st Century* is the first comprehensive re-evaluation of its mission, since the specialised UN Agency was created through the Convention on International Civil Aviation in 1944. The

Secretary-General of ICAO, Dr. Philippe Rochat said that the Action Plan was a direct response to the fundamental shifts in civil aviation infrastructure and reflected ICAO's determination to act as a "most efficient and effective inter-Governmental organisation, for the benefit of the civil aviation community and its clients worldwide."

UAV : Unmanned Aerial Vehicles

In a recent issue of weekly, *Defence News*, a report claimed that India was planning to develop new UAVs or robot planes for surveillance with a budget of Rs. 250 million. It said that India would develop at least two new UAVs, based on its Nishant UAV—one a low-cost aerial target and reconnaissance system named Kapothaka, and another capable of being launched from aircraft in flight, called Ulka.



**ANNIVERSARIES,
Days, Etc.**

World No-Tobacco Day : The World No-Tobacco Day was observed on May 31, 1997.

Everest Day : Nepal celebrated the Everest Day on May 29, 1997 to mark the occasion of the first scaling of the highest peak of the world, Mount Everest, by Tenzing Norgay and Edmund Hillary 44 years ago.

Nehru's Death Anniversary : Nation paid homage to the architect of modern India and country's first Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on his 33rd death anniversary on May 27, 1997. Floral tributes were offered at his *samadhi*, Shantivan, in New Delhi.

Rajiv Gandhi's Death Anniversary : Nation paid tributes to the former Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, on the occasion of his sixth death anniversary on May 21, 1997. Floral tributes were offered at his *samadhi*, Veer Bhoomi, in New Delhi.

Anniversary of Pokhran Explosion : The 23rd anniversary of the Pokhran explosion was observed on May 18, 1997.

World Telecommunication Day : The World Telecommunication Day was celebrated on May 17, 1997.

International Day of Families : The United Nations observed the International Day of Families on May 15, 1997.

Tagore's Birth Anniversary : India's Nobel laureate, poet and philosopher, Rabindranath Tagore, was fondly remembered on his 136th birth anniversary on May 9, 1997.

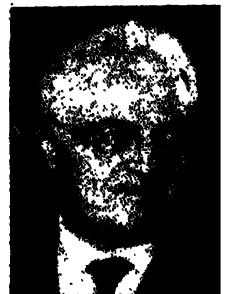
World Red Cross Day : The World Red Cross Day was celebrated on May 8, 1997.

Motilal Nehru's Birth Anniversary : Floral tributes were paid at the portrait of Motilal Nehru inside the Central Hall of Parliament House in New Delhi on the occasion of his 136th birth anniversary on May 6, 1997.

Zail Singh's Birth Anniversary : Glowing tributes were paid to the memory of the former President, Giani Zail Singh, on his 81st birth anniversary on May 5, 1997.



Prime Minister, France : Leader of the Socialist Party, Mr. Lionel Jospin was named France's new Prime Minister on June 2, 1997 by President, Mr. Jacques Chirac. Mr. Jospin replaced the centre-right Prime Minister, Mr. Alain Juppe who formally resigned.



Mr. Lionel Jospin

President, Sierra Leone :

Major Jolly Paul Koroma in a military coup ousted the democratically-elected President Ahmad Tejan and declared himself the new President of the west African nation and Chairman of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (the name given to the group of soldiers that seized power) on May 25, 1997.

Editors' Guild Chief : Mr. Vinod Mehta, Editor of *Outlook* was unanimously elected the President of the Editors' Guild of India on May 27, 1997, while, Mr. Sumi Chakravarty, Editor of *Mainstream* was elected the Secretary-General of the Guild.

IFIA Chief : Mr. U.S. Awasthi, Managing Director of cooperative fertiliser giant IFFCO, was elected President of International Fertiliser Industry Association (IFIA) on May 26, 1997. He is the first Indian to be elected to this post of IFIA, which has over 450 corporates from over 100 countries as members.

President, Iran : Mr. Mohammad Khatami, a former Minister in President Rafsanjani's Cabinet from 1983 to 1993 defeated his main rival and Parliament Speaker, Mr. Ali Akbar Neteq Nuri, in the Iranian presidential election on May 21, 1997 with a big margin. Mr. Khatami's victory has been heralded as a victory of moderate forces over fundamentalists and conservatives in the Islamic Republic. Mr. Khatami would replace Mr. Rafsanjani as President in August 1997.

President, Zaire : Mr. Laurent Kabila declared himself the President of Zaire, whose name he changed to the Democratic Republic of Congo, on May 18, 1997.



**Books And
Literature**

Rediscovering Gandhi : Written by Yogesh Chadha, the book is a masterpiece biography of Mahatma Gandhi. It approaches him with respect, critical discernment and occasionally the appropriate amount of awe. The biography is a successful effort to reclaim Gandhiji as a human being, "out of many myths surrounding him."

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RESERVOIR

War And No Peace Over Kashmir : Written by Maroof Raza, the book is about the most contentious issue in the Indian subcontinent Kashmir. It injects fresh thoughts into a problem that has caused much moral damage than any other event in this part of the world. The book touches a sensitive chord by reflecting on why Indian Army's offensive was called off and why the Kashmir problem was referred to the United Nations. It suggests some pertinent steps to bring stability in Kashmir. First, Track II Diplomacy—a conference between the intellectuals of India and Pakistan. Second, both countries should adopt the novel Non-Offensive Defence Concept by mutually-agreed force reduction of offensive weapon systems like tanks, combat aircraft, missiles, frigates, etc. Third, India and Pakistan should vie for a model role in the newly-formed CIS nations in Central Asia as this will shift the focus away from Kashmir. Fourth, a mind-set should be built up to highlight the irrelevance of the Indo-Pak conventional war since both possess nuclear potential.



EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Fundamental Right for Elementary Education : The Union Cabinet announced on May 16, 1997 that it has decided to make elementary education to children in the age group of 6 to 16 years a Fundamental Right.

It proposed to amend the Constitution. The constitutional amendment will also make it a fundamental duty of every citizen, who is a parent or a guardian, to provide opportunity of education in that age group.

The Union Cabinet's decision is a significant decision in the 50th year of India's Independence towards making the long-pending promise of universal elementary education a reality.



ECONOMIC SCENE

Record Silver Imports : India has imported a record 113.5 million ounces of silver in 1996 to meet the surge in demand for silver ornaments in the tribal belt and in silver utensils which are becoming fashionable among the rich, according to the World Silver Survey Report published in London by the Silver Institute.

Foreign Debt at \$ 92.2 b : India's total outstanding foreign debt as on March 31, 1996, stood at \$ 92.2 billion. The share of multilateral (including International Monetary Fund) agencies and bilateral (from bilateral governments and governmental agencies including denominated in rupees) agencies accounted for \$ 30.9 billion and \$ 26.9 billion of the total respectively. Other sources (such as commercial export credits and NRI deposits including short term) accounted for the balance \$ 34.4 billion.

Per Capita Income Rises : The real per capita income in the country has increased by 21.4 per cent during 1996-97 as compared to 1990-91, which worked out to an average of annual growth of 3.29 per cent. The advanced estimates of real per capita income for 1997 (net national product at factor cost at 1980-81 prices) was provided by the Central Statistical Organisation.

Forex Reserves Touch \$ 22.36 b : India's foreign exchange reserves as on March 31, 1997, was an unprecedented \$ 22.36 billion, according to a data released by the Finance Ministry, as much as \$ 2.67 billion came into the country in the month of March to take the reserves to the figure of \$ 22.36 billion.

Marine Exports Cross \$ 1 b Mark : The marine products export from India has crossed one billion US dollars for the third consecutive time. The export of seafoods during the 1996-97 touched 359.7 tonnes valued at Rs. 4,050 crore, registering an increase of 21.42 per cent in terms of volume and 15.7 per cent by value, according to Marine Products Export Development Authority.

The export mainly consisted of low-valued finfish varieties (40.1 per cent), followed by frozen shrimp (29.25 per cent), frozen cephalopods (22.24 per cent) and dried seafood item (2.85 per cent) in terms of quantity. Japan continued to be the topmost importer of Indian seafood.

Third in Global Growth Potential : The World Economic Forum in its annual "Global Competitiveness Report" has ranked India number three, behind the United States and China, among the biggest growth potential in the world. The forum, whose research team body of many renowned teams, analysed 53 countries ranking them "most competitive" and "least competitive" and countries with "biggest growth potential" and "smallest growth potential".

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copywriting, art direction, account management, media, research, planning, production, TV software production, ad film making etc. Equally satisfying and remunerative jobs are available in advertising related fields such as public relations, direct marketing, sales promotion and so on.

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The Advertising Career Guidebook published by ICM gives all the career information a beginner should know. There are many types of jobs in advertising. The Guidebook gives you valuable inside information on where the jobs are, how to get them, what goes on behind the scenes. It answers questions such as 'Can I get into advertising?', 'Where do I fit in?' and 'What can I earn?' The guidebook is sent to all eligible applicants.

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PSUs Profit Rise : Profits of the central public sector enterprises increased by a sizeable Rs. 9,788 crore in 1995-96, recording a growth of 20.4 per cent over that in the

previous financial year, according to the Public Enterprises Survey 1995-96, tabled in the Lok Sabha on May 5, 1997.

The Oil and Natural Gas Corporation

topped the list of profit-making enterprises with a profit of Rs. 2,354.32 crore, while the Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation posted the heaviest net loss of Rs. 474.41 crore. Barring Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd., all the "Navaratna" PSUs figure among the top-ten profit-making enterprises which accounted for 62.55 per cent share at Rs. 11,816.24 crore of the total profits of the Government of India Undertakings. On the other hand, the top-ten lossmakers accounted for 51.44 per cent of the total losses at Rs. 2,482.74 crore, the Survey revealed.

World Bank Package for A.P. Project : The World Bank has sanctioned a \$ 325-million pack-

age for boosting agriculture output in Andhra Pradesh through an irrigation project. While \$ 175 million would be provided by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Bank's concessionary lending arm, the International Bank would give a \$ 150-million credit for the project. The package will support the State's commitment to the Srisailem right branch canal and Sriramasagar Project.

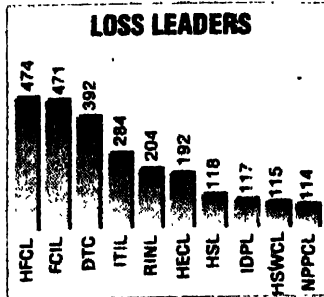
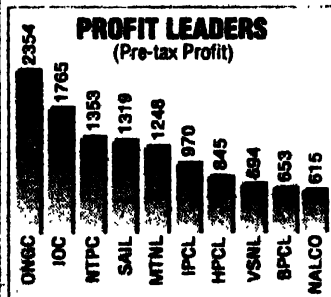
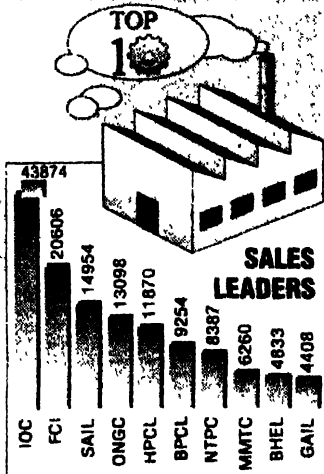
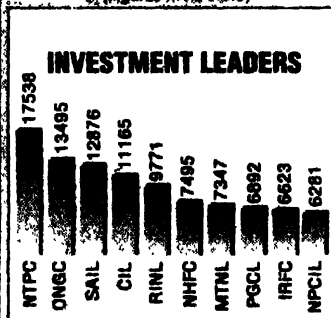
ITC Tops in Excise Duty Payment : The Indian Tobacco Company Limited, the largest cigarette manufacturer of the country, tops the list of central excise duty paid during 1996-97 (up to January 1997). The ITC, in recent years, has diversified into other arenas like cooking oil, finance and hotel industry, though cigarettes remain its "first product". The company, with its headquarters located in Calcutta, has paid Rs. 2,995.35 crore from April 1996 to January 1997 as excise duty to the Government of India. This is followed by Indian Oil Corporation, which paid Rs. 2,372.28 crore in the same period.



Golden Palmes Award : Mr. Shohei Imamura, 70, one of the finest directors of Japan, won the Golden Palmes Award at the 50th Cannes International Film Festival for his film, *The Eel*. He had earlier won the Golden Palmes for his 1983 venture, *The Bullad of Nanyama*. In *The Eel*, the main role was played by Japan's top actor, Koji Yakusho.

TOP 10 PUBLIC ENTERPRISES 1995-96

(Figures in Rs crore)



Source: Public Enterprises Survey 1995-96

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Shrikant Verma Memorial Award : Hindi writer Akhilesh has been selected for the 11th Shrikant Verma Memorial Young Writer Award for 1996 on May 24, 1997 for his story collection, *Shap Grast*.

Moortidevi Award : The 13th Moortidevi Award for 1995 was presented to Hindi writer Nirmal Verma, on May 22, 1997 by

Dhyaneswar Award : Distinguished Urdu poet and critic, Ali Sardar Jaafri was selected for the first Saint Dhyaneswar Award on May 20, 1997. The award comprises a cash prize of Rs. 51,000, a citation and a shawl.

Special IMA Award : The Vice-Chancellor of Patna University, Prof. S.N. Sinha, was presented the Special Indian Medical Association (IMA) Award on May 20, 1997.

Golden Star Award : Prof. S.D. Sharma, eminent psychiatrist, has received the prestigious International Golden Star Merit Award for medicine, instituted by the Polish Academy of Medicine and International Institute of Universalistic Medicine, for his outstanding contributions in the field of medical science from President of the Academy, Prof.

NCR Book Award : Mr. Orlando Tiges, the Cambridge historian, won the \$ 40,000 NCR Book Award on May 14, 1997 for his 900-page chronicle, *A People's Tragedy : The Russian Revolution 1819-1924*.

Ram Manohar Lohia Award : Ms. Neelam Mahajan Singh was named the winner of the Ram Manohar Lohia Award for Excellence in Hindi Journalism for 1996 on May 15, 1997. She would be the first woman to receive the award given on the occasion of the 88th birth anniversary of the socialist leader and philosopher.

Giani Zail Singh Award : The Vice-Chancellor of G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Mr. S.B. Singh was awarded the Giani Zail Singh Sadbhawana Award for 1996.

Dadabhai Naoroji Award : Eminent jurist, Mr. Nani Palkhivala was awarded the Dadabhai Naoroji Memorial Award for 1997 on May 8, 1997. The award comprises a silver plaque and a cash prize of Rs. 25,000.

Hamdard International Award : Mr. Ilyas Ghuman, a Lahore-based newsman, was awarded the Hamdard International Award for Excellence in Journalism on May 4, 1997 by the Prime Minister, Mr. Inder Kumar Gujral.



Mr. Nirmal Verma receiving the Moortidevi Award for 1995 from the Dalai Lama on May 22, 1997

the Dalai Lama in New Delhi, for his collection of essays, *Bharat Aur Europe : Pratishruti Ke Kshetra*.

Parasuram Shakti Award : Election Commissioner, Mr. G.V.G. Krishnamurthy, was awarded the Parasuram Shakti Award on May 22, 1997.

Kazimierz in Warsaw on May 16, 1997.

NYAS Honour : Dr. A. K. Gupta, Director of the Central Road Research Institute was honoured by the New York Academy of Sciences (NYAS) for his outstanding work in area of highway traffic and transportation engineering.



New Gold Reserves Discovered in Karnataka : Using new exploration techniques, Indian scientists have identified a potential new gold field in Sandur in

Karnataka. Gold concentrations ranging from trace amounts to 2.9 gram per tonne of rock have been found at 10 new locations by a team from the National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad and the Hutti Gold Mines Co. Ltd., Hutti.

Fat-Burning Protein Discovered : Craig Warden at the University of California, Davis and his colleagues in France and North Carolina have discovered a protein called 'uncoupling protein 2' (UCP2), which governs the rate at which the body burns off fat.

The protein resembles another called UCP1 which causes mitochondria, the powerhouse of cells, to burn energy off as heat instead of using it to power chemical reactions in the body. But UCP1 cannot be an important regulator, because it is found only in brown fat, and adults have no brown fat. UCP2, however, is found in many adult tissues, particularly in skeletal muscle and ordinary body fat. In a recent issue of *Nature*, Dr Warden theorises that as the level of this protein increases, fat is burned off.

Unique Spectacles designed : Joshua Silver, a scientist at the Oxford University, has invented a low-cost spectacles in which lenses can be quickly and simply adjusted by the users themselves.



Miss Universe Beauty Pageant : Miss U.S.A. Brook Mahealani Lee, the 26-year-old postgraduate student in Communication at the University of Hawaii at Manoa, has succeeded Alicia Machado from Venezuela, as the new Miss Universe in Miami Beach on May 16, 1997. She beat 73 contestants from the world to be crowned the top beauty in the pageant organised by the billionaire hotelier, Mr. Donald Trump.

The first runner-up was Marena Bencomo of Venezuela and the second runner-up was Margot Bourgeois of Trinidad and Tobago. The final rounds of the beauty contest were telecast live to an estimated worldwide audience of 2.5 million.

Another Tenzing on Mt. Everest : Australian Tanshi Tenzing,

grandson of one of the first two men to scale Mount Everest, reached the highest peak on earth, replicating his grandfather Tenzing Norgay's achievement who stood atop the 8,848-metre peak with New Zealander Edmund Hillary on May 29, 1953).

Pension for Former Vice-Presidents : A bill introduced in December 1996 to rectify the anomaly in law that had no provisions of pensions and other perquisites for Vice-Presidents was passed by the Lok Sabha on May 14, 1997. Both Houses of Parliament passed the bill without discussion or dissent to provide former Vice-Presidents of the country with a monthly pension of Rs. 6,250, for as long as they live; rent-free furnished residence, including maintenance, telephone facilities similar to an incumbent MP; secretarial staff, annual office expenses up to Rs. 6,000; free highest-class rail and executive-class air travel with spouse; and medical attendance facilities similar to a retired President and also for spouse and minor children. The Bill also entitles the spouse of any Vice-President who dies in office shall, for remainder of life, be entitled to free medical attendance and treatment.

FFB Turns 100 : The world's first fingerprint bureau (FPB) was established at the Writers' Building in Calcutta on June 21, 1897, a good four years before Scotland Yard in London had the world's second such agency in 1901.



Tashi Wangchuk Tenzing

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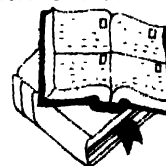
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1997 - 1999

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The West Bengal State Crime Records Bureau and the National Crime Records Bureau are planning to celebrate the centenary of FPI in a big way to mark the occasion.

Shanghai Plans Tallest Building : China's cosmopolitan city, Shanghai has planned to erect a 460-metre building, eight metres taller than the world's tallest building in Malaysia. The construction of the 94-storeyed Shanghai World Financial Centre will start in September 1997 and be completed by 2001. The project, to replace the 451.9 metre high Petronas twin towers in Kuala Lumpur to the second tallest building in the world, is estimated to cost \$ 960 million.

Woman Treks to North Pole : Ms. Christine Janan of France has become the first woman to reach the North Pole on foot on May 3, 1997 after a two-month expedition. A 40-year-old doctor, Ms. Janan, began the expedition to collect donations for a centre to treat sick children in the French town of Chamonix. She began the walk with her Russian guide, Mr. Sergei Ogorodnikov.



African Willow Offers Cancer Cure : Dr. Dai Chaplin and his colleagues from the Cancer Research Campaign's Gray Laboratories at Mount Vernon Hospital, London, who have been investigating a substance called combretastin, originally derived from the bark of the African Bush Willow (*Combretum caffrum*); claimed

recently that the substance can revolutionise cancer treatment by opening up a new way to kill malignant tumours.

Dr. Chaplin said that against some types of malignant tumour, a single dose of combretastin could kill 95 per cent of the cancer cells within a few hours by starving them of blood supply. He added : "Though the drug did not kill all cancer cells because the rim of the tumour was fed by normal blood vessels, these could be mopped up with conventional treatment such as radiotherapy or other drugs."

Antibiotics from Poisonous Frogs : Scientists at the Natural Drug Discovery Unit at Queen's University in Belfast have successfully isolated powerful new antibiotics from the secretion of poisonous frogs. Tests have shown that compounds derived from the venom of African tree frogs, African marsh frogs and other amphibians can kill the most dangerous, drug-resistant bacteria. These new antibiotics, which help frogs kill their natural predators, do not harm cells other than those of the specific bacterial strains they attack. Researchers feel that frog poisons could act as models for new antibiotics that are being urgently sought by the medical profession.

Rabbit Milk and Osteoporosis : PPL Therapeutics, a company that was funding the research to produce "Dolly", the cloned sheep, has bred three rabbits whose milk contains a substance that can be used to treat osteoporosis. The rabbits produce the bone-building substance calcitonin in their milk. As embryos they were injected with the

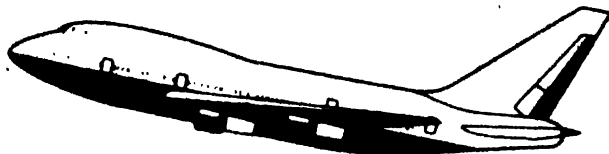
copies of a calcitonin gene from salmon. To ensure that the chemical was produced only in milk, the gene was tethered to a second gene which makes a milk protein called lactalbumin. PPL is trying to replicate the procedure in larger animals.

New Test for Meningitis : A new technique for rapid diagnosis of meningitis has been developed by researchers at the University of Wales, Cardiff. Funded by the Meningitis Research Foundation, UK, the research project has resulted in a technique that offers an accurate diagnosis within 30 minutes using blood and urine. The technique will be safer than the Lumbar-Puncture Technique currently relied on. The speed of diagnosis distinguishing between B and C strains is particularly important as there is a vaccine against C strain, but not against B. Implementation of this technique in hospital laboratories would require an inexpensive ultrasonic generator.

Jet Explosion for Research : British researchers blew up a jumbo jet on May 17, 1997 to see whether it could withstand terrorist bombings like the explosion that destroyed PanAm flight 103 over Lockerbie Scotland in 1988. And they realised that a bomb-proof airplane was a long-way off.

Four bombs were set in cargo compartments of an old Air France Boeing jet at the Bruntingthorpe aerodrome, 17 km north of London. The aircraft was pressurised to simulate an aircraft flying at about 30,000 feet. The bombs were exploded simultaneously. The result was that the plane was torn apart, especially in those areas

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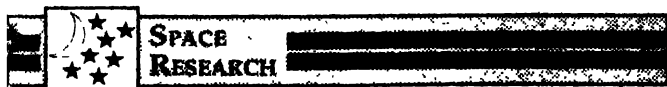
which were not reinforced. The 1988 bombing which killed 270 persons spurred this research to improve safety against air saboteurs in the U.S.A. and Britain.

Coating of E.T. Origin : Returning to earth has always been a tricky and risky proposition for spaceships. As it enters the atmosphere of its origin, it has to endure temperatures up to 7,000-8,000 degrees Celsius. Moreover, due to huge pressure and the super high temperatures, a gas cloud forms at the ship's nose, which contains some particles that it has collected around it; as the cloud moves further away from the nose of the ship, it cools down and high-melting elements break away from it and stick to the ship's skin. The resulting carbon deposits complicate control over the ship during landing.

The Russian Academy of Sciences and Moscow Aviation Institute decided to convert this harmful phenomenon into a useful one to create a super hard coating using the carbon deposit from the ship's skin. They have evolved a new method which allows a coating to be applied by blowing a powerful air-stream which contains the needed components over the entire subject. The key component of the blower is a supersonic nozzle which generates a powerful air stream, blowing the particles over the subject's surface in such a way that this coating can never be removed from it. During this operation, the temperature does not exceed 400 degrees Celsius making it safe for the surface coated. This coating is of high quality, causing no fractures or cavities in the item used. The new method is superior to the existing methods, which require very high temperatures, which, sometimes, can affect the physico-chemical properties of the materials sprayed. The new method has been named as the method of cold gas dynamics and can be applied in diverse industries.

Chameleon Battle Tank : A battle tank made of reinforced plastic which is light, manoeuvrable and which automatically adopts the colour of its location has been developed by a British company. This tank will have a range of sophisticated weaponry under computer control. The tank will use electromagnets to fire high-velocity shells and will be equipped with anti-aircraft missiles. Its electric engine is powered by supercooled hydrogen and oxygen drawn from the air. Each hub of the vehicle is driven individually to increase speed and improve mobility. The new plastic tank weighs just 15 tonnes compared to the present 70-tonne cumbersome diesel vehicles.

Novel Way to Detect River Pollution : A new way of using multi-sensors to detect river pollution is being developed by British engineers. One such system focuses on the simultaneous detection of a 6 different pollutants such as pesticides in a single river water sample. The device is being designed to monitor other pollutants from processes such as dry-cleaning. Because the pollutants are often bound to suspended matter, the extraction and separation procedures used in more traditional methods often give poor results. But the new technique will be able to determine one pollutant in 100,000 litres of water.



China Launches Communication Satellite : China has successfully launched a communication satellite using its famous Long March rocket series. The Dong-fanghong (the East is red) III, a newly developed communication satellite, has 24 C-band transponders and has a life span of eight years. The new satellite is expected to serve China's communication requirements for the next couple of years.

Cosmological Mystery Solved : A cosmological mystery that has baffled astronomers for three decades has been cracked by a California Institute of Technology (Caltech) team led by Indian-born American astronomer, Dr. Shrinivas Kulkarni.

Almost daily, there have been "flashes" several billion times more brilliant than our own sun in galaxies throughout the universe. Since these flashes do not last longer than 10 seconds, they have remained elusive to conventional telescopes. Till now, all that the astronomers knew about the flares were that these were caused by gamma rays, the most energetic forms of light and more powerful than X-rays, but they had been unable to trace their origins.

Dr. Kulkarni and his team established that flares take place in the farthest reaches of the universe, two to seven billion light years away from Earth. To crack down the burst, the team used the 60 and 200-inch telescopes at Mt. Palomar in addition to the huge 10-metre Keck telescope on Hawaii and the National Radio Astronomy in New Mexico.

BODY-IMAGE WITH HEIGHT



male-female gain upto 35 years without exercise

Dr. O. P. Bagga

Today man is suffering with his body-image which is losing its values generation to generation. About one third population of the world is sinking under its depression. Man feels depressed to think of his career, scope, future, marriage, children etc. Here is much criticised for his revolutionary research 'HEIGHT at 35' Dr. O.P. Bagga of Lal Kuan, Delhi-6 talks in an interview :

Q How height can increase further upto 35 years under your concept ? Whereas it is known a natural phenomena.

A Height growth is no longer natural phenomena. It is a talk of yesterday. Now it is possible under new concept of Ayurveda. Negative opinion of modern science is an incomplete observation in this field. Just as in the early past, modern science has declared that T.B. is incurable, Small Pox, too, is incurable. Breast feeding is also harmful. All these findings are proved reverse in their subsequent observations.

A However, you are talking of Allopathic theory while this concept is new even in Ayurvedic system. Both the therapies are different in theory and practice also.

A Susharat in Ayurveda recognises the age of youth upto 40 years and till youth period is there, plus action goes on in the body and till plus action is there, change in the body is possible to certain extent.

A This research has also revealed that there is a second capacity in our body from stop-even-point and that can be achieved anytime in between upto the age of 35 years to some extent under an individual capacity.

Q Maximum how many centimetres height can be increased with your treatment in a year ?

A Our normal claim of height growth is 20 to 50 mm (2 to 5 cms) in first 90 days course and 5 to 10 mm in 30 days also. It can be extended upto one year and more till you are gaining and are satisfied with the growth. This claim stands for different health and height group ranging from 5 to 35 years.

A On the other hand height normally refuses to increase after 'Periods' in girls and after 'Beard' in boys. This ratio of growth is around 1 to 3 mm in a month.

A We have maximum growth record of 10 cms in a year from stop-even-point of the growth.

Q In Support of your claim

describe some valid proof to rely upon ?

A Claim of this research is novel and first of its kind in medical history and at the same time contradictory to the observation of modern science. So, efficacy of this height-growth-formula has been tried-tested by Govt. of India in accordance with its claim under double transparency by way of practical demonstration test on seven candidates alongwith judicial process also under MRTP Act.

A Existence of more than 35 years in this field in itself is a valid proof. Satisfaction of the individual to individual are the daily tests of our claim specially when subject is known false in the world over. Thousands aspirants on our record at National and Inter-national level is another positive proof of our claim. Above all, experience has no substitute to it.

A This formulation of natural herbs is free from any side-effects, dietary restrictions, special charts, physical exercises, regular visits, bitter taste etc. Equally beneficial for male/female in all seasons to be used at home.

Q Describe the procedure to join this course indicating, if any, test report is required with its cost?

A We don't require any test report to join this course. It is a simple procedure under Ayurvedic system of medicines in shape of capsules & drops. Height of the candidate is confirmed and recorded for mutual satisfaction and future verification of the result upto one year.

A Our normal charges for 90 days full course is Rs. 4500/- and a part course for 30 days Rs 1500/- + Rs.50/- post etc. be remitted by MO/DD if unable to visit personally. Requirement will be sent with directions

For further details write or meet Dr.O.P.Bagga, Bazar Lal Kuan (Opp. Koocha Pandit) Delhi-6, (India) Phone : 3262426 Daily 11 to 6 except Sunday.



Test Your Awareness

Michael Kindred and Malcolm Godsmith
World Renowned Creators of Quiz Quest

Beginning with the December 1990 issue of Competition Success Review, we have started another new feature—Test Your Awareness—compiled by the world renowned creators of Quiz Quest, Michael Kindred and Malcolm Godsmith of Great Britain. This brand new collection is extremely important for various competitive examinations. The questions in this series will also test your ability to reason quickly, use logic and juggle numbers and words while working against the clock. After each test, check your answers against those given at the end and make a note of your score. In this way, you will acquire a greater understanding of the reasoning behind the questions and be better prepared to pit your wits against future questions.

Test No. 8

- Q. 1. The French soldier Jean Pariset De La Valette gave his name to which capital city?
(a) Valetta (Malta) (b) Paris
(c) Suva
- Q. 2. Who wrote 'The Selfish Giant'?
(a) Oscar Wilde (b) John Galsworthy
(c) Charles Dickens
- Q. 3. If you were visiting the Auvergne, which country would you be in?
(a) Spain (b) Brazil
(c) France
- Q. 4. The French Foreign Legion was formed in 1831. Its members
(a) Can only be foreigners
(b) Can be of any nationality
(c) Can only be French-born
- Q. 5. With what art form do you associate the name Caruso?
(a) Painting (b) Ballet
(c) Opera
- Q. 6. What is a more popular name for Leonardo da Vinci's painting sometimes called 'La Gioconda'?
(a) Mona Lisa
(b) The Laughing Cavalier
(c) The Thinker
- Q. 7. Which of these continents does not contain a desert?
(a) North America (b) Asia
(c) Europe
- Q. 8. Who said: "An optimist is wrong just as often as a pessimist but he has a much happier time"?
(a) Groucho Marx
(b) Shakespeare
(c) Winston Churchill
- Q. 9. Which of these aeroplanes fought in the First World War?
(a) Sopwith Camel (b) Bristol Bulldog
(c) De Havilland Comet
- Q. 10. Which of these winds might you experience in the Rockies in North America?
(a) Chinook (b) Simoom
(c) Mistral
- Q. 11. Which film studio has a roaring lion as its trademark?
(a) Paramount
(b) Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer
(c) 20th Century Fox
- Q. 12. What was founded in 1440 by King Henry VI to prepare young men to King's College, Cambridge?
(a) King's Choir School

- (b) Trinity College, Cambridge
(c) Eton College
- Q. 13. What are small Japanese carvings in wood or ivory called?
(a) Cloisonne (b) Netsuke
(c) Ankara
- Q. 14. What are people frightened of when they suffer from pyrophobia?
(a) Snakes (b) Fire (c) Silence
- Q. 15. What philosophical school of thought is based on the view that all knowledge is derived from experience?
(a) Empiricism (b) Positivism
(c) Utilitarianism
- Q. 16. Which American President wanted to be "a little engine that knew no rest"?
(a) Theodore Roosevelt
(b) Abraham Lincoln
(c) Jimmy Carter
- Q. 17. What is the pollen-producing part of a flower called?
(a) Calyx (b) Pistil
(c) Stamen
- Q. 18. Which of these animals does not have a pouch in which its young ones develop?
(a) Koala (b) Opossum
(c) Duck-billed platypus
- Q. 19. What is the name of Irena Ratajskaya's book recounting her prison experiences?
(a) Grey is the Colour of Hope
(b) So this is Freedom!
(c) Cry the Beloved Country
- Q. 20. What was the name of King Arthur's Kingdom?
(a) Mercia (b) Wessex
(c) Camelot
- Q. 21. Who was the last Tsar of Russia?
(a) Gorbachev (b) Nicholas
(c) Pasternak
- Q. 22. In the Beaufort wind scale, what does the number 0 signify?
(a) There is no such number
(b) Hurricane
(c) Calm
- Q. 23. What would you be describing if you called someone 'a recidivist'?
(a) A market gardener
(b) A student of insects
(c) A habitual criminal
- Q. 24. What do endocrine glands manufacture?
(a) Saliva (b) Red Corpuscles
(c) Hormones

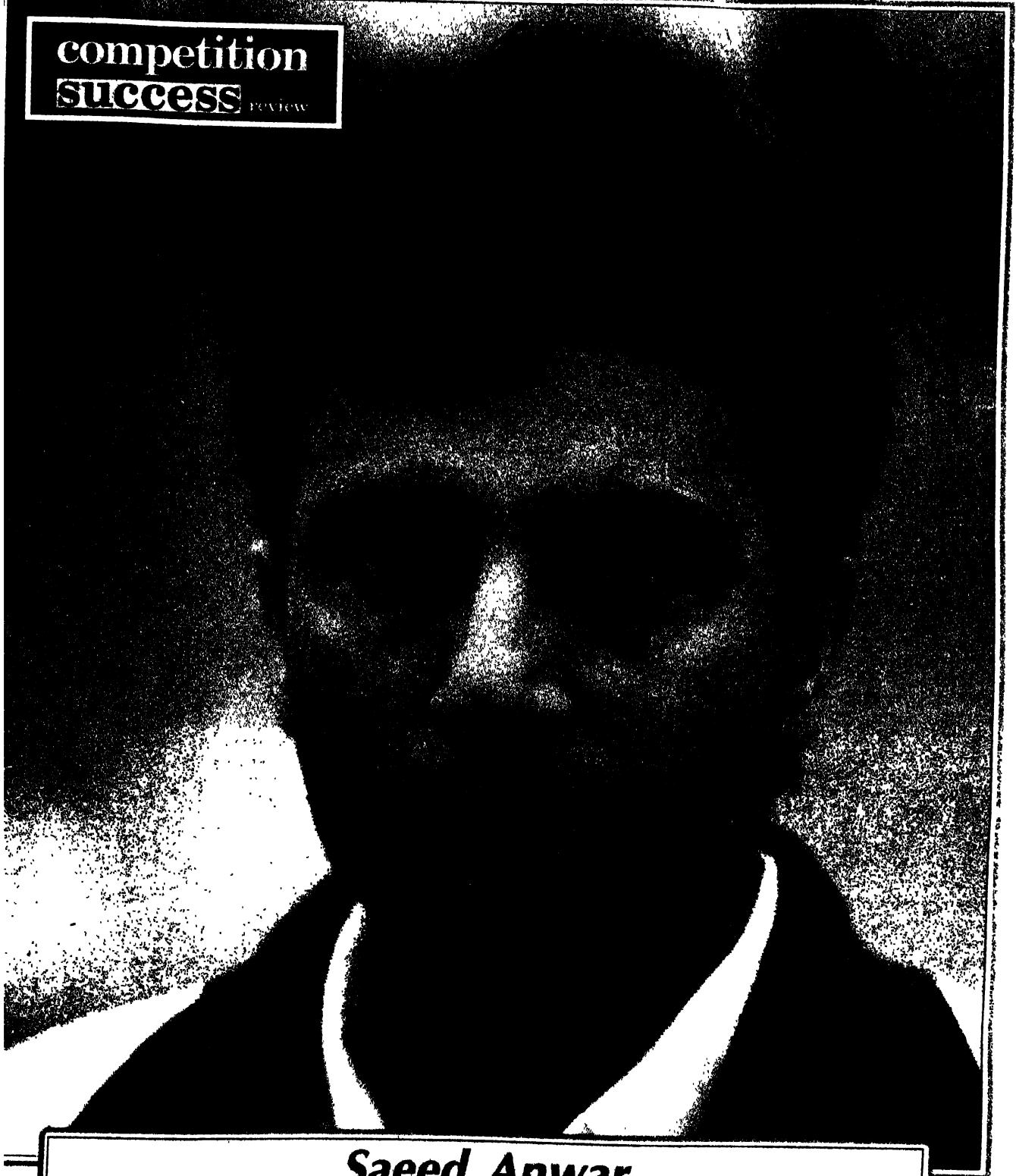
- Q. 25. Which part of your body has the job of purifying the blood?
(a) Colon (b) Spleen
(c) Appendix
- Q. 26. What is a campanologist?
(a) A tentmaker (b) A bellringer
(c) A beetle collector
- Q. 27. Which Greek heroine was hatched from an egg?
(a) Helen of Troy (b) Persephone
(c) Phaedra
- Q. 28. In 1954, who became the first person to run a mile in under 4 minutes?
(a) Jesse Owens (b) Roger Bannister
(c) Gordon Pirie
- Q. 29. Which English King signed the Magna Carta?
(a) John (b) Henry VIII
(c) Charles I
- Q. 30. Which is France's longest river?
(a) Loire (b) Seine
(c) Dordogne

ANSWERS

1. (a): Valetta (Malta)
2. (a): Oscar Wilde
3. (c): France
4. (b): Can be of any nationality
5. (c): Opera
6. (a): Mona Lisa
7. (c): Europe
8. (c): Winston Churchill
9. (a): Sopwith Camel
10. (a): Chinook
11. (b): Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer
12. (c): Eton College
13. (b): Netsuke
14. (b): Fire
15. (a): Empiricism
16. (b): Abraham Lincoln
17. (c): Stamen
18. (c): Duck-billed platypus
19. (a): Grey is the Colour of Hope
20. (c): Camelot
21. (b): Nicholas
22. (c): Calm
23. (c): A habitual criminal
24. (c): Hormones
25. (b): Spleen
26. (b): A bellringer
27. (a): Helen of Troy
28. (b): Roger Bannister
29. (a): John
30. (a): Loire

Congratulations

competition
success review



Saeed Anwar

Member, Pakistan Cricket Team

***For Creating A New World Record Of Highest Individual Score
Of 194 Runs In One-Day Cricket In Chennai On May 21, 1997***

India's Destinations

Mukesh Khosla

India, of varied people and regions, has hundreds of tourist destinations from the religious to relaxing to tranquil. Be it medieval



Taj Mahal...India's prime tourist destination

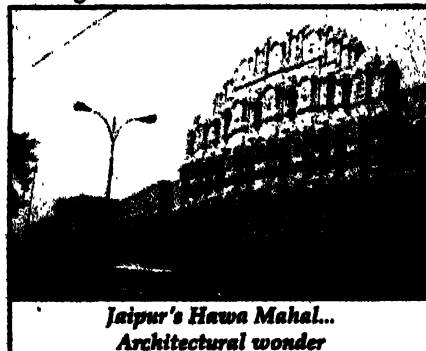
forts or palaces, sacred shrines, wildlife reserves or beach towns there are always places beckoning the seeking traveller.

Agra is India's prime destination for being the city of the Taj. The beautiful Taj Mahal (1631-53 A.D.), one of the wonders of the modern world, stands at the edge of the Yamuna river. Built by Emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal who died prematurely, this perfectly symmetrical tomb stands at the southern end of a four quartered garden cut by water channels, so designed to evoke images of the Gardens of Paradise. The surface decorations of the Taj Mahal incorporates hardstone carving as well as marble inlay work and beautifully embellish the monument. The Taj is visited by thousands of tourists each day.

Though Agra has many other interesting Islamic monuments and Fatehpur Sikri is a short drive away, a representative history of Islamic monuments can be viewed in Delhi. The Qutab Minar (1193 A.D.) that towers to a height of 72.5 metres commences Delhi's Islamic heritage that includes many tombs, ruins of forts, the magnificent Red Fort and mosques of which the Jama Masjid in Old Delhi, India's largest mosque, is most impressive. The Bahai Temple shaped like a lotus is a tranquil place of worship. Delhi also has numerous museums, art galleries, garden, a zoological park, memorials to departed national leaders as well as the impressive buildings near Rajpath including the Rashtrapati Bhavan, the Secretariat Buildings, the Parliament House and the India Gate which has the names of Indian soldiers carved who died during the First World War.

Along with Agra and Delhi, Jaipur forms the golden triangle. Jaipur, created by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II in 1728, was India's first planned city. The city plan was based on nine rectangular sectors as believed to symbolise the nine divisions of the universe according to ancient Indian thought. This walled city was painted pink, the traditional colour of welcome in the

region in honour of Prince Albert who visited the city in 1883 and that is how it received its name. Jaipur's best known monument is the Hawa Mahal or Palace of Winds, a five storeyed gently tapering facade with 953 small windows that create an effect of a honeycomb effect. The City Palace, part of which is the residence of the erstwhile royal family, has very well maintained museums with interesting objects from the royal collection. Near the City Palace is Jantar Mantar, an observatory built by Sawai Jai Singh II. For he was deeply interested in the study of the movements of the sun and the moon, stars and planets and the mysteries of the universe. The dazzling white marble Laxmi Narayan Temple, Vidhyadhar's Garden and Sisodia Rani's Palace and Gardens are other attractions. About eleven kilometres away are three interesting forts — the Amber Fort, the Jaigarh Fort and Nahargarh Fort set on hillsides overlooking the plains below. Moving towards Amber is Gaitor, where



Jaipur's Hawa Mahal... Architectural wonder

stand the white marble cenotaphs of the rulers of Jaipur and further ahead is the Jal Mahal which seems delicately afloat in the centre of the Man Sagar Lake. Skirting the lake is also Kagak Vrindavan, a tranquil spot with temples and *chattris* near the lake.

Apart from Jaipur, Rajasthan has many tourist spots of which Mt. Abu, in the south has a singular charm of being the only hill station in the State. The town sprawls along a 1200-meter high plateau and offers a welcome retreat from the scorching summer desert heat. Apart from the Nakki Lake in the heart of the town, the main attraction here are the stunning Dilwara Temples. This group of Jain temples has intricate marble carvings. The Jain traders commissioned these temples which were dedicated to their *tirthankars* or saints. The ceilings, domes, doorways, pillars, niches, panels are replete with fine ornamental carvings that being executed in white marble have an ethereal beauty.

If the marble carvings at Mt. Abu are stunning for their workmanship and beauty, the rock cut caves of Ajanta and Ellora are stunning for the immense magnitude of carving. Aurangabad makes a convenient base for visiting these two sites that date to

almost 2000 years ago. The thirty caves at Ajanta, cut into the curved mountain sides, were chiselled by hand with the simplest of tools. These caves are beautifully embellished with carvings as well as paintings. These paintings unfold a narrative of Jataka stories, scenes from the court and domestic life, the life of the Buddha. The rock cut caves of Ellora comprise thirty four caves covering Buddhist, Hindu and Jain works that mark the culmination of cave sculpture in western India. The presence of shrines of these three religions reflects the religious harmony at Ellora. Of the Hindu caves the Kailash temple is the most striking. It was carved from the a mountain starting from the top, cutting its sides and then working the base.

Further south in central Karnataka are the ruins of the Vijaynagara imperial city at Hampi. Set in a dramatic boulder strewn landscape, with the Tungabhadra river skirting the northern edge, the ruins at Hampi speak of the power and riches of the rulers when it was built in the fourteenth century. The Vittala Temple with its musical pillars that reverberate when tapped! The site spread over a large area has many temples, palace structures, elephant stables.

The Brihadeshwara Temple in Thanjavur makes the temple town an important tourist destination. Thanjavur was an imperial city of the Chola kings and the soaring *gopurams* of the temple dominate the town. The Brihadeshwara Temple reflects the zenith of Chola temple architecture. Its superstructure is 63 metres high and is topped by a huge dome made of black granite that is said to weigh 81 tonnes! The temple has been continuously functioning since its construction in about 985-1014, A.D. Further south, Mamallapuram, a historical seaport, is well-known for its seventh century shore temples, rock cut temples and caves, sculptural reliefs and *rathas* of which Arjuna's penance, carved out of two large boulders, is specially unique.



Pondicherry...Beautiful beach resort

Situated on the Coromandel Coast, about 160 kms south of Chennai, lies the Union Territory of Pondicherry. The French ruled this territory for 300 years and today it stands as a living monument of the French culture in India. Being a small, calm and quiet enclave of Tamil Nadu, it is a big tourist attraction.

What has brought international reputation to this coastal town is the Aurobindo Ashram, founded by Sri Aurobindo in the year 1926. Sri Aurobindo a poet-philosopher with a brilliant academic and political career, who set up an ashram in Pondicherry to practise and promote integral yoga.

Visitors throng to pay homage to the *madhis* (final resting places) of these two spiritual companions at the Ashram premises. Aurobindo Ashram attracts hundreds of devotees - not only Indians,



The beaches of Goa are most popular with the tourists

but also foreigners, because of the doctrines taught there are based on a fusion of modern science and yoga.

Up the eastern coast of Orissa, the temples of Bhubaneswar, the beaches of Puri and the magnificent Sun Temple at Konark make the three places form a compact circuit. Bhubaneswar is called a Temple Town because of a plethora of temples of the Drissan temple architecture style in the city. Apart from its beaches, Puri is visited for its great Jagannath Temple and the annual *Rath*

Yatra that commences from the temple. The thirteenth century Sun Temple at Konark was conceived as a gigantic chariot for the Sun God Surya who has been worshipped as the solar God from ancient times. Here Surya is carved standing in a chariot drawn by seven horses at whose base are 24 beautifully carved stone wheels.

For a holiday of a different flavour beckon beaches. Though there are fine beaches along the Konkan coast as well as further south on the coasts of Karnataka, Kerala and on the eastern coastline of Tamil Nadu, the beaches of Goa are probably the most popular. Having been under four centuries of Portuguese rule had given Goa's towns and villages a charm of another land as well as of a sea-side region blessed with lush vegetation and natural beauty. Apart from relaxing at the beaches, visits to the churches at Old Goa are another attraction.

To share the joy and excitement of viewing animals in the wild and in their natural habitat, there are many wild life reserves in India where the natural beauty of the forests and of seeing animals roaming fearlessly in the wild impart sheer joy. The Kanha National Park in Madhya Pradesh is a shining example of the success of Project Tiger along with the other reserves that were shortlisted for the Project. The Kaziranga National Park is the last main sanctuary for the Indian rhinoceros and is also rich in other wildlife. There are many bird sanctuaries that offer very rewarding trips - one of which is the Keoladeo National Park at Bharatpur. It is one of the finest waterfowl

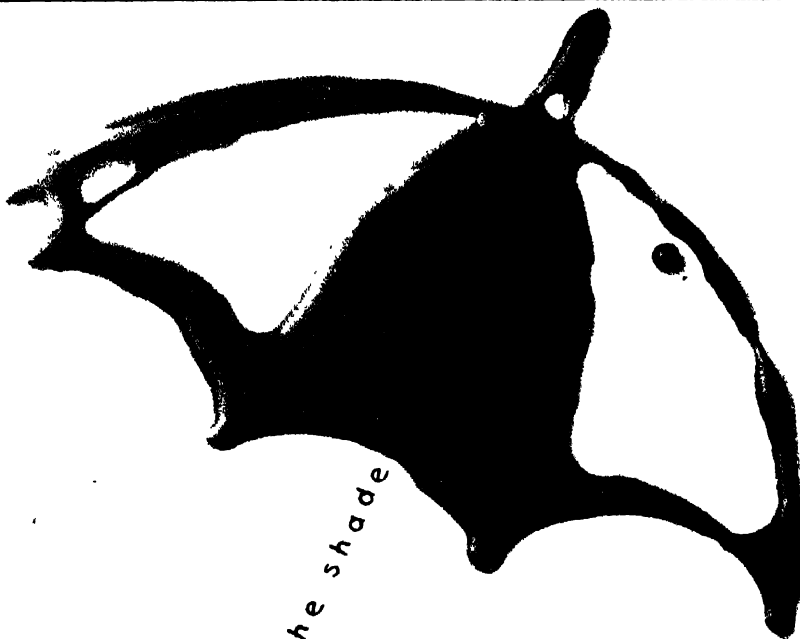
reserves in the world, sanctuary to 300 species of birds including migratory ducks and the only wintering ground in India for the Siberian crane.

India also has its share of hill stations that come alive during the summer season where urbanites make a dash to escape the heat. Each State has its own getaways like Pachmarhi in Madhya Pradesh which is dotted with waterfalls and quiet walks; Gangtok in Sikkim has beautiful monasteries and a spectacular view of the Kanchenjunga;



Shimla...The most famous north Indian tourist resort

Matheran in Maharashtra is full of trees and no motor vehicles as they are prohibited there; Palampur in Himachal Pradesh has a bracing climate and quiet tea gardens, Shimla also in Himachal Pradesh retains an old world charm; Dehra Dun, Mussoorie, Naini Tal are a few of the much frequented hill stations in Uttar Pradesh. There are of course, many more picturesque places. So whatever may be the tourists' inclination there are many varied destinations to choose from. □



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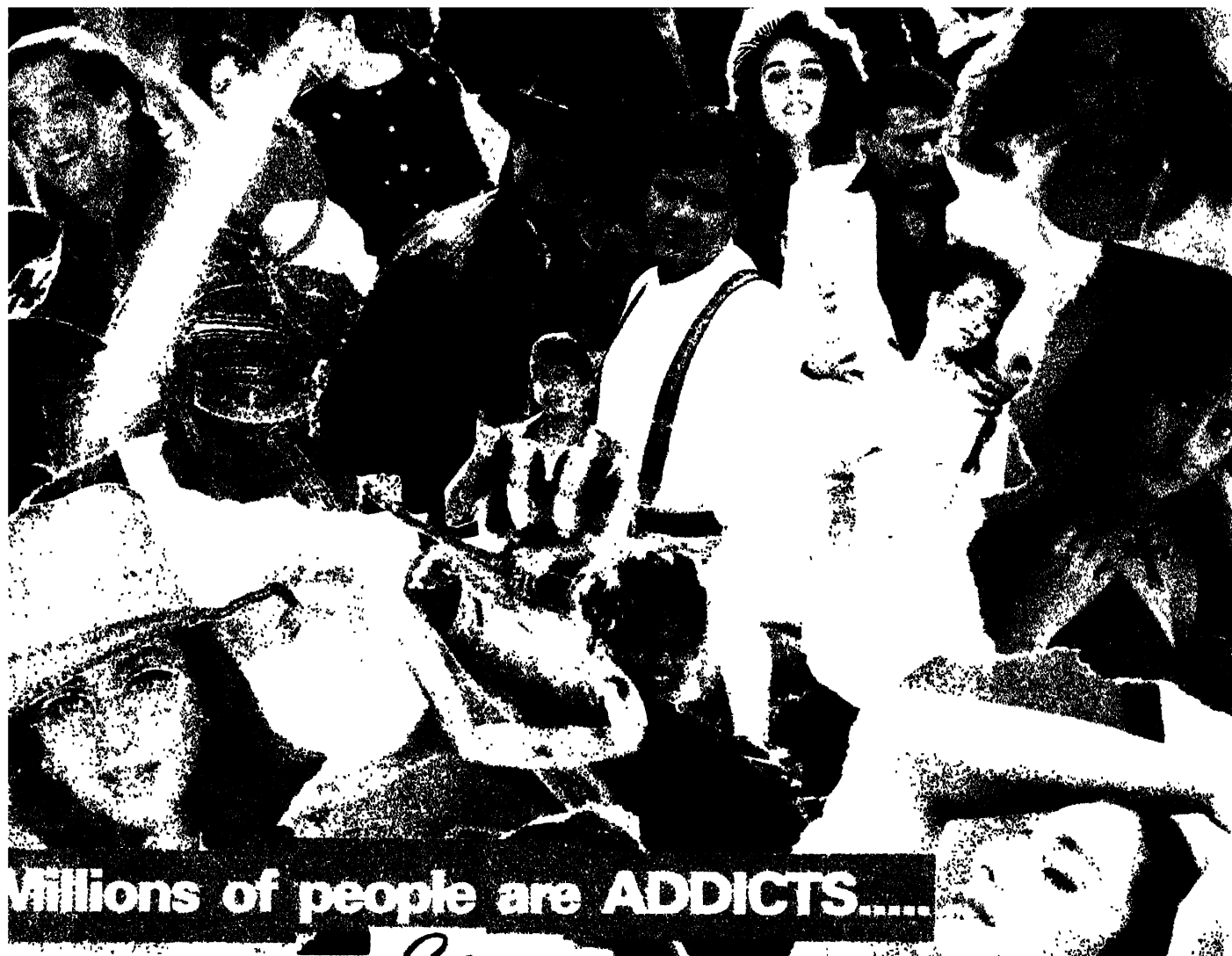
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Diploma Course In Tourism Management

Entrance Examination, May 1997

Conducted by Indian Institute of Tourism & Travel Management (IITTM)
(Ministry of Tourism, Government of India), Gwalior

TEST I : REASONING

Directions (Qs. 1 to 5): In each of the following questions, there are four pairs of letters given as four alternatives. Three of these pairs are alike in some way and one is different. The one that is different is your answer.

- Q. 1. (1) PQRS-PRS (2) ADMN-ADN
(3) LMQS-LMQ (4) NOPR-OPT
Q. 2. (1) EGHJ-KEGH (2) RTVM-VXYZ
(3) SMNP-LMNP (4) TUWX-UWXV
Q. 3. (1) GHKL-HKGM
(2) BCMP-CMDE
(3) RTWX-TWPN
(4) QLSJ-TMLS
Q. 4. (1) RSTA-ARS (2) DEFL-LEF
(3) GHIB-DGIL (4) MNOB-BNOE
Q. 5. (1) FIVW-FVW (2) STNM-TSN
(3) EQSL-PEL (4) YZDF-YFD

Q. 6. I go 10m towards east, then I turn towards north and cover 20m and then I turn right and go 10m. In which direction am I from the starting point ?

- (1) North (2) North-East
(3) South (4) South-West

Q. 7. Of five brothers and sisters, the eldest 14 years senior to the youngest. There is a sister between two brothers. Next to the eldest is a sister while the youngest but one of the siblings is also a sister. Which one of the following statements is necessarily true ?

- (1) The youngest is a sister
(2) The youngest is a brother
(3) The middle one is a brother
(4) They are two sisters and three brothers

Q. 8. In a queue, Aruna is 10th from the front while Shakti is 25th from behind and Mary is just in the middle of the two. If there are 50 persons in the queue, what position does Mary occupy from the front ?

- (1) 17th (2) 18th (3) 19th (4) 20th

Q. 9. A car goes from A to B in three hours. It stays at B for five hours and then turns to A. If the total time taken in the journey including the stay at B be 12 hrs. Find the average running speed of the car be km/hr., how far is B from A ?

- (1) 210 km (2) 360 km
(3) 420 km (4) 720 km

Q. 10. A, B, C, D and E play a game of cards. A says to B, "If you give me 3 cards, you will have as many as I have at this moment while if D takes 5 cards from you, he will have as many as E has." A and C together have twice as many cards as E has. B and D together also have the same number of cards as A and C taken together. If together they have 150 cards, how many cards has C got ?

- (1) 28 (2) 29 (3) 31 (4) 35

Directions (Qs. 11 to 17): In each of the following questions, there are three words which are related in some way. The relationship in each case is indicated by one of the four alternatives (1), (2), (3) and (4) given below. The alternative which best states the relationship is your answer.

- (1) P includes part of Q and part of R but Q and R are independent of each other.
(2) P includes Q and part of R but Q is independent of R.
(3) P, Q and R include parts of one another.
(4) P includes both Q and R.
Q. 11. soldier-army-engineer
Q. 12. researcher-historian-scholar
Q. 13. wheat-loaf-barley
Q. 14. tiger-elephant-quadruped
Q. 15. wood-steel-furniture
Q. 16. professor-painter-researcher
Q. 17. singer-writer-actor

Directions (Qs. 18 to 21): In each of the following questions, there are two blanks marked I and II. The words to fill in these blanks are given against I and II as (A, B, C, D) and (P, Q, R, S) respectively. The right words to fill in these blanks are given as four alternatives under the question. Read with the correct alternative, the words on either side of the sign (::) have a similar relationship. That alternative is your answer.

- Q. 18. I : Increase :: Descend : II
I A. Grow B. Ascend C. Rise
D. Price
II P. Reduce Q. Down R. Decrease
S. Mountain

- (1) AR (2) BR (3) CP (4) DQ

- Q. 19. Modern : I :: II : Old
I A. Ancient B. Death C. Famous
D. Civilization

- II P. Industrialisation Q. Young
R. Fashion S. Western

- (1) AQ (2) AS (3) BP (4) CR

- Q. 20. Part : I :: Class : II
I A. Section B. Whole C. School
D. Students

- II P. Student Q. School R. Teachers
S. Rooms

- (1) AR (2) BQ (3) CP (4) DS

- Q. 21. Summit : Apex :: I : II

- I A. Beautiful B. Picture
C. Attractive D. Enchanting
II P. Comfortable Q. Pretty
R. Healthy S. Brave

- (1) AQ (2) BP (3) DS (4) CR

Directions (Qs. 22 to 26): In each of the following questions, the two expressions on either side of the sign (=) will have the same value if two terms on either side or on the same side are interchanged. The correct terms to be interchanged have been given as one of the four alternatives under the expressions. Find the correct alternative in each case.

- Q. 22. $15 + 3 \times 4 - 8 + 2$
 $= 8 \times 5 + 16 + 2 - 1$

- (1) 15, 16 (2) 3, 1 (3) 3, 5 (4) 15, 5

- Q. 23. $6 \times 3 + 8 + 2 - 1$
 $= 9 - 6 + 4 + 5 \times 2$

- (1) 9, 5 (2) 6, 9 (3) 3, 4 (4) 3, 5

- Q. 24. $5 + 3 \times 6 - 4 + 2$
 $= 4 \times 3 - 10 + 2 + 7$

- (1) 6, 4 (2) 4, 7 (3) 5, 7 (4) 6, 10

- Q. 25. $8 + 2 \times 5 - 11 + 9$
 $= 6 \times 2 - 5 + 4 + 2$

- (1) 8, 5 (2) 5, 9 (3) 11, 5 (4) 9, 6

- Q. 26. $7 \times 2 - 3 + 8 + 4$
 $= 5 + 6 \times 2 - 24 + 3$

- (1) 2, 6 (2) 7, 6 (3) 3, 24 (4) 6, 5

Directions (Qs. 27 to 31): In each of the following questions a key word followed by four alternative sets of three words each has been given. The words in each set are connected with the key word in some form or the other in respect of the letters used in the key word. In case of one set in each question, this relationship is different from the one obtaining with the other three sets. The alternative with this different relationship is your answer.

- Q. 27. EQUIVALENCE
(1) VILE, NAIL, QUITE
(2) LENSE, QUIT, LEAVE
(3) EQUAL, ENVY, CARE
(4) EQUIP, VILE, GIVE

- Q. 28. OBJECTIONABLE
(1) BABE, TON, BEAN
(2) BALE, NOTE, NOBLE
(3) JET, BAN, LONE
(4) TIN, ACE, TONE

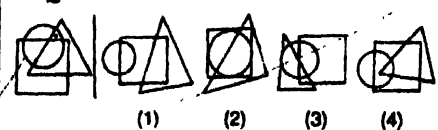
- Q. 29. ORTHOGRAPHY
(1) GRAPHY, GOT, ROT
(2) OR, HOT, RAT
(3) GOAT, PAT, RAP
(4) TOP, HOG, GRAPH

- Q. 30. PERSONIFICATION
(1) CITE, SON, ROSE
(2) PERSONAL, FICTION, FIR
(3) CAT, FORE, COAT
(4) NOTE, FINE, PERSON

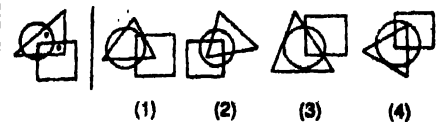
- Q. 31. PLENIPOTENTIARY
(1) PENY, AIR, HEART
(2) TOTAL, REGAIN, AIRY
(3) LEAF, GORY, TOTEM
(4) LINK, POET, RAINY

Directions (Qs. 32 to 37): In each of the following questions, there is a diagram on the left with one or more points placed in it followed by four diagrams, only one of which is such as to make possible the placement of the point or points satisfying the same conditions as in the original diagram. Find the correct alternative in each case.

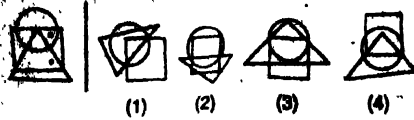
Q. 32.



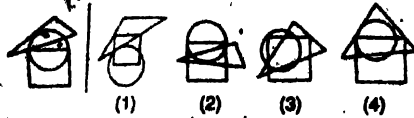
Q. 33.



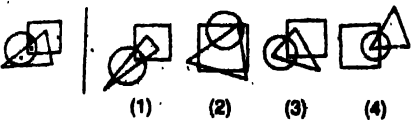
Q. 34.



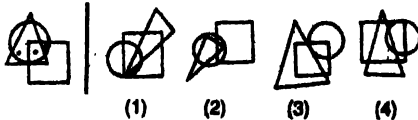
Q. 35.



Q. 36.



Q. 37.



Directions (Qs. 38 to 40): These questions are based on the following statements. Read them carefully and then mark your answer as instructed.

The sum of the income of Murli and Ravi is more than that of Arjun and Dharma taken together. The sum of the income of Murli and Arjun is the same as that of Dharma and Ravi taken together. Moreover, Murli earns half as much as the sum of the income of Ravi and Dharma.

Q. 38. All the following relationships are true EXCEPT

- (1) Murli earns more than Ravi
- (2) Ravi earns more than Dharma
- (3) Arjun earns more than Dharma
- (4) Ravi earns more than Arjun

Q. 39. Whose income is the highest?

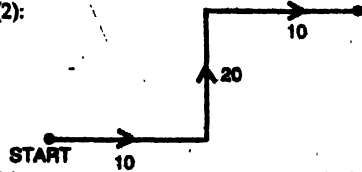
- (1) Murli (2) Ravi (3) Arjun (4) Dharma

Q. 40. If Murli's income be Rs. 80,000 per annum and the difference between the income of Ravi and Dharma be the same as Murli's income, Ravi's income is

- (1) Rs. 40,000 (2) Rs. 60,000
- (3) Rs. 80,000 (4) Rs. 1,20,000

ANSWERS

1. (4): In (1), (2) and (3), the first group of letters contains the second group of letters completely. In (4), it is not so.
2. (2): In (1), (3) and (4), the first group of letters contains the second group of letters completely. In (2), it is not so.
3. (4): The second and third letters in the first group of letters are the first and second letters in second group of letters in (1), (2) and (3). In (4), it is not so.
4. (3): Atleast three letters in the second group of letters belong to the first group of letters in (1), (2) and (4). In (3), it is not so.
5. (3): The first group of letters contain the second group of letters completely in (1), (2) and (4). In (3), it is not so.
6. (2):



7. (3)
8. (2)
9. (1): In 7 hours, the car moves 420 m from A to B and then B to A.
10. (1): $A + B + C + D + E = 150$... (1)
 $A = B - 3$... (2)
 $D + 5 = E$... (3)
 $A + C = 2E$... (4)
 $B + D = A + C = 2E$... (5)
(1), (4) and (5) $\Rightarrow 5E = 150 \Rightarrow E = 30$
 \therefore (3) $\Rightarrow D = 25$
(5) $\Rightarrow B = 35$
(2) $\Rightarrow A = 32$
(4) $\Rightarrow C = 28$
11. (1): P = Army, Q = Soldier, R = Engineer
12. (3): P = Researcher, Q = Historian, R = Scholar
13. (1): P = Loaf, Q = Wheat, R = Barley
14. (4): P = Quadruped, Q = Tiger, R = Elephant
15. (1): P = Furniture, Q = Wood, R = Steel
16. (3): P = Professor, Q = Painter, R = Researcher
17. (3): P = Singer, Q = Writer, R = Actor
18. (2)
19. (1) 20. (2) 21. (1)

22. (3): $15 + 5 \times 4 - 8 + 2 = 8 \times 3 + 16 + 2 - 1$
 $\Rightarrow 15 + 5 \times 4 - 4 = 8 \times 3 + 8 - 1$
 $\Rightarrow 15 + 20 - 4 = 24 + 8 - 1$
 $\Rightarrow 31 = 31$
23. (1): $6 \times 3 + 8 + 2 - 1 = 5 - 8 + 4 + 9 \times 2$
 $\Rightarrow 6 \times 3 + 4 - 1 = 5 - 2 + 9 \times 2$
 $\Rightarrow 18 + 4 - 1 = 5 - 2 + 18$
 $\Rightarrow 21 = 21$
24. (1): $5 + 3 \times 4 - 6 + 2 = 4 \times 3 - 10 + 2 + 7$
 $\Rightarrow 5 + 3 \times 4 - 3 = 4 \times 3 - 5 + 7$
 $\Rightarrow 5 + 12 - 3 = 12 - 5 + 7$
 $\Rightarrow 14 = 14$
25. (4): $8 + 2 \times 5 - 11 + 6 = 2 \times 2 - 5 + 4 + 2$
 $\Rightarrow 4 \times 5 - 11 + 6 = 9 \times 2 - 5 + 2$
 $\Rightarrow 20 - 11 + 6 = 18 - 5 + 2$
 $\Rightarrow 15 = 15$
26. (2): $6 \times 2 - 3 + 8 + 4 = 5 + 7 \times 2 - 24 + 3$
 $\Rightarrow 6 \times 2 - 3 + 2 = 5 + 7 \times 2 - 8$
 $\Rightarrow 12 - 3 + 2 = 5 + 14 - 8$
 $\Rightarrow 11 = 11$
27. (1): Two of the three words given in each alternative cannot be formed from the given word.
28. (2): Each of the three words contains two vowels.
29. (4): In (4), two words HOG and GRAPH are present in the given word. While in (1) GRAPHY, in (2) OR and in (3) RAP, i.e. only one word is present.
30. (2): PERSONAL can not be formed by using the letters of the given word.
31. (3): None of the three words of this group can be formed from the given word.
32. (3)
33. (1)
34. (2)
35. (3)
36. (4)
37. (2)
38. (1): Murli + Ravi > Arjun + Dharma ... (1)
Murli + Arjun = Ravi + Dharma ... (2)
Murli = $\frac{1}{2}$ (Ravi + Dharma) ... (3)
(2) & (3) \Rightarrow Murli = Arjun ... (4)
(1) & (4) \Rightarrow Ravi > Dharma
 \therefore (2) & (4) \Rightarrow Ravi > Murli and Ravi > Arjun, Arjun > Dharma
39. (2): See explanation of Q. 38
40. (4): Ravi - Dharma = 80000
Murli = 80000
 \therefore Arjun = 80000
 \therefore Ravi cannot be less than or equal to 80000.

TEST II : ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Directions (Qs. 41 to 45): Find the one word substitution in each of the following questions and mark your answer on the answer-sheet

41. One who believes that all things and events in life are predetermined is a

- (1) fatalist (2) puritan (3) egoist (4) tyrant

42. A school boy who cuts classes frequently is a

- (1) defeatist (2) sycophant
- (3) truant (4) martinet

43. The act of violating the sanctity of the church is

- (1) blasphemy (2) heresy
- (3) sacrilege (4) desecration

44. A place where bees are kept is called

- (1) an apiary (2) a mole
- (3) a hive (4) a sanctuary

45. Nemesis is a symbol of

- (1) low birth (2) retribution

- (3) giant size (4) treason

46. A malefic case is one

- (1) which is undertaken in good faith
- (2) which is undertaken in bad faith
- (3) which is undertaken after a long delay
- (4) which is not undertaken at all

47. The *raison d'être* of a controversy is

- (1) the enthusiasm with which it is kept alive
- (2) the finesse with which participants handle it
- (3) the reason or justification of its existence
- (4) the unending hostility the parties concerned have towards each other

48. A *prima facie* case is such

- (1) as it seems at first sight
- (2) as it is made to seem at first sight
- (3) as it turns out to be at the end
- (4) as it seems to the court after a number of hearings

49. He came to the party incognito. It means that he came

- (1) uninvited (2) to the wrong party
- (3) as the chief guest (4) in disguise

Directions (Qs. 50 to 51): In the following passage a number has been assigned to each sentence. Some of these sentences do not fit in the passage and are irrelevant. Their numbers are given as one of the four alternatives under it. Find the ones that are irrelevant.

50. (1) Most commentators have been appreciative of the prudence India has practised in keeping the burden of international debt within safe limits. (2) It is common knowledge that, in sharp distinction with interpersonal international debt, there is no burden involved in national public debt. (3) I do not have relevant data to make meaningful

omments on India's foreign debt. (4) I am, therefore, going to leave this subject alone. (5) Any further borrowing cannot be distinguished from borrowing to pay interest. (6) Recently deep concern, however, has been expressed about the high interest burden of the national debt. (7) Some talk about an internal debt-trap has also been heard. (8) We owe it to ourselves and our children and our grandchildren will owe it to other future citizens of this nation.

(1) 2, 3, 5 (2) 3, 6, 8 (3) 5, 7, 8 (4) 2, 5, 8
51. (1) Apart from the educative and publicity values of broadcasting there is propaganda value. (2) Politicians use propaganda to woo the electorate. (3) You may broadcast special lessons on sanitation, hygiene, social science and so try to make people well informed. (4) You may also broadcast news and let the people know what is happening in the world. (5) T.V. has its own uses. (6) You may use broadcasting for political propaganda as well. (7) It is in the nature of this kind that the real danger of broadcasting to the world lies. (8) In the last great War, the German propagandist Dr. Goebbels used the German radio to do political propaganda and deceive the nations. (9) Radio has only auditory appeal but T.V. has both visual and auditory. (10) Dr. Goebbels believed in repeating lies in the radio so often that listeners were deceived into believing them as the truth. (11) Truth is more powerful than lies.

(1) 7, 8, 9, 10 (2) 2, 6, 7, 9
(3) 2, 5, 9, 11 (4) 5, 9, 10, 11

Directions (Qs. 52 to 56): In each of the following questions a blank space has been given which can be filled in correctly by one of the four alternatives given under it. Find the correct alternative in each case and mark your answer on the answer-sheet as instructed.

52. I saw a man the wire and walk away.

- (1) picked (2) having picked
(3) picking (4) pick up

53. She ought not him but she did.

- (1) to have told (2) to be telling
(3) to tell (4) to have been told

54. He did not write to me nor

- (1) telephoned (2) he telephoned
(3) did he telephone (4) he did telephone

55. Has Mr. Sharma gone out? Yes, he few minutes before you arrived.

- (1) went out (2) was going out
(3) has gone out (4) had gone out

56. No sooner was he in he was out.

- (1) then (2) than (3) when (4) if

Directions (Qs. 57 to 61): In each of the following questions find the correct meaning of the italicised portion and mark your answer on the answer-sheet.

57. He sold his house *for a song*.

- (1) at a reasonable price (2) at a discount
(3) very cheaply (4) at a premium

58. He went to his friend's house in the evening *as was his wont*.

- (1) as usual
(2) as he wanted
(3) as his want was
(4) as he wanted that day

59. As a politician he is used to being in the limelight *all the time*.

- (1) giving speeches
(2) the object of admiration
(3) the centre of attraction
(4) an object of public notice

60. Why must you look a gift horse in the mouth?

- (1) welcome a gift
(2) find fault with a gift
(3) be fastidious
(4) examine a gift carefully

61. Companies producing goods *play to the gallery* to boost their sales.

- (1) advertise
(2) cater to the public taste
(3) attempt to appeal to popular taste
(4) depend upon the public for approval

Directions (Qs. 62 to 66): Read each of the following sentences and in the answer-sheet mark

- (1) if it is an assertion
(2) if it is a command
(3) if it is an entreaty
(4) if it is a resolve

62. Will you please leave me alone?

63. Please do come to grace the occasion.

64. Oh! I will never excuse him for the wrong he has done to you.

65. He is very much in town.

66. What you say is absolutely wrong and unreliable?

Directions (Qs. 67 to 71): are based on the following paragraph:

We live at a time when history is being remade. There is unrest in every sphere of life. There are contradictions in aim, confusion of thought in every line. In religion we preach the highest philosophy and are victims of the worst superstitions. We quote Plato and Sankara and believe in charms and amulets and offer sacrifices for passing examinations and winning prizes. The growth of national consciousness is retarded by communal separatism. Take the economic situation; if anyone visits, say the city of Calcutta in the Christmas season and finds out the amount spent on drink and dissipation, gambling and betting he will not consider the people or the place to be by any means poor, and yet the existence of slums and those who live in them under conditions hardly to be borne are a sad commentary on utter economic chaos and injustice. The mass of poverty, the extent of illiteracy, the social obstacles in the way of improvement, the tangled growth of vested interests, religious, political and economic, reveal not one problem but an infinity of problems. Many of us have an emotional apprehension of the vastness and complexity of the situation but what is required is a scientific view. There are no short cuts to their solution.

67. On visiting the city of Calcutta at Christmas, one gets the impression that the people living there are

- (1) religious minded (2) immoral
(3) well-to-do (4) poor

68. What is it that does not reveal that the country faces an infinity of problems?

- (1) The mass of poverty and the extent of illiteracy.
(2) The social obstacles in the way of improvement.
(3) The tangled undergrowth of vested interests.
(4) The amount of money being spent on drinking and other vices.

69. What is required to solve the problems faced by the country is

(1) an emotional approach

(2) a scientific approach

(3) rough-and-ready methods

(4) nationalisation of major industries

70. 'Communal separatism' means

- (1) separation of different communities from each other
(2) antagonism between people of different communities separately
(3) celebration of their festivals by different communities separately
(4) living of different communities in separate areas

71. We exhibit contradictions in our aims and confusion in our thoughts when

- (1) we quote Plato and Sankara and yet believe in charms and amulets
(2) we visit the city of Calcutta in Christmas season
(3) we believe that growth of national consciousness is retarded by communal separatism
(4) we live amidst utter economic chaos and injustice

Directions (Qs. 72 to 75): In each of the following questions a paragraph or a sentence has been broken up into different sentences or parts and assigned and alphabet. The correct order in each case has been given as one of the four alternatives under it. Mark your answer on the answer-sheet as instructed.

72. (a) learn a kind of tenderness towards the vanity of others

(b) and indeed towards all their prejudices

(c) who make a cult of sincerity

(d) men accustomed to difficult negotiations

(e) which is infinitely shocking to these

The correct order in the above is:

- (1) d, c, e, a, b (2) c, d, e, b, a
(3) d, a, b, e, c (4) c, d, b, e, a

73. (a) It buys programmes and services from many sources, which are then put on the system's channels

(b) The early cable supermarkets had only a dozen channels on which to display their goods, but new systems boast more than 100 channels.

(c) A cable system is like a supermarket.

(d) By the end of the 1980s cable television will offer as many as 200 different channels of entertainment and services.

(e) For a monthly fee, individual subscribers order the programmes and services that suit them.

(f) Extra fees are charged for some programmes (including movies) brought in by satellite.

(g) The cable systems deliver all local television programming, television programming from nearby cities, and programming from distant networks whose signals are sent by satellite.

The correct order of the above is:

- (1) b, c, a, d, g, f, e (2) c, a, e, g, f, b, d
(3) a, b, c, d, e, f, g (4) f, b, g, a, c, d, e

74. (a) The Puritans went much farther; during the Commonwealth they actually abolished all the festivals, including even Christmas.

- (b) They lost many of their maypoles; but there were ugly scenes when the magistrate's men tramped into Church to pull down the Christmas holly.
- (c) Leisure began to diminish at about the time of the Reformation.
- (d) That was more than the people of England would endure.
- (e) The leaders of the Church approved the festivals decently kept, with many sports, and with dancing in the Churchyard after Evensong; but they drastically reduced the old calendar - and with every saint omitted, a holiday vanished as well.

The correct order of the above is :

- (1) e, c, a, d, b (2) a, e, c, b, d
(3) e, a, b, d, c (4) c, e, a, d, b

75. (a) we already face

- (b) the high-tech repair problems
(c) are testimony to the need for
(d) mechanically skilled engineers, technicians and repair people

The correct order in the above is :

- (1) d, c, a, b (2) a, d, b, c
(3) a, b, c, d (4) b, a, c, d

Directions (Qs. 76 to 80): are based on the following paragraph :

The enjoyment of physical possession of things would seem to be one of the prerogatives of wealth which has been little impaired. Presumably nothing has happened to keep the man who can afford them from enjoying his Rembrandts and his home-grown orchids. But enjoyment of things has

always been associated with the third prerogative of wealth which is the distinction it confers. In a world where nearly everyone was poor, this distinction was very great. It was the natural consequence of rarity. In England, it is widely agreed, the ducal families are not uniformly superior. There is a roughly normal incidence of intelligence and stupidity, good taste and bad taste, morality, immorality, homosexuality and incest. But very few people are dukes and duchesses, although the latter have become rather more frequent with the modern easing of the divorce laws. As a result, even though they may be intrinsically unexceptional, they are regarded with some awe. So it has long been with the rich. Were dukes numerous, their position would deteriorate. As the rich have become more numerous, they have inevitably become a debased currency.

76. There are more duchesses now because

- (1) it is easier for dukes to divorce and remarry

- (2) dukes are more immoral than they used to be

- (3) their position has deteriorated

- (4) they are debased

77. Among the ducal families

- (1) there is a great deal of immorality

- (2) there is a fairly even spread of virtues and vices

- (3) there is a great deal of bad taste

- (4) there is either great intelligence or great stupidity

78. The enjoyment of the physical possession of things

- (1) is one of the privileges of wealth, which has not been changed
- (2) is one of the privileges of wealth which should be curtailed
- (3) has little to do with the prerogatives of wealth
- (4) is a prerogative of wealth which cannot be disputed

79. Ducal families in England

- (1) are generally agreed to be fairly common

- (2) are generally agreed to be superior

- (3) are superior because they are rich

- (4) are generally agreed not to be always better than others

80. The distinction conferred by wealth

- (1) was unfair to the poor

- (2) was unlikely to spread throughout the world

- (3) was very great when there were many rich people

- (4) was very great when there were few rich people

ANSWERS

41. (1)	42. (3)	43. (3)	44. (1)
45. (2)	46. (2)	47. (3)	48. (1)
49. (4)	50. (3)	51. (4)	52. (4)
53. (1)	54. (3)	55. (3)	56. (2)
57. (3)	58. (1)	59. (3)	60. (2)
61. (3)	62. (2)	63. (3)	64. (4)
65. (1)	66. (1)	67. (3)	68. (4)
69. (2)	70. (2)	71. (1)	72. (3)
73. (2)	74. (4)	75. (4)	76. (1)
77. (2)	78. (1)	79. (4)	80. (4)

(To be continued)

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"Travel makes a man perfect." A few decades ago, travelling was a privilege of few rich, affluent and adventurous people. Today the advancement in standards of living and revolutionary advancement in the means of transportation by road, rail, air and sea have brought changes in attitudes towards life. Overseas and inland holidaying has become almost possible for middle and lower middle class people.

India's varied landscape has always been of interest to tourists. There is no dearth of natural assets in India. The marvels of India are not confined to Taj in Agra, gardens in Kashmir or the Lake Palace in Udaipur, India has a lot more to offer. This peninsula provides some very picturesque resorts. The deserts have their own mystique and magic, while the tropical forests offer natural sanctuaries making India a traveller's delight. The tourists belong to different categories - visitors from abroad, Indians on holiday at home, Indians visiting other countries and business travellers.

The tourism industry plays an important role in the country's economy. It is the main leisure time activity which one can hardly afford to miss. Also, it is one of the top foreign exchange industries of the country. Its importance and growth potential has brought about a marked improvement of existing holiday resorts. Arrangements exist for better living facilities, speedy immigration and speedy and efficient availability and transportation booking, etc. Tourism generates a number of socio-economic benefits. It provides national integration and international understanding and, at the same time, has opened up a variety of gainful employment opportunities in its various service areas.

Tourism does not operate in isolation. It consists of certain basic components of

- transport/accessibility
- locale/attractions
- accommodation

A tourist has to travel in order to get to his destination and therefore, some mode of transport is necessary for this. Transport may be a car/ bus, an aeroplane, a ship or a train. It enables the traveller to reach his predetermined destination. Needless to say, professional transport services, the quality of such services rendered, mode of transport, regularity, reliability, safety, comfort and convenience and cost of transport play a crucial role in determining tourist satisfaction. This calls for efficient transport management by the tour and transport operators.

The locale includes the holiday destination and what it offers to the tourist. The holiday destination may offer natural attractions like scenic beauty or sporting facility, etc. Accommodation is another basic component

which is essential for providing food and rest. Stay at hotels and holiday homes to settle down for some time on payment for boarding and lodging facilities is essential for tourists. Thus this industry provides employment in many facilities it provides, particularly, accommodation and catering.

The government has taken active interest to promote this industry and has set up various offices at the Centre and State levels. With the Minister at the Centre, the organisation consists of the following autonomous bodies:

- (i) India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC),
- (ii) Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management (IITM),
- (iii) National Council of Hotel Management and Technology.

The ITDC is responsible for creation, development, and expansion of tourism. It looks after the construction and management of hotels, motels and travellers' lodge, provision of transport facilities for tourists, production of tourist publicity and promotional material. It also operates duty-free shops at international airports.

The IITM is considered to be a centre of excellence for education, training and research in the field of tourism and travel management. It is responsible for developing tourism education and training facilities required for tourism industry. The institute itself offers different academic-level courses in the field of Tourism and Travel Management, foreign languages to equip persons who want to join the tourism industry. It also shares expertise in tourism education with other countries and motivates NRIs in the development of tourism.

The National Council of Hotel Management and Catering Technology, New Delhi, is an apex body to coordinate training and research in Hoteliering and Catering Management. It monitors the activities of hotel management and food craft institutes and ensures uniformity in academic standards and procedures for selection and admission of candidates for various courses being conducted by these institutes. Similar organisations exist in the States with Director of Tourism as the Managing Director of the Tourism Development Corporation.

Educational & Training Facilities

Being conscious of socio-economic responsibilities and to fulfill this vacuum, many institutes have initiated educational courses for young aspirants and people already working in this industry. These courses have been devised to fit the participants to give them coverage of theoretical and practical aspects of tourism by experts in different disciplines of this industry. This training will enable them to

meet and stand up to the challenges desired of them in their career.

Institutes of hotel management at various places all over India offer a Three-Year Diploma in Hotel Management. They impart professional training in Front Office, Food and Beverages, and Housekeeping.

There is an entrance examination to join these institutes after class XII with any subject. Postgraduate Diploma Courses are also offered by these institutes. Food craft institutes offer one-year training in Reception, Restaurant and Counter Service, Housekeeping, Bakery, etc., after matriculation. Besides these institutes, some universities and institutes run by 5-star hotels also impart training in Hoteliering at graduate/postgraduate level.

In the last decade, training programme in these areas has taken off in a big way. With the setting up of IITM in 1989, specialised professional training in tourism and travel is available in the country. There are several institutes and universities which conduct regular courses in Tourism and Travel management, which are employment oriented in nature. Most of them are one or two-year postgraduate diploma courses in tourism. Students who have passed B.A./ B.Sc./ B.Com. from a university are eligible for admission to this course. Some universities offer degree courses in tourism, and polytechnics offer diploma courses in ticketing and travel, etc.

IITM has also introduced Master of Tourism Administration (MTA) course at various universities. It focuses to provide industry-specific management education and tries to seek and resolve issues arising in the industry. Courses consist of lectures, seminars, presentations, projects, dissertations and summer training programmes. Topics studied in MTA course are tourism, general management, hospitality management, cultural tourism, accounts, computers, laws and regulations, foreign languages, public relations, etc.

Short term courses in ticketing and reservation are also available at many places. The different universities/institutes have their own criterion for admission to the Master's degree as well as diploma courses. The general process of selection may involve a process of written test, group discussion and interview. The written test generally consists of an English paper that includes comprehension, vocabulary, usage, grammar, etc./ a paper on numericals, quantitative and reasoning ability; and one on current affairs and general awareness. One's interest in the field of travel and tourism, awareness of the cultural heritage of India, linguistic skills, other personality traits as well as one's ideas and opinions of prospects of tourism promotion would be contributory factors in

her choice.

The Ministry of Tourism offers a 3-month training course for tourist guides. Ability to speak foreign languages is given due weightage at the time of admission. One with a graduate degree, specialisation in history of architecture, geography, etc., and knowledge of foreign languages can aspire to get higher positions. Diploma holders in tourism are preferred. The College of Vocational Studies, Sheikh Sarai, New Delhi, offers a B.A. degree in tourism. It is a three-year degree course. Here the papers of study are English, Indian language, general theory of tourism, tourist policy and tourist resort, and History/Economics.

Qualities Required

If you like interacting with people and are proud of your cultural heritage and above all, would like to promote travel and tourism in the country, then many exciting doors are open for you in this growing industry. You can help in the scientific planning of transport link-ups necessary for a rapidly growing industry. You should have

- an adaptable nature, ability to judge and handle people,
- neat, smart and presentable (outer appearance),
- awareness of people, places, areas of interest facilities and up-to-date knowledge,
- verbal fluency and knowledge of many languages is an asset,
- liking for travel and organisational ability,
- ability to work independently and under pressure,
- good memory,
- good telephonic skill,
- good communication skill,
- good health.

Where are the Jobs ?

Tourism is perhaps the only sector in the world that has shown continuous growth in the course of current recession. So it has high potential for generating employment; the potential that has yet to be fully exploited.

Travel and tourism industry provides direct and indirect employment to lakhs of people in its multi-directional fields of activity. Apart from training and subsequent absorption in the tourism industry, there are other fields and agencies which provide equally exciting and challenging opportunities of employment in different facets of tourism.

Jobs are available with hotels, conference co-ordinators, Trade Fair Authority of India, tour operators, tourist offices under the Government of India, State Government, private tourism offices, etc. The hoteliering sector accounts for persons working in catering services and providing comfortable facilities for boarding of tourists and visitors. The transport sector renders transportation and carrying services through airlines, railways, buses, taxis and ships. The tourism sector serves through making arrangements of the itinerary of the tourists during their period of stay in the country

and guiding the tourists according to the 'express' interests.

Persons with respective training in hotel management and hotel crafts find employment in hotels, cafeterias, food preservation factories, messes and restaurants. They are offered good salary with other facilities. Opportunities for employment are quite bright in view of the expanding plans for hoteliering industry.

The transportation sector offers a wide variety of career opportunities to young, technical and non-technical people.

The tourist services are mostly in private hands—the tour operators and travel agents. The public sector State Tourism Development Corporations and ITDC employ a large number of persons. In these sectors, officers are mainly concerned with developmental and promotional aspects of tourism. They are the policy planners and publicity and material promoters. At the government level, there is the Department of Tourism at Central and State levels. You could be at the 'Welcome to India' desk of the Government of India tourist information offices at the international and domestic airports.

Employment in all sectors of tourism is quite handsomely remunerative and satisfying. The overall employment situation is easily accessible for suitable and qualified persons aspiring for a job in any of the sectors.

A major avenue of employment in the tourism industry is that of tourist guides. Guides who are professionally trained can be useful on a tour and they can really make the places memorable for a tourist. Graduates with a flair for history or languages can undertake professional training at IITTM, Government of India tourist offices, etc.

Tourism is highly human oriented, sophisticated and has been competitive. There is an imbalance in the demand and supply of professionals the world over. In India, the need and demand for well trained travel professionals has never been greater than it is today.

Self Employment

Tourism provides not only wage paid employment but also ample self-employment opportunities. Enterprising individuals may start their own travel agencies, after some work experience. First, they must have a wide knowledge of the travel industry. Such a venture could be profitable, but the plans must be made carefully. They can start with a single person who meets all the requirements of the customers like reservation enquiries, passport documents, etc. As the business picks up, the agent can employ more people to handle different aspects of work. In the private sector, too, there are many job opportunities, one may ply luxury buses, and coaches by keeping good liaison with big travel agencies, hotels and airlines.

Promotion of tourism can also be done through creative writing, and travel documentaries (TV, video, films), etc. Marketing of native arts and craft items, gifts, souvenirs for tourists can also be a major opening in this industry.

Travel agencies, airlines and their sales agents are generally located centrally in modern premises in cities and towns. The people working in the tourism sector are in the business or occupations to provide various services to the travelling persons. They have to assist tourists and organisations in planning travel, assist them in making arrangements for travel facilities and escort individuals and groups on excursions and sight-seeing tours. The work is pleasant and stimulating.

The staff members are sometimes sent on fact finding and familiarisation visits to other countries and cities in India which have potential for promoting tourism, hence travelling is also involved. However, this involves a lot of hard work and the staffers are required to report on the facilities offered by hotels, resorts, tour operators, etc.

So working conditions involve office work, if in the administration of the tourism department, public relations work in handling customers and their requirements, travelling to places in case one is a guide and awareness of all the facilities, area of interest, prices of tickets, accommodation, transport, etc.

Allied Fields

With the advent of mass tourism, monuments of historical, archaeological and religious significance are a big draw. The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has been working to make it more attractive. You could be a part of tourism in this aspect by joining ASI in its efforts.

Museums are also an essential part for tourists to visit. So if you are a graduate in History or Anthropology, you could study Museology. Archaeology and Museology are different facets of tourism which require specialised study. If you have a flair for languages and have acquired professional training in any foreign language, you could land yourself with an international tourist group as their interpreter or translator.

Travel Agents

Travel agency business is a key part of the service sector. Its operations are not complex but widespread. A travel agency is a service organisation which caters to the complete requirements of tourists such as, advice on travel, places to be visited, information on facilities available, the reservations for travel as well as hotel accommodation, sight-seeing arrangements, transportation and guides. In a small organisation, one individual may do all the jobs connected with arranging the trips. In a large bureau, though, different jobs are done by different people.

The work of a travel agent and tour operator is almost the same, the dividing line between them is far too thin. While the travel agent's part of business is ticketing, outbound travel and also inbound travel, the tour operator's focus is only on incoming traffic. They are supposed to be familiar with rules and regulations of air, rail and road transport systems and reservations in hotels, etc. The knowledge of foreign languages is an asset. They must have the general qualities that selling requires, pleasing personalities, ability to speak

(Continued on page 156)

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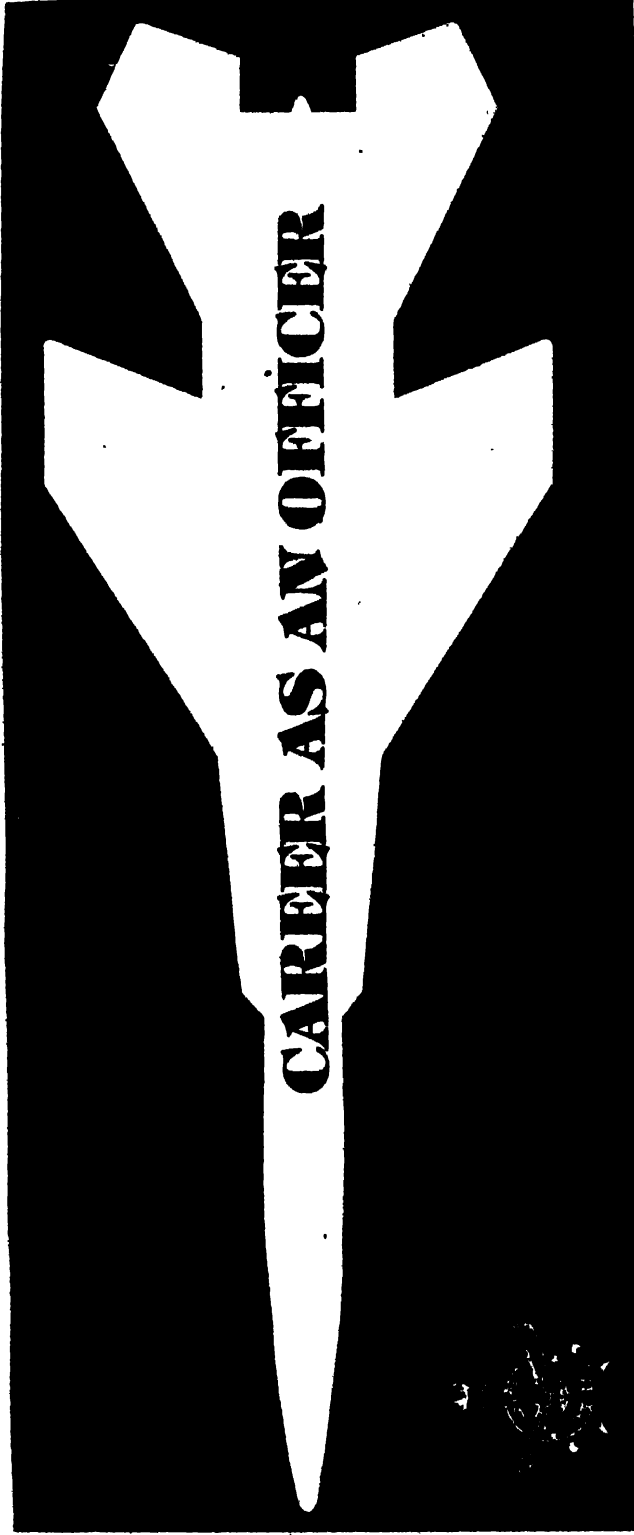
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Word Power

OBJECTIVE TYPE

Against each key word are given five suggested meanings.
Choose the word or phrase which is *opposite* in meaning to the key word.

Adversary—A : an opponent in a contest. B : antagonist.
C : tangible. D : ally. E : unsuccessful.

Benevolent—A : expressing goodwill. B : cruel.
C : low-necked. D : altruistic. E : humanitarian.

Catholic—A : religious. B : pacific. C : narrow-minded.
D : weighty. E : funny.

Destitute—A : reckless. B : dazzling. C : necessitous.
D : abandoned. E : affluent.

Eerie—A : weird. B : frightened. C : cheerful.
D : cynicism. E : canny.

Forbear—A : claim. B : disconcert. C : unagitated.
D : disobey. E : acclaim.

Gusto—A : noise. B : panic. C : fancy. D : gloom.
E : distaste.

Hesitate—A : ornate. B : helpless. C : demur. D : stutter.
E : decide.

Intrinsic—A : congenital. B : extrinsic. C : innate.
D : lazy. E : prohibited.

Joy—A : felicity. B : warlike. C : misery. D : tolerance.
E : rapture.

Kook—A : peculiar. B : foolish. C : sane. D : illiterate.
E : fascinating.

Lordly—A : restful. B : civilised. C : dishonourable.
D : majestic. E : meek.

(13) **Modest**—A : unassuming. B : curious. C : retiring.
D : virtuous. E : bold.

(14) **Notable**—A : ordinary. B : absurd. C : ideal.
D : memorable. E : uncommon.

(15) **Opulent**—A : wealthy. B : poor. C : sumptuous.
D : suspecting. E : drooping.

(16) **Practical**—A : visionary. B : sure. C : complex.
D : simple. E : parietal.

(17) **Proletarian**—A : firearm. B : aryan. C : aristocratic.
D : low. E : unattractive.

(18) **Quaint**—A : peculiar. B : ordinary. C : curious.
D : fast. E : stupid.

(19) **Robust**—A : sound. B : feeble. C : inadequate.
D : militant. E : volatile.

(20) **Solitude**—A : retirement. B : concealment. C : tease.
D : conducive. E : exposure.

(21) **Tedious**—A : tiresome. B : monotonous.
C : uninteresting. D : exciting. E : irksome.

(22) **Thaw**—A : melt. B : warm. C : abandon aloofness.
D : freeze. E : puzzle.

(23) **Unkempt**—A : bombed. B : washed. C : neat.
D : untidy. E : tawdry.

(24) **Valour**—A : bravery. B : cowardice. C : worthy.
D : intrepidity. E : gratitude.

ANSWERS

D : ally.
B : cruel.
C : narrow-minded.
E : affluent
E : canny.
A : claim
E : distaste.
E : decide

(9) B : extrinsic.
(10) C : misery.
(11) C : sane.
(12) E : meek.
(13) E : bold.
(14) A : ordinary.
(15) B : poor.
(16) A : visionary.

(17) C : aristocratic.
(18) B : ordinary.
(19) B : feeble.
(20) E : exposure.
(21) D : exciting.
(22) D : freeze.
(23) C : neat.
(24) B : cowardice.

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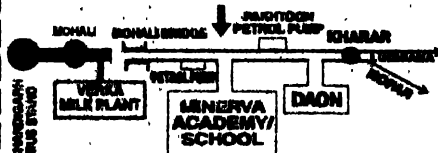
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Travel And Tourism As A Career

(Continued from page 150)

fluently, and convincingly and v aggressiveness that is not objectiona They strive to keep a trip within the li of the customer's time and pocket, w making it as interesting and enjoyabl possible. They must be painstaking and must be able to keep up with many det A single mistake can spoil an expen vacation or an important business trip

The travel agent/tour operator keep mind that for the tourist, the visit is m more than a trip to the destination. It i entirely new experience of attitudes expectations from the time of leaving h to the moment of return. The v involves a mixture of experience in tr accommodation, sight-seeing and lea activities. All these components, eithe whole, or part of the tour package, ca purchased from a tour operator. Nec to say that all the individual compon are seldom under single control. The operator is essentially a coordinator supplier of services.

Travel agencies also employ men women as guides. These people go on to see that things run smoothly and tha travellers find the kind of entertainment want. They explain about places of int and take the tourists around. The gu must be friendly and pleasant; and must be efficient. They must know routes like a book, so to speak, for they asked hundreds of questions about s and objects along the way. The agencies supply special facilities like interpreters

India has been comparatively a latec in the race to attract tourists and to ex the vast potential the industry has. How now that tourism has caught on, opportunities beckon. All you have to take the right steps to become part o largest and fastest growing industry o world.

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 - Agri University, Agra
 - Jiwaji University, Gwalior
 - Devi Ahilya Bai University, Indon
 - Aligarh Muslim University, Aligar
 - Indian Institute of Tourism and B Management, Chanakyapuri, New Del
 - South Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi
 - Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan, Delhi
 - YMCA, Delhi
 - Awadhesh Pratap University, Rew
 - SNDT Women's University, Mumb
 - Pondicherry University, Pondicher
 - Institute for Social Research, Vello
- Universities in Hyderabad, Jaipur, some other prominent cities in India offer these courses.

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Letters

GENERAL CAREER COUNSELLING

Readers of CSR, be they students, executives, professionals, teachers, businessmen, etc., are all generally interested in familiarising themselves with various career opportunities.

To guide the vast spectrum of CSR readers, it is suggested that CSR should start a feature called 'Career Counselling and more'. The feature should try to answer the select queries of the readers every month. A selected questions should also be awarded a prize depending upon the merit of the question. This venture will open up a new world of opportunities to the young achievers of India, adding to the value of CSR, lending an edge over other magazines. CSR should serve as a beacon light to those who are in the dark as to which career they should choose.

Kolkata (West Bengal) Hanuman Aggarwal

MATHS PAPER OF P.O. EXAMINATION

It is indeed great on the part of CSR to publish model papers of different examinations. It would be a great service if CSR resumes publication of the Mathematics paper of the Probationary Officers' Exam.

Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) P. Prasad

MORE DETAILS ABOUT ENTRANCE EXAMS

I have just appeared for Class XII examination and I am keen to appear for different entrance examinations. Here is a suggestion. Can CSR give details about entrance examinations for SSB, IIT, NID, IFS, CE, SBC, BBS, etc.?

Jaipur (Madhya Pradesh) Meenu Aggarwal

SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

I am a B. Sc. (IInd year) computer student, keen to know more about computer education and career prospects. I would like CSR to publish about the curriculum of different courses and about MCA, C-DAC and the like. And, of course, about software engineering courses.

Patna (Bihar)

Deole. U.S.

HUMANITIES AND CIVIL SERVICES

My daughter is a regular reader of CSR and right from her school days she has been interested in appearing for the IAS. Now in the 11th year of English literature, she feels that CSR is the right guide to those aspiring for Civil Services.



We congratulate you for publishing the IAS success plan and interviews with the IAS toppers in every issue. Most of the interviews/success plans published in CSR relate to candidates whose optionals have been Engineering or Science subjects like Chemistry, Physics or Botany, Zoology and Mathematics. I am afraid that those with optionals of History, Sociology, Economics and Political Science have not been featured in CSR in recent times.

Trust you will fill the much needed gap. Nagercoil (Tamil Nadu) K. Uthaman

IF YOU THINK, YOU CAN WIN THE RACE, YOU CAN

I have been a reader of CSR for the last three months. I am a student of Class VIII and keenly interested in writing essays. I really like the topics given for the Super Brain Essay Contests, but I cannot participate

because I am under-age. I would like CSR to provide opportunities to students of my age group as well.

Incidentally, I would like to give two classic examples to show the truth of the saying that "if you think you can win, you can".

India's ace swimmer, Arati Saha who successfully swam across the English Channel was not daunted by unfavourable winds in her attempt; the adversity only steeled her resolve with a vow—do or die—and she won it all bringing credit to all those who have faith in themselves and iron determination, whatever be the odds. Similarly, Thomas Alva Edison is said to have succeeded only on his 1000th attempt. Every setback reinforced his resolve to try again, again and again.

Kalvakurthy (Andhra Pradesh)

P. Deepa

AGRICULTURE AS OPTIONAL IN CIVIL SERVICES

I am a student of Agriculture doing my graduation from the Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology in Sambalpur. I have always enjoyed scanning through your feature on 'IAS Toppers Talk To You'. Most of the interviews are of IIT students who do well in Civil Services. I would like CSR to focus also on those who have taken such subjects as Agriculture, Sociology and the like as optionals. I recall the name of one Arvinde Padhya, with Agriculture as one of his optionals, from Orissa who secured 30th rank. Trust CSR will guide us by providing the feature required.

Gopalpur (Orissa)

M. K. Behera

INFORMATION ON AGRICULTURE

I am doing my B. Sc. in Agriculture from the College of Agriculture, Nagpur and I find very little information is available regarding the agriculture sector in India which employs the largest chunk of labour. I would like CSR to focus on different aspects of agricultural production in India and making a comparative study with conditions abroad and the need to revamp different sectors in agriculture. Such information will be of tremendous use to all the readers of CSR.

Nagpur (Maharashtra) Bhushan Somkuwar

MATERIAL ON CA

I am a student of Class XII from Commerce Stream and would like to have career guidance on CA, ICWA and other professional courses. Trust CSR will guide us in this regard.

Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)

M. P. Vijayan

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Persons And Places In News



Persons

Alberto Fujimori : The President of Peru, who hogged the headlines when Peruvian commandos in a bloody swoop on April 23, 1997 rescued 71 hostages from the clutches of Leftist guerilla outfit Tupac Amaru in Lima, was in India on an official visit on May 25, 1997.

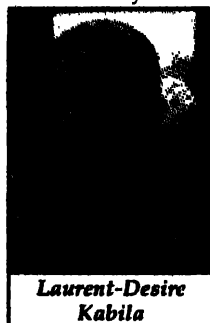
Seyed Mohammad Khatami : The 54-year-old clergyman won Iran's seventh presidential elections defeating Mr. Ali Akbar Netaq Nuri on May 24, 1997. Born in Ardakan, he was appointed as Minister for Islamic Culture and Guidance in 1982, the post which he had to resign when President Akbar Hashami Rafsanjani gave in to conservative pressure in 1992. After four years of political obscurity, he suddenly emerged as the joint candidate of the pro-Rafsanjani moderate and the country's neo-Leftist wing to challenge for the presidency.

Laurent-Desire Kabila : The 56-year-old leader of the Alliance of Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Congo-Zaire (AFDL) declared himself President of Zaire on May 17, 1997, which he renamed the Democratic Republic of Congo. In a seven-month rebel movement, his rebel forces were able to overthrow Mr. Mobutu Sese Seko's Government that was ruling Zaire for the last 32 years.

Brook Mahealani Lee : The 26-year-old Miss U.S.A. was crowned the 1997 Miss Universe. She is pursuing the Master's Programme in Communication at the University of Hawaii at Manoa. The 1997 Miss Universe beauty pageant was held at Miami Beach, Florida, U.S.A. She was adjudged the best among beauty queens from 74 countries, who had vied for the title. She received a \$ 40,000-employment contract with the pageant, \$ 10,000 in cash, a \$ 10,000-shopping allowance and a complete swim and sportswear wardrobe for her victory.



Seyed Mohammad Khatami



Laurent-Desire Kabila



Brook Mahealani Lee

Saeed Anwar : The 29-year-old Pakistani opener etched his name forever in the annals of cricket history, when he blasted the Indian attack for a mesmerising 194 runs, thus outclassing Vivian Richard's score of 189, to become the highest individual scorer in one-day internationals. His swashbuckling 194 at Chennai sealed India's fate in the Pepsi Independence Cup. India could not make it to the finals of the 19-day cricket tournament organised to commemorate the 50th year of the country's Independence.



Saeed Anwar

Sonia Gandhi : The widow of the former Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, was back in the news, when it was announced that she has formally entered the Congress Party as a primary member. After her husband's death in 1991, the Congress Working Committee had elected her party President, which she had turned down. Now after six years, her entry into the party evoked responses all around, both within the Congress and outside. The Italian-born, former First Lady's step is being considered significant as it was timed just before the Congress' organisational elections and the impending release of the Bofors Scandal Report.

Upendra Nath Biswas : The 55-year-old, IPS officer of the 1968 cadre, the Joint Director of the CBI, was recently in the news, for leading the investigations into the fodder scam. His investigations led to the CBI announcement that it was intending to prosecute several government officials and politicians, including the Bihar Chief Minister, Mr. Laloo Prasad Yadav and his predecessor, Dr. Jagannath Mishra. The maverick police officer from West Bengal has a doctorate in 'History of Criminal Investigation in India' and has analysed quite a few Indian classics, including *Abhijnana Shakuntalam* and *Mrichakatika*.

Kamalahasan : The versatile actor added another feather to his cap when he was named the Best Actor for 1996 by the Chairman of the National Feature Film Jury, Dr. T. Subbarama Reddy. This award is for his fascinating performance in the Tamil film *Indian* (whose Hindi version being *Hindustani*). In his 37-year career in films, he has bagged 15 Filmfare and 2 National awards.

Shohei Imamura : The 70-year-old, ace Japanese film director won the Golden Palms Award for his *Unagi* (The Eel). With this year's Golden Palms at the 50th Cannes Film Festival, he has joined the likes of Francis Coppola, Bile August and Emir Kusturica as two-time Golden Palms winner. His film

The Ballad of Narayama had won the award in 1983. His award-winning film *Unagi* dealt with the subject of suicide.



Places

Freetown : The capital of the west African republic, Sierre Leone, was recently in the news, when on May 25, 1997, President Ahmad Tejan Kabbah was ousted out of power in a military coup.

Mazar-e-Sharif : Located in northern Afghanistan, a stronghold of warlord General Abdul Rashid Dostum, was captured by the Taliban militia on May 24, 1997. Its capture completed a three-year campaign to unite Afghanistan under the Taliban. General Dostum, ousted from his fiefdom, has fled to the Turkish capital Ankara. With the fall of the city, virtually all of Afghanistan, barring a few small pockets of resistance, has come under one regime for the first time since the Soviet army ended a 10-year occupation in 1989.

Cannes : The French city recently hosted the 50th International Film Festival. The very first Cannes conclave was originally scheduled in September 1939, which was cancelled after Hitler invaded Poland. The organisers successfully organised the film festival in 1946. The 1948 and 1950 festivals had to be called off because of insufficient funds, that is why 1997 happened to be the annual gathering's 50th session. The festival opened on May 11, 1997 and the extravagance, hype and hoop-la of this year outstripped any "ordinary year" at the French beach resort.

Kinshasa : The capital of Zaire, was recently in the news, as rebel forces of Mr. Laurent Kabila took over the city and reins of governance from the forces of Mr. Mobutu Sese Seko, who had to flee the country to neighbouring Togo to save his life. A witness to 32 years of brutal dictatorship of Mr. Seko, opposition by Mr. Etienne Tshisekedi and civilian upsurges, the capital city is now under control of Mr. Kabila's forces. Mr. Kabila has announced his Cabinet, where he eliminated the post of Prime Minister and did not accommodate Mr. Tshisekedi, which is turning out to be another volatile issue, as the latter wields enormous popularity among the residents of the city.

Kosamghat : Located 20 km south-east of Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh, was the epicentre to a massive earthquake that registered an intensity of 6 on the Richter Scale on May 22, 1997. The earthquake caused major damages to the city of Jabalpur; 40 persons were killed and over 1000 injured. The central India quake fall within the Precambrian Narmada Rift Zone which is more than 600 million years old. The Union Government has released Rs. 10.10 crore from the Calamity Relief Fund to help the quake-hit.

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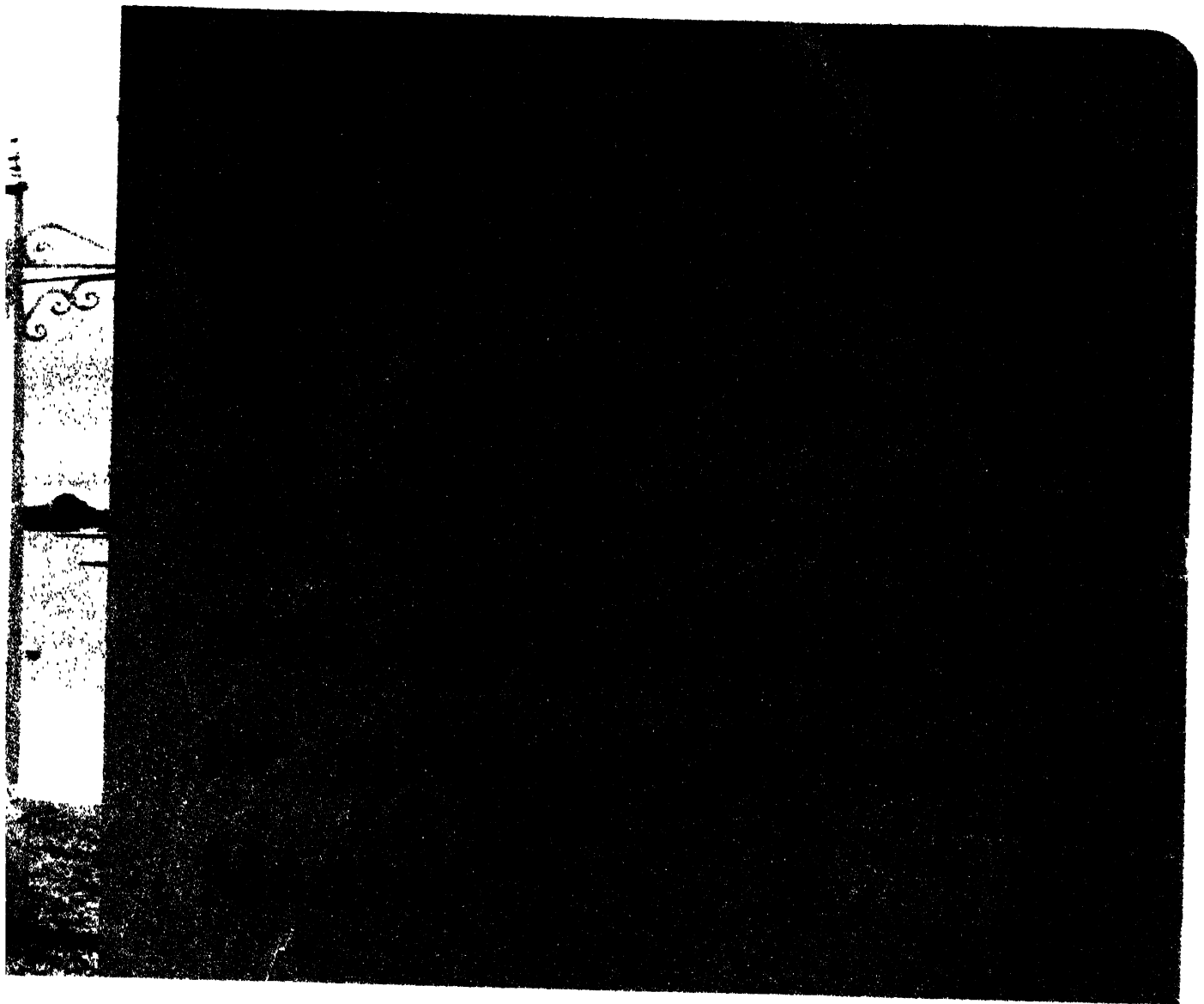
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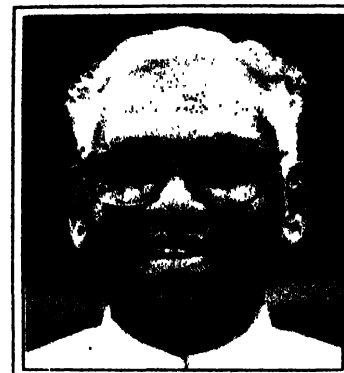
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K.R. Narayanan : India's Man Of Destiny

None is more at home with India's great man of destiny, Mr. K.R. Narayanan, than Mr. Narayanan himself, India's first citizen. In style and substance Mr. Narayanan is unruffled and sure of himself seldom given to paroxysms of anger and surrender to the worst of provocations. He has emerged as one of the most popular Presidents of India, thanks to his own qualities of high integrity, probity, intellectual eminence and long stints in diplomatic career. Any other politician of the country would have reacted sharply to the oft-repeated label of "Dalit" used by the votaries of a society compartmentalised into castes to serve the narrow interests of each caste leader. In today's India where the caste label is a handy tool to further populism and secure votebanks, Mr. K.R. Narayanan may look an anachronism. Not that he has not suffered both socially and economically because of his caste in the days when the entire country suffered the trauma of suppression in terms of caste stratification. But to foist the caste label on a great man for all the achievements he earned purely on merit, diligence and perseverance is perpetrating injustice to his stature. That Mr. Narayanan himself has not said a word against this distortion adds to his stature.

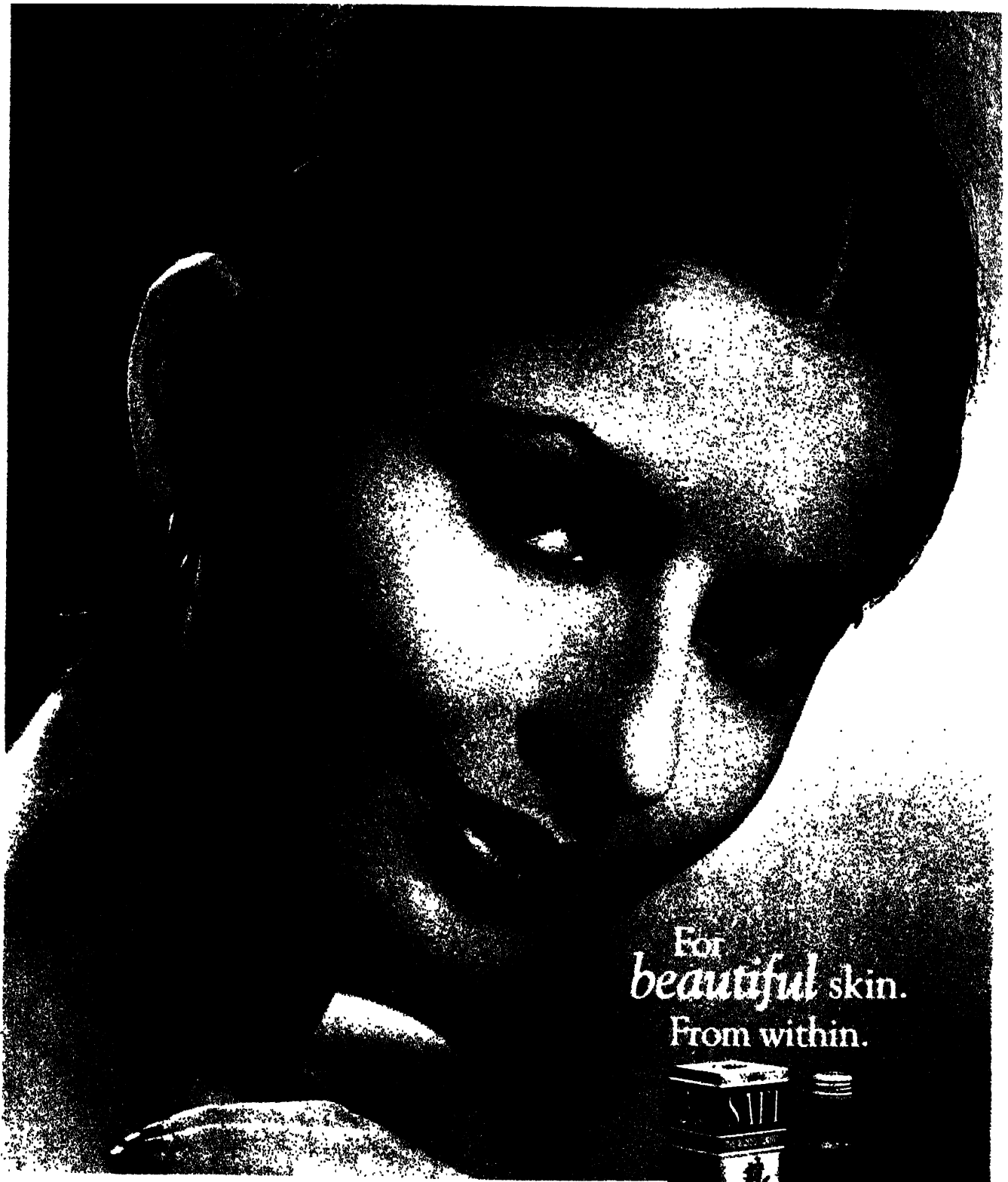
At a time when India is going through one of the worst crises in its history with unprincipled coalitions, politicians with a criminal background and political stability at the centre becoming more of an exception than the rule, the ascent of Mr. Narayanan to the highest post in the country cannot but be more timely. Here is a leader who has felt the pulse of the nation and the heart-throbs of millions of the poor for he himself suffered the worst forms of deprivation during his childhood and youth; he knows what education can do to the nation; his own life is a monumental example of what education can do to transform a person's life. Had his enlightened parents in the remote village in Kerala resigned to the low socio-economic profile in which they were born and bred, history would have taken a different course. As a career diplomat he knew the minds of both the East and the West and how countries, whatever be their labels in terms of ideologies or whatever be their social or economic levels, work in a tandem, when it comes to subserve their enlightened self-interests. In a nutshell, Mr. Narayanan is familiar with the entire nitty-gritty of both national and international politics as he has been schooled in almost all different streams of thought and life. All these apart, what makes Mr. Narayanan a pre-eminently suitable candidate for the most important post in



Mr. K.R. Narayanan

the country is his multifaceted personality—a personality that has endeared him to all the political parties of all complexions—the Congress, the Janata Dal, the CPI, CPM, DMK, Telugu Desam and even the BJP. The millions of citizens belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and the backward classes in the country see in him the ascent to the highest pedestal of a person who rightly belongs to them. The intellectuals of the country are proud that a great intellectual will lend great lustre to the highest office in the country. A former colleague of Mr. Narayanan in the Foreign Service and Parliament says: "After a long time, we will have a President in the league of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan and Dr. Zakir Hussain."

For India, days of great trial are ahead and only a President with a cool mind, patience and a deeper understanding of India's culture, its multipolar society and variegated political spectrum alone, can take up the reins of a nation of 950 million. More than anyone else the President symbolises the great values and tradition of the country. In the fluid political and economic situation of the country, Mr. Narayanan may have to take crucial decisions in the years ahead to steer the country out of the political morass that India finds itself now. That he will not be found wanting in any of the great qualities that constitute leadership of a high calibre is the greatest gift that he himself can give on the golden jubilee of Indian Independence. □



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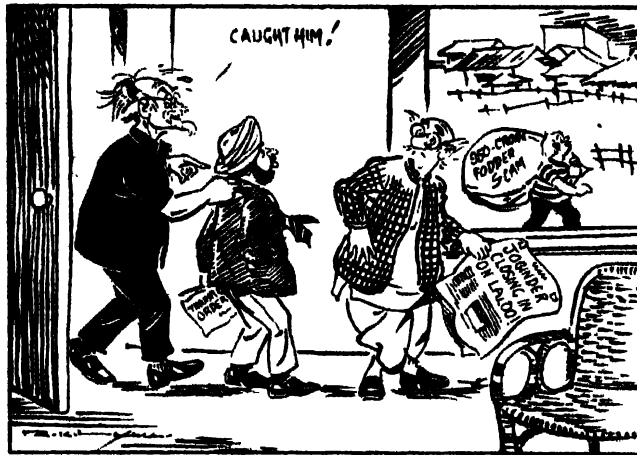
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Corruption And Accountability

In the hallowed land of Bapuji things could not have plummeted to such an abyss of sloth, ineptitude and complete chaos as of now on the golden jubilee of Indian Independence when all niceties and all that made thousands sacrifice at the altar of freedom for this country have been thrown to the winds. The high and mighty not only refuse to bow to the basic ethics of governance, law and justice, but the fact that they have chosen to hold the entire country as a hostage shows to what despicable depths today's politicians are prepared to demean themselves and drag the country and the values it holds through the quagmire. The daily drama being enacted from Patna with the entire nation watching it helplessly makes us all wonder what is there after all to celebrate in a year that till this moment has not seen any surge of pride in anyone calling himself Indian. Perhaps, the days of introspection are over; bulk of the people, be the common people or the intelligentsia have thrown up their hands in despair and sheer helplessness. There is precious little people can do; almost every newspaper of importance has gone out of the way and has written special editorials on the front page and none of these has had any effect on the likes of Laloo Prasad Yadav and their ilk. If the nation does not act now to stem the rot, it will be too late.

The wrong man has been sacrificed for the cancer fast spreading in the body politic. Mr. Joginder Singh has to go the way of others before just because he didn't care what happened to him so long as he was on the right path to expose the putrid underbelly of a system that was slowly eating into the vitals of the nation. He took up the cause of righteousness the way T.N. Seshan did, taking on the black sheep in the Establishment whatever be the dire consequences; he was on a collision course with the lurking elements ready to strike him at the first opportunity and he has gone the way of Kiran Bedi, K.J. Alphons and Khairnar. To accuse him of seeking publicity for the work he is doing is skirting the question. In the era of satellite television and the media ever hungry for news that excites and interests people, one cannot obviously blame the people endowed with a mission if they are spotlighted very often. It is an occupational hazard they cannot run away from. The investigating agency has to do its job and the 'law has to take its course'.

The basic question everyone is asking himself is that if corruption is going to be a part of the Indian way of life, where do we stand now in terms of our own claims to have had a culture, thousands of years old, that deified the best in human tradition? Where do we stand in the comity of nations? With all the much-vaunted globalisation and concern for the underdog, can we ever translate our



R.K. Laxman : The Times Of India

sermons on the mount and platitudes into ground reality—in the nature of fulfilling the minimum needs of the people—if we let the corrupt go scotfree? No nation can survive if we rationalise corruption and dare not bring to book those who have sapped the foundations of society by plundering the national wealth.

If we look back and ask ourselves why we have not come up the glorious way like our distant Asian neighbours like Singapore, the fault is not to be found elsewhere, but in ourselves. A nation wedded to honesty and unity of purpose, dedication, self-discipline, leadership accountable to one's own conscience and the qualities that exalt a nation emerges solid and strong to strive for the welfare of the last man in the last row. People should be either self-disciplined or do the right thing out of fear of the law. If they do not belong to either of these categories, that nation is doomed. One shudders to think that such a scenario is happening right now in India.

A direct corollary to the pervading corruption in India is the lack of accountability on the part of the bureaucracy and the politician in India. Anyone can do anything and get away with it. Look at the rash fast spreading on India's face and in a span of just few years how many scams have come to the surface; there is not a single branch of activity that has not been tainted in the wake of scores of shocking revelations. What is more shocking is that criminalisation is proving to be the twin of corruption and there are several areas of activity where the mafia works hands in glove with the greased palm.

How does the nation come out of this labyrinth or jigsaw puzzle? One can't obviously expect the leadership to illumine the path ahead, for the inescapable fact is that leadership has failed the country miserably. The nation can be saved by you only if you care to discharge the duties allotted to you at the station you are posted in a manner that does not militate against your conscience, that puts forth the best in you and that makes the nation proud of you. The greatest blunder one can commit to oneself and the nation is to wait for others to bring about the change; the change should come from you first, from within you, from your home, school, college, office, work place, family and the community. If you become accountable to yourself, your family and the community at large for all you do, you will have done the best for the nation and its future.

In November 1996, while addressing a conference of Chief Secretaries, the then Prime Minister Deve Gowda confessed "neither the political nor judicial nor the administrative system single-handedly can deal with the virus of corruption." He pointed out the inherent flaw in the entire hierarchy when he mentioned: "Both

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accountability and responsiveness to the needs of the people should be the watchwords." Here is a bureaucracy which has no sense of commitment to the people and a political system that successfully hoodwinks the entire people. This conference agreed on the evolution of a comprehensive civil services code with a statutory backing and suggested a citizens' charter of rights that would make the civil servants accountable to the people, not

just the government. It is high time as agreed by the conference that we set independent bodies to scrutinise the performance of civil servants. There is a vital need for the empowerment of the people, especially the vulnerable groups to participate in the process of governance by the widest possible access to information and transparency to procedures. Unless the people of India take the initiative the battle against corruption and non-accountability cannot be won. □

Hong Kong : Return To Chinese Hegemony

As the H.M.S. *Britannia* sailed out of Victoria Harbour in Hong Kong in the darkness after the midnight of June 30, 1997, after a night of banquets, fireworks and memorable farewells, carrying on board the Prince of Wales and Christopher Francis Patten, the last British Governor of Hong Kong, the Pearl of the Orient, as Hong Kong was called, was changing its colour to the consternation of those who possessed it for well over 156 years and the exuberant joy of those who took it back with all the joyful pride in the world.

The British Empire virtually ceased to exist when a similar ceremony was solemnised in India exactly fifty years ago in August 1947 when India and Pakistan loosened themselves out of the shackles of the Empire to be followed by the liberation of several other British colonies. Britain's final retreat from a territory of 1071 sq. km., with a population of 6.4 million people was not only in tune with the spirit of the times but with the agreements signed by Britain and China.

Amidst fireworks and floodlights, the sky over Hong Kong was overcast and it drizzled to symbolise the mixed reactions of the colonial power on the retreat and China—tears that choked when the British left the last outpost that had become an economic powerhouse in the turbid tide of globalisation and tears of joy for millions of Chinese exulting over the return of the territory wrested by the British a century and a half ago.

The brief, but colourful handover ceremony was graced by the presence of the high and mighty: President Jiang and Prime Minister, Li Peng from China and the Chinese Foreign Minister and representing Britain were Prince Charles, British Prime Minister, Tony Blair, Baroness Thatcher and the British Foreign Minister and several VIPs from different parts of the world.

While Beijing has promised autonomy for the local government in Hong Kong, the West is skeptical about future freedom in the island under Communist rule.

How did the last governor of Hong Kong size up the shape of things to come? In an interview to a weekly Chris Patten views the future in a larger perspective: "If people are just given a bit of elbowroom, if China relaxes about Hong Kong, I think that everything will be fine. Of course, a huge amount will depend on what happens in



British Prime Minister Mr. Tony Blair shakes hands with Chinese President Mr. Jiang Zemin at Hong Kong

China itself. The extraordinarily successful opening up of its economy over the last nearly 20 years will inevitably have social and political consequences..."

As Chris Patten bit his upper lip and held back tears as power slipped through his hands and the band played for the last time, *God Save the Queen*, memories flooded back to 1841 when the island came under British rule. On July 1, 1898, Britain began 99-year lease on new territories and adjacent islands, which later accounted for 92 per cent of Hong Kong's present land area. Between 1840 and 1940, Hong Kong

served as an emigration and trading centre for mainland China. Hong Kong had its periods of crisis too when during the Second World War it was occupied by the Japanese from December 1941 to August 1945, when it gave sanctuary to over 750,000 Chinese who fled China in the wake of the Communist takeover during 1949-50 and the spillover of the cultural revolution, with street riots, in 1967. When China was admitted to the United Nations in 1972, it made it clear that the British should go from the territory that rightly belonged to China. But it took several years for their dream to fructify. On December 19, 1984, the British Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher and the Chinese Prime Minister, Zhao Ziyang signed an accord to return Hong Kong to Chinese sovereignty on July 1, 1997.

The series of belated moves made by Britain to introduce nascent democratic reforms in Hong Kong embarrassed and infuriated China, all coming up after the advent of Chris Patten in 1992. On December 11, 1996, Tung Chee-Hwa was elected the first Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

To claim that Hong Kong was a paradise for freedom lovers would amount to a blatant exaggeration; Britain started thinking of democratisation only during the closing years of her colonial rule in the island. Little could be done over the head of Chris Patten, despite the claims to the contrary and the powers the legislature was supposed to be enjoying. But what the British did and which many fear may be diluted in the years to come is the promotion of private enterprise. But there are bound to be changes and Beijing has already given the undertaking that they would try to preserve the distinctive identity of Hong Kong. But despite all assurances and the bonafides of Chinese declarations, Hong Kong will never be the same again. □

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I Was Weak in English

I was born in Rajasthan where people are weak in English. I studied in government non-English medium schools. So, I was also weak in English.

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I started speaking in Hindi. Mr. Reddy said "I do not know Hindi". It was a surprise and shock for me that everyone did not know Hindi. I had never talked in English before and I was not confident of talking in English. So, I said "I do not know English".

My Struggle to Learn English

In Pilani, in the first semester I was a topper with 10 out of 10 grade points, but I was not confident in English. So, I worried about my weak English. I bought many books, guides, dictionaries, newspapers.

I worked hard, but improvement was very slow. For example, I took one month to read my first novel R. K. Narayan's "The Guide" because I had to search so many words in the dictionary.

I even thought of dropping one semester, sitting at home, and learning only English. That time I used to think "Why nobody develops a research-based course to teach good simple English for non-English medium people like me? And someday I'll try."

My Dream Comes True

I continued to work hard. And finally I improved English and became a successful engineer/author in America. And, then I returned to India. Today, I am happy to offer you this course in English—my second dream has come true.

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Author's Bio-Data

- B.E., BITS Pilani, M.Tech, IIT Kharagpur, NTSE scholar, Rank 5 Raj School Board
- World-famous author. I published 3 computer books in USA including a best selling book costing \$27.95
- Expert: Computers, Mind Power, Study Techniques
- My first job as an engineer paid only Rs 1000 per MONTH. Just 7 years later, I earned 50 dollars per HOUR in USA as computer expert and writer.
- At the peak of success, I returned to India to do something in our own country. Now, I spend my full time as a scientist to do research in mind power.
- I also learnt French, Sanskrit, Karate, Breaking wooden board by hand, many Meditations, etc.
- Was a member of Society for Accelerated Learning & Teaching, USA.



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Looking Back 50 Years

Inder Malhotra

Formerly Editor, *The Times of India*

At the time of the tryst with destiny I was 17 years old, still at college but sitting idly at home because on the eve of Independence and Partition the whole of North India was paralysed because of the massive slaughter and the largest peacetime mass migration in history that preceded August 15, 1947, and lingered for several months thereafter. My home at that time was a small railway station called Nangloi, then 10 miles away from Delhi. It has now been wholly engulfed by the relentless sprawl of the national capital.

The Magic Day

A total lack of rail or road transport made no difference to our enthusiasm or to our determination to walk more than 10 miles to New Delhi to take part in the celebration of the magic day for which we had waited so impatiently since early childhood. We consisted of myself, my brother, two years older than me and three college friends who were staying with us, in addition to a host of family members, all of them refugees from the other side of the newly created subcontinental divide.

My father, Nangloi's Station Master then, was somewhat apprehensive about our "March" on Delhi but nothing could have made us desist. However, what he could not do, the girl nextdoor very nearly did. She was being pestered by her younger brother who was at a loss to understand what was all the fuss and excitement about. The dawn of Independence meant nothing to the little boy. For him the penny dropped only when the exasperated sister explained: "*Aaj Pandit Nehru ko taj pahnaya jaye ga*" (today is the coronation of Pandit Nehru).

The small boy seemed satisfied, but I was infuriated. I tried to rush out and took the stupid girl to task. Here was the glorious day when we Indians were setting up the world's largest democracy, and this ignorant fool was making out as if a new monarchy was being established in place of the departing British Crown. My elder brother, far more worldly wise than I can ever be, halted me in my tracks. He reminded me that we have better things to do and no time to waste.

Over half a century since then—of which I have spent 47 years in political reporting and analysis—I have often felt

BURNING TOPIC

ashamed of my angry reaction to the girl next door. Evidently she was more prescient about the future than me. Not only was Jawaharlal Nehru treated by his adoring countrymen as an uncrowned king through most of his life but also there has rarely been anything like the Nehru-Gandhi dynasty anywhere else in the world. This is not the place to discuss the merits and demerits of the electorally endorsed dynasties in democracies. Nor has this discussion anything to do with Sonia Gandhi's position in public life today. The only point is that whatever the mood of the Indian intelligentsia, the people at large evidently prefer emperors, empresses and princes even in this day. Nor is the phenomenon confined to this country alone. Witness, the power structures in Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and so on.

However, to revert to the magic day fifty years ago—when, in Nehru's sonorous words the world slept and India awoke to a new life and freedom—my brother, friends and I took the walk to Delhi in our stride. Closer to the long-awaited midnight hour, we found ourselves in the vicinity of Parliament. Thousands upon thousands of others had evidently had the same idea. The area was vastly overcrowded, but there was no jostling or pushing among the milling multitude. When the strains of singing of National Anthem, led by Sucheta Kripalani, started on the public address system there was a sudden hush. And when Nehru spoke, there was hardly a dry eye. Standing on the broad, tree-lined boulevards, in much better shape then than now, we wept, danced and hugged one another.

One powerful memory of that memorable night remains fresh in my mind. It is perhaps needless to add that the ecstasy of Independence was accompanied by the agony of partition. But for a few hours at the dawn of freedom this stark fact seems to have been forgotten by one and all. Reality began to assert itself after the festivities were over. As we tried to fight our way to the house of some good friends who had kindly offered us shelter for the night, the sight of the tormented, uprooted humanity started impressing itself on me. Many



who had evidently nowhere to live were trying to down on the pavements still full of crowds. Nearer Connaught Place almost every inch of space was chock-a-block with hastily improvised pushcarts of refugees anxious to make a living and repair their ruptured lives.

It was in the midst of these pushcarts that I witnessed a most touching and instructive scene. An angry Punjabi refugee exclaimed: "*Eh aazadi nahin, barbad hai*" (this is not Independence but devastation). Scores of other refugees in a plight no better than his fell on him like a ton to bricks. Remonstrating with him for his pettiness and pessimism, they argued that personal misfortune, however traumatic, was trivial compared with the national triumph in the struggle against the mightiest imperial power. In any case, they asserted in those wee hours of the first morning of independent India: "In a jiffy we will be back on our own feet. For every building we have left behind, we will put up two."

The enterprising refugees

On this memory, too, I have pondered deeply and often. The speed with which millions of victims of partition were rehabilitated by free India is something to be proud of. Especially, because of the remarkable and heart-warming enterprise the ruined refugees themselves displayed.

Nothing has underscored this more vividly than what Pakistani friends have to say on the subject. One of them, on a visit to Delhi only the other day, remarked ruefully that the word *Sharanarthi* (refugee) had disappeared from Indian lexicon. But in his own country, the *mohajirs* not only continued to languish but also had become the focus of the one of the bloodiest and most cruel conflicts.

While quitting India, the departing British had left behind no fewer than 562 princely states, some as large as France and others smaller than the land-holding of a goat herd. All of these could be independent in theory. But, with the

excruciatingly painful exception of Kashmir that continues to haunt us, all other states were incorporated in the Indian Union peacefully and with the consent of their rulers. This required enormous statesmanship, firmness combined with tact, and negotiating skill. The main credit for solving the problem of princely states goes to Sardar Patel while the bulk of the blame for the complication of the Kashmir issue must be divided between Nehru's handling of it and the mind-boggling complexities of the problem itself.

Young Indians know nothing about this and older Indians have forgotten it. But a stupendous achievement of India, under Nehru's leadership, was the States reorganisation or the redrawing of the country's political map along linguistic lines, a commitment that Mahatma Gandhi had made. In this smooth exercise, two flaws or aberrations also occurred. One, the denial of the Bombay city to Maharashtra and consequent imposition of a bilingual state in the region, was corrected rather fast. The other, the denial of Punjabi Suba, greatly resented by the Sikh minority which also did not bother to hide the separatist overtones of its demands, was allowed to fester for too long. The consequences were catastrophic. The 10-year-long insurgency in Punjab, supported by Pakistan, led first to Operation Bluestar at the holiest of the holy Sikh shrines and then to Indira Gandhi's assassination by her own security guards.

After this dress rehearsal in Punjab, the Pakistani ISI, a military intelligence outfit worse than the KGB of Stalinist Russia, tried the same tricks in turbulent Kashmir with results that are too recent and too well-known to need recounting.

At the time of the States reorganisation in 1957, however, no one could have anticipated any of these dire disasters even in his or her worst nightmare. Indeed, that period was the heyday of independent India and the high noon of the Nehru Era. The second general election was over. The second Five Year Plan had begun. India and its foreign policy of Non-alignment were respected abroad; so were its peacekeeping efforts in Korea, Indochina and beyond. We Indians walked tall. But, alas, disaster was not far away. It was to manifest itself in two developments, one external and the other internal.

The external one was the revolt in Tibet, China's suppression of it and the Dalai Lama's flight to this country which inflamed India-China differences over their border. The internal development, around the same time, was the first major Hindu-Muslim riot at Jabalpur after

Independence. This can, in fact, be described as the starting point of the malaise that led to the tragedy of Babri masjid. The outcome of the escalation of India-China tussle was even more traumatic.

In fact, the nadir was reached during the brief but brutal border war in high Himalayas in 1962 when national morale disintegrated almost overnight, India's shining image was tarnished in the Third World and the U.S. and Britain treated this country as a supplicant for military and economic aid. They promptly, but unsuccessfully, pressed Nehru to settle the Kashmir issue with Ayub of Pakistan practically on Ayub's terms.

The humiliation and demoralisation of the China war did not end until nine years later when, under Indira Gandhi's brilliant leadership, this country won a famous victory in the war for the liberation of Bangladesh. However, the country had had to go through some other agonies of a terrible kind between the debacle of 1962 and the glory of 1971.

Along with the deaths of two Prime Ministers, Nehru and Shastri, in quick succession, there was the strain of two wars, that with China and the 1965 India-Pakistan war. These were followed by two years of savage drought which caused food shortage so acute as to verge on the famine. India had no foreign exchange to buy food abroad. Its dependence on American food sales on rupee payment, deferred for long years, was thus abject. America eventually gave enough wheat. But because irascible Lyndon Johnson was angry with Indian policy on the Vietnam war, he put the food supplies on a very short leash.

Consequently, India literally lived from hand to mouth. With every morsel of food we swallowed a little bit of humiliation. In those days many of us began to believe that we would never produce enough grain to feed ourselves, nor have enough foreign exchange to buy the food in overseas markets. I am delighted to have been proved totally wrong on both counts.

At the end of 1971, Indira Gandhi was at the pinnacle of her power and glory. From the Olympian heights she had nowhere to go except down. But who could have foreseen that her decline would be so swift, spectacular and sorrowful?

The Emergency she imposed in June 1975 to save her crumbling political, moral and legal authority was her cardinal sin. And although she came back to power in 1980, following the collapse of the Janata Government, under the weight of the clashing ambitions of the three old men riding it, life was never the same again—for her or for the country.

One of the main causes of Indira's loss of her phenomenal popularity was the corruption and abuse of authority she, with more than a little help by her younger son, Sanjay, had allowed to flourish. This has now increased exponentially, with the loot, especially during P.V. Narasimha Rao's five years, having acquired astronomical proportions.

Heart of the Crisis

This is what lies at the heart of the present crisis of confidence in the entire Indian system, and for the distrust, even hatred, of the politicians. Rajiv Gandhi, who won a mandate never received by his mother or even grandfather, squandered it fast. The stigma of Bofors attaching to his name does not go away. It must be emphasised, however, that the sum of Rs. 65 crores, involved in the Bofors bribery, is chickenfeed, compared with current scams which would have remained under wraps but for the public interest litigation and judicial activism.

It is against this bleak backdrop that the country also faces another major political problem. Departing from the old, established practice, the country is not giving a clear-cut verdict in favour of any party. The result is the kind of 14-party coalition that rules in New Delhi. The largest constituent of the ruling United Front had 45 members in the Lok Sabha until July 2, 1997. Now it has 27.

However, we are looking upon India during the last fifty years not over the last 50 days. Viewed thus, we have many causes for feeling good. To have survived in one piece is, by itself, a major achievement. To have done so as a vibrant democracy, with a free press, for all the fifty years except the 19 months of the Emergency is something to applaud. Not only are we the second most populous country but also we have the third largest pool of highly skilled scientific and technological manpower. We are also the fourth largest military power, the sixth member of the Nuclear Club, the seventh in space exploration, the eighth largest industrial power and so on.

Against this, the negative side is lamentable. Forty per cent Indians live below poverty line. More shockingly, half of Indians are still illiterate. This is not just national failure, but a crime. For illiteracy, especially of the girls, breeds both dehumanising poverty and crippling overpopulation, to say nothing of killer diseases and no less lethal superstition.

Economic reforms are doubtless the need of the time. But nothing can work until the political decay, underpinned by the notorious nexus between crime and politics, in which sections of bureaucracy are willing partners, is first rooted out. ☐

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World Press—Important Topics

Mir Accident

The only permanent human toe-hold in orbit, Russia's Mir space station was dealt with what could prove to be a terminal blow. On June 25, 1997, it collided with an unmanned Progress service vehicle during a test of a new docking technique. The July 7, 1997 issue, **NEWSWEEK**, gives an account of the accident and depicts the struggle of the three cosmonauts on board caught in one of the worst mishaps in space history.



The spacecraft the men inhabited was one of the last great achievements of a country that doesn't even exist any longer, run by a space agency so impoverished it has sublet part of its mission-control building to a store that sells lighting fixtures. Designed to serve for five years, the oldest part of the Mir space station has been flying for 11, making nearly 65,000 orbits of the Earth. In that time the craft has logged nearly 1,500 malfunctions, including a potentially catastrophic on-board fire last February. As far as anyone could tell, the accident on Mir had nothing to do with the condition of the space station or its age. But for more than 48 hours last week, three men—two Russians, one American—worked by flash-light to put their damaged ship back together while the great experiment of international cooperation in space hung in the balance.

It was an accident right on the brink of catastrophe, a 5 on the Russian space agency's scale of seriousness, which runs from 1 to 7. Flying over Russia early Wednesday afternoon—5:30 a.m. Washington time—Cmdr. Vasily Tsibliyev was attempting to guide an unmanned Progress supply vessel into its docking port on one of Mir's seven modules. Ordinarily, the Progress uses an automated docking system, but Tsibliyev was testing a backup manual procedure....

The Progress had been set loose and allowed to drift a small distance away; now Tsibliyev, in

Mir's core module, was attempting to maneuver it by joystick into the docking port.

But the jets that were supposed to slow the Progress as it approached the port failed to fire. The rocket full of trash drifted past the core module and into the Spektr module, a 43-foot-long cylinder that carried four large solar-energy arrays, plus Foale's sleeping quarters and most of the American scientific experiments. Foale himself was in the core, preparing to train a laser range finder on Progress, but just before the impact flight engineer Alexander Lazutkin told him to scramble into the Soyuz—the

spacecraft that would be the crew's lifeboat if the station lost pressure....

Within minutes, a call went out from NASA officials in Moscow to Frank Culbertson, the former astronaut who heads the American part of the Mir program. Culbertson rushed to the Johnson Space Center. "The crew was very much in danger," said Jerry Linenger, the astronaut who returned from Mir in May. In addition to the loss of power from the solar panels on Spektr, the whole spacecraft had been knocked out of its orientation to the sun, so the other solar arrays weren't generating much electricity, either. Nor was there power to run the gyroscopes that ordinarily keep the craft in proper altitude....

So it's not surprising that last week, as the crew struggled to bring the life-support systems back online, congressmen rushed to C-Span in defense of American lives in space. Rep. James Sensenbrenner, who heads the House Science Committee, called on NASA to "re-examine the balance of value versus risk" in sending more Americans to fly on Mir. Two astronauts have already been chosen as the sixth and seventh Americans to fly on the Russian craft before the program ends next May. Sensenbrenner demanded assurances from NASA that Mir "meets or exceeds U.S. safety standards" (although, as a matter of record, Mir has never suffered a fatal accident, which cannot be said about the American space shuttle). The

congressman insisted that he had no intention of linking the Mir situation with the \$73 billion International Space Station, which is supposed to be assembled in orbit starting next year with parts from America, Russia and 12 other countries. But as a political matter, it's hard to see how they could be separated. If America pulled out of Mir, it could spell the end of the U.S.-Russian partnership in space. Which was one more good reason to hope that Russia's amazingly resilient spacecraft had a few more orbits left in it.

Spielberg Makes Jurassic Sequel

After the blockbuster *Jurassic Park*, Steven Spielberg went into hibernation. Recently, he returned from a hiatus to direct three films, including a sequel to his last movie. In the June 16, 1997 issue, **TIME**, published from New York, analyses the uniqueness of the most successful director in the history of cinema.

Spielberg, whose net worth *Forbes* recently estimated at \$1 billion, may be immune to those temporal lead weights, the fellow who makes movies everyone wants to see is not like everyone else. "People like Steven don't come along every day," says *Star Wars* creator George Lucas, a friend and frequent collaborator. "And when they do, it's an amazing thing. It's like talking about Einstein or Tiger Woods. He's not in a group of filmmakers his age, he's far, far away."

That's certainly true for Spielberg the spellbinder; he can't help making blockbusters.



as he proved again in recent weeks at the North American box office, where *The Lost World: Jurassic Park*, sequel to his mummy of 1993, earned a record-busting \$92.7 million on its opening holiday weekend and had nabbed more than \$150 million after two weeks. The film

invades Hong Kong June 26, whacks Britain July 18, devours Germany Aug. 7 and will leave France unmolested until Oct. 22.

Still, one can ask how a half-century of living and nearly a quarter-century's reign as the most successful moviemaker in history affect the man who took out a patent on perennial childhood. From the films he made as a 12-year-old, through the defining blockbusters *Close Encounters of the Third Kind* and *E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial*, to the darker *Empire of the Sun* and the harshly self-critical *Hook*, he has analysed kids' loneliness, tested their innocence and celebrated their resilience in what amounts to cliff-hanging chapters in the most sweetly confessional autobiography of any mainstream director. "I feel I'm all over my movies," he says. "I know my moves are all over me."

So it's worth taking the emotional pulse of the man as he emerges from a three-year directorial hiatus to shoot three movies in 12 months: first *The Lost World*; then *Amistad*, the true story of a slave revolt, expected at year's end; and finally *Saving Private Ryan*, a World War II saga starring Tom Hanks. Ever since *Jaws* in 1975, Spielberg has led the way for mainstream movies, with their kinetic savvy and kid-centric sentiment. To an extent, Hollywood is what he has been. But what is he now? Has Peter Pan grown up?

Spielberg sounds like the world's smartest kid. Which he probably is and, once upon a shooting star, surely was. To see the man, look at the child—authentic Spielberg more than most, this is true. "What binds my films together," he says, "is the concept of loneliness and isolation and being pursued by all the forces of character and nature. That comes from who I was and how I was raised." The big mystery the mature Steven had to unravel and come to terms with is this: Whose child am I?

The answer, for decades, was Leah's. She is the matriarch everyone knows. "Once Nancy Reagan saw me," she recalls, and said, "Look, there's Steven Spielberg's mother." She's the one for whom her son throws a surprise party at the Beverly Hills Neiman Marcus, catered kosher by Four Seasons, and is told to pick out anything she wants ("I got a vest and a denim shirt"). Spielberg unabashedly adores his mother. "There's no way for me to be closer to her," he testifies, "except to live inside her. Which I've already done."

Today, as she holds court at the Milky Way, her kosher dairy restaurant that serves jalapeno potato pancakes, Leah doesn't even pretend to be the shaper of her famous son's blooming genius. Looking back on his youth, she says, "He scared me! I didn't know anything about raising children—couldn't change a diaper—and it took a concerted effort just to get him past his infancy. Now he has dimensions I can't even fathom. Most people dream. Steven dreams, then he fulfills."

Cambodian Terror

Pol Pot's atrocities during the period 1975 and 1979 had shaken the world. The Khmer Rouge under his leadership had perpetuated mass-scale genocide. World-over Pol Pot's misdeeds have for long attracted scathing criticism. The June 28th-July 4th 1997 issue of *THE ECONOMIST* toes a different line in analysing the

Cambodian monstrosities. Pol Pot's reported capture and the ensuing debate of the kind of treatment to be meted out to the Khmer Rouge's chief.

For once, Cambodia's two feuding prime ministers are in complete agreement. Pol Pot, the ageing leader of the Khmer Rouge guerrillas, should be tried before an international court, they



say. Foreign politicians also think this is a good idea: America has offered to send a plane to get him out of Cambodia, and Canada might seek his extradition under its law against genocide. The leaders of the G8—the Group of Seven big industrialised countries plus Russia—even found time during their summit in Denver last weekend to contemplate an international trial of Pol Pot.

Rightly so. Pol Pot presided over the death of perhaps 2m Cambodians, or a quarter of the country's population, between 1975 and 1979. Of the 20th century's many tyrants, he is among the most terrible. If a disgruntled faction of the Khmers Rouges has indeed captured him and really does intend to hand him over to the Cambodian government—neither of which can be considered certain—then a trial should proceed, for the sake of his victims, their relations still alive and the historical record. Any public reckoning, no matter how belated and inadequate, would help to demonstrate the world's condemnation of Pol Pot's enormities.

However, the same argument applies to his lieutenants and allies. Whatever his role as leader and instigator, Pol Pot did not act alone. During the Khmers Rouges' 44-month rule, a corps of bureaucrats ran the complex system of forced resettlement, slave labour and torture, military commanders doggedly pursued the 18-year civil war that followed. All the while, friendly foreign powers propped up the Khmers Rouges despite knowledge of their misdeeds. A proper calling-to-account would look not just at Pol Pot's crimes, but at the complicity of those who helped him to commit them.

That is precisely what the Cambodian government must be hoping to avoid. Prince Norodom Ranariddh, one of the Cambodia's two prime ministers, fought alongside the Khmers Rouges against the Vietnamese troops who occupied Cambodia in the 1980s. Hun Sen, the other prime minister, was once a member of the Khmers Rouges himself, as were many prominent members of his Cambodian People's Party. Last year, both prime ministers approved a pardon for Ieng Sary—who played "Brother Number Two" to Pol Pot's "Brother Number One" in

the Khmer Rouge regime—in return for his defection to the government side in the civil war. A wider investigation of Pol Pot's lieutenants and allies would be certain to implicate many of Cambodia's current rulers.

Nor would foreigners escape embarrassment. During the 1980s, America supported an anti-Vietnamese alliance that included the Khmers

Rouges; the Americans claimed that no direct aid went to Pol Pot but a full investigation might prove discomfiting. China certainly provided arms and advice, which is why it may try to block a trial. Corrupt Thai officials have profited handsomely from the trade in gems and timber smuggled out of Khmer Rouge territory. Pol Pot is even rumoured to have slipped into a clinic in Bangkok

during an illness. Any properly conducted trial would air much of this dirty laundry, to shame of the countries concerned.

Massacre Of The Taliban

The history of Afghanistan is a history of intrigues, betrayal and gory deeds. The recent happenings in the country are only its reiteration. The Taliban militia was overjoyed with the capture of Mazar-e-Sharif only to find that it was short-lived. The June 9, 1997 issue of *TIME*, published from New York, takes a close look at the incidents that led to the gain and then loss of Mazar-e-Sharif for the Taliban.

After all, the Taliban were invited into Mazar-e-Sharif, a city of 700,000 people, to assist in a local revolt against a burly anti-Taliban warlord. General Abdul Rashid Dostum, "the last communist agent," as his foes called him. The Taliban militia—who already rule Kabul, the capital, and two-thirds of Afghanistan—had vowed to end lawlessness in Mazar-e-Sharif and impose strict Islamic rule. Influenced by neighbouring Central Asia, Mazar-e-Sharif is liberal by Afghan standards, but some residents were willing to abide by the Taliban's medieval phobias against such things as television and paper bags (the paper might have been recycled from an old Koran) for the sake of a little peace. So far, over the past 20 years of civil war, 1.5 million Afghans have been killed.

So what happened in Mazar-e-Sharif? Had the Taliban ignored Afghan history, replete with tales of murder and betrayal, and been drawn into an ambush? Whatever the reasons for the massacre, the Taliban's rout at Mazar-e-Sharif has diminished Afghanistan's chances of achieving a semblance of peace any time soon. Carved into feuding fiefs, with the Pashtuns in the south and the Uzbeks, Tajiks, Hazra Shiites and Ismaelites in the north and central mountain ranges, Afghanistan will continue being a destabilising force in an already dangerous corner of Asia, experts in Islamabad and Washington say. Russia, Iran, the Central Asian republics, Pakistan and even faraway Saudi Arabia are all backing various Afghan factions.

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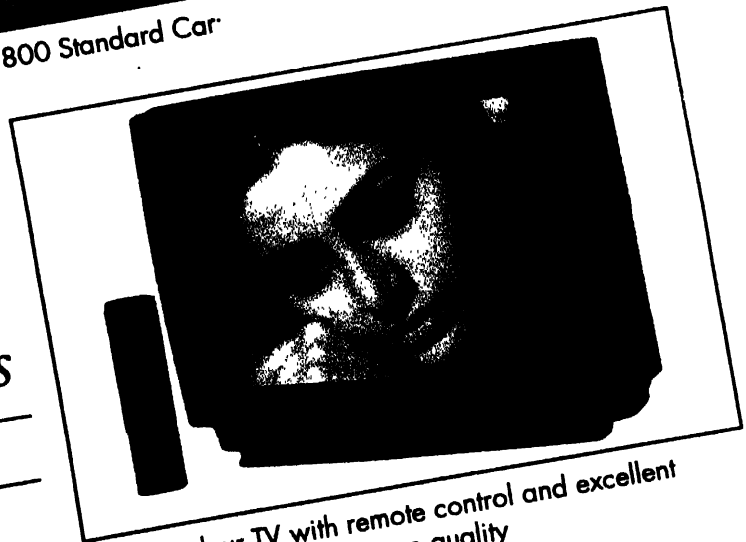
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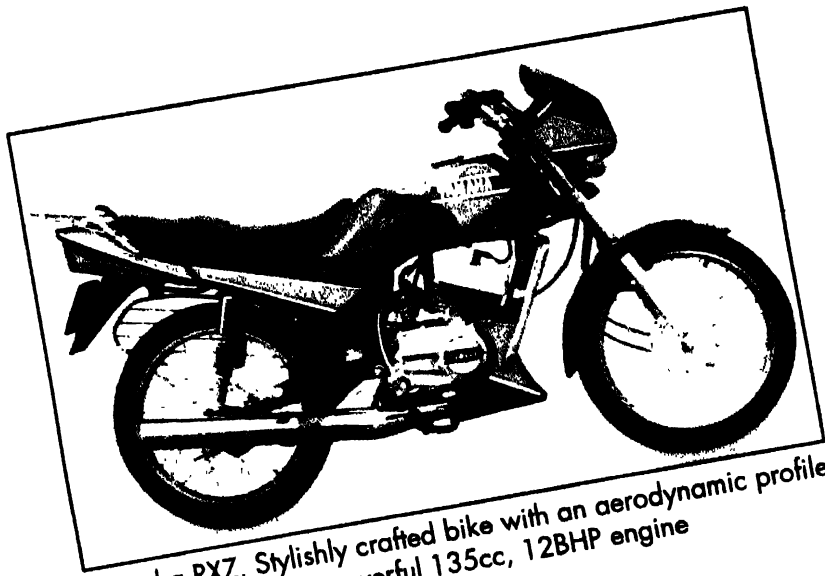


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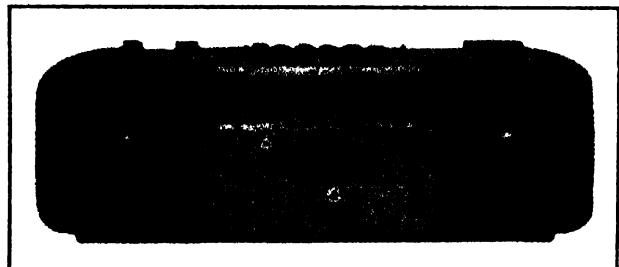
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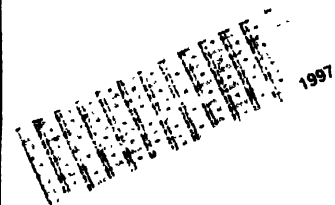
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INDIA

VDIS: Another Chance
For Tax Evaders

Right from the 50's we have been crying hoarse over the incalculable harm inflicted upon the nation's economy and social life by the running scourge of black money. Several committees headed by such eminent persons like Kaldor, Wanchoo, Ragnekar have not only exposed the enormity of the white collar crime, but suggested ways to get at its roots. Fifty years on, the evil has assumed devilish proportions from around Rs. 51,000 crore in 1981 to an estimated Rs. 3,00,000 crore in 1994-95 as black money in circulation.



R. K. Laxman: The Times of India

Yet another attempt is being made now to tackle the tax evaders through a carrot-and-stick policy through the much-hyped 'Voluntary Disclosure of Income Scheme' (VDIS) as announced by the Finance Minister, Mr. P. Chidambaram in his budget speech this year and launched from July 1, 1997.

The VDIS promises general amnesty to all those who evaded taxes all these years, violated FERA and bought assets valued at crores of rupees. Once they disclose their income anytime between July 1 and December 31, 1997, even those facing probe on FERA violations, but not detained so far, can go scotfree.

Critics feel that the authorities are in a way trying to rationalise a major white collar offence by handing out a blanket amnesty to the hardcore white collar criminals who have virtually ruined the economy and created unbridgeable schisms in the social structure. Driven to the wall, with no options, the government wants to give yet another chance to the guilty to surrender their unaccounted wealth. "There is little point in keeping black money at low rates of

taxation we have instituted," observed Mr. Ravi Kant, Chairman of the Central Board of Direct Taxes, while launching the VDIS, with all fanfare in New Delhi on June 18, 1997. "But for the incorrigible, we have compiled elaborate databases and this may be the last chance for people who have not paid their taxes to come clean."

VDIS would offer immunity from prosecution under the Income Tax Act 1961, the Wealth Tax Act, 1957, the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA), 1973, and the Companies Act 1956. The Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) will administer the VDIS through its senior officers under the control of the Chief Commissioner in each city and maintain complete secrecy on the identity of the declarants under the scheme in terms of VDIS provisions in the Finance Act, 1997. The declaration under the VDIS cannot be required by any court as information or evidence and no interest is payable against declarations made under VDIS irrespective of the year in which the income was earned. The veracity of all declarations will be taken at face value and no further proof will be sought by the CBDT.

While VDIS could offer a golden threshold for hundreds of industrialists to repatriate laundered money from abroad by paying a mere 30 per cent tax (35 per cent in the case of corporates) and ploughing the white money for any use they choose, the VDIS may not be applicable to those detained under, or those on whom an order has been issued, under COFEPOSA (Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act), 1974.

Smuggling, often called the third economy, involving high value goods like drugs, diamonds, durable consumer goods, has been growing at an alarming rate, the growth rate being between Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 crore a year.

The secrecy and immunity provisions of VDIS will also not apply to persons prosecuted under the Indian Penal Code, the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, TADA, 1987 and the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

VDIS is virtually a scheme that offers black money holders a chance to disclose their income without fear of official action. No questions will be asked about the source of black money and the only price the declarant has to pay is a tax on the disclosed income. The tax rate is 30 per cent for individuals and gold bought with unaccounted money can also be declared. The bait being offered by the authorities is that the asset will be valued at the price at

which it was purchased and not at the current marketing rate, making the burden lighter for those who dare comply with the new concessions.

The Finance Ministry hopes against hope that they will be able to garner at least 15 per cent of the black money now in circulation. But the past has shown that compliance by those who have hoarded a part of nation's wealth the illegal way when similar schemes were floated has been much less than expected. A columnist in a leading daily writes that VDIS seeks to convert sinners into saints. He fears that the grandiose VDIS, for all purpose, may meet its natural death like its predecessors. VDIS is virtually an unabashed acknowledgement of the venality that permeates Indian society.

A critic while pleading for the government to go the whole hog to make the new scheme a success despite the nagging misgivings nurtured by the failure of the previous carrot-and-stick stratagems, opines: "In Germany, father of tennis star Steffi Graf was jailed on tax evasion charges. In Sweden, three-time Wimbledon champion Bjorn Borg left his country because of a strict tax regime. In the U.S.A. tax payers dread a knock on the door by the feared Internal Revenue Service and join midnight queues to beat payment deadlines. In India has anybody ever gone to jail for tax evasion? On the contrary, we lionise our tax evaders if they also happen to be political leaders...black money cannot be eliminated wholly because our political system runs on the wheels of black money."

Split Again, Now it's
Janata's Turn

Schism, groupism and infighting are familiar stories of almost all political parties in India and whenever parties split to make new hotch-potches, it is not invariably the result of differences over principles or basic ideologies; new alliances are born out of the crucible of simmering ego clashes. Excepting for the Communist Party of India which split on the basis of ideological differences over loyalty to Moscow or Peking in the early sixties, most of the other parties including the Congress, the Kerala Congress, the Muslim League, the Socialists, Telugu Desam—to mention a few—developed cracks every now and then when someone was losing out to the other in the power struggle. This explains why, to mention one case, the Congress(S) and Congress(I) are back into the old fold. The latest to jump into the bandwagon of India's disintegrating

political parties is the Janata Dal—caused by the egos of the Yadavs on collision course.

After weeks of infighting that saw the President of Janata Dal and Chief Minister, Mr. Laloo Prasad Yadav and Mr. Sharad Yadav, the working President of the Janata Dal, on each other's throat, the Janata Dal suffered its fourth formal split in its short history of nine years on July 5, 1997 when the Bihar Chief Minister, Mr. Laloo Prasad Yadav floated a new political party called Rashtriya Janata Dal and got himself elected as its President. The split was the sequel to the month-long leadership tussle in the first ever elections held in the party at the instance of the Election Commission of India.

At the convention held in Delhi that saw the emergence of the Rashtriya Janata Dal, 17 out of the 45 Lok Sabha MPs and eight out of the 21 JD MPs were present. The rebel faction could muster enough numerical strength required under the anti-defection law to bring about a division in the Dal's parliamentary Party.

A day after the historic split, Mr. Sharad Yadav was elected President of the fractured Janata Dal with the Bihar Chief Minister and his supporters boycotting the organisational polls.

The split in the Janata Dal was preceded by efforts by the Prime Minister, Mr. I.K. Gujral and senior leaders like Mr. S.R. Bommai to reconcile the sparring Yadavs, without success. What does the new schism in Janata Dal portend for the survival of the Laloo government in Bihar weighed down by the multi-crore fodder scam and the future of the coalition at the Centre? One thing is certain: politics will turn still murkier in the days ahead.

Foreign Secretary-Level Talks In Islamabad

"Of all base passions, fear is most accursed," this immortal Shakespearean dictum is shared by both Prime Minister, Mr. I.K. Gujral and the Pakistani Prime Minister, Mr. Nawaz Sharif when they talked to each other for six minutes on a hotline that remained virtually dead since it was used in the 80's by the late Indian Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi and then Pakistan Prime Minister, Ms. Benazir Bhutto. It is not germane to the thaw in the long-frozen Indo-Pakistan ties what they talked, but what was more important was the growing confidence and trust between the two, despite subtle and insidious moves, initiated by the American media, covertly supported by the Establishment that India has deployed the Prithvi missile on the sensitive international border and other irritants. It could be a cliché: anything well begun is half done.

The first round of discussions between the Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan took place on a cordial note in New Delhi from March 28 to 31, 1997, though dramatic



Indian Foreign Secretary Salman Haider and his Pakistani counterpart Shamsahad Ahmed engaged in an informal chat with the press after their meeting at the Murree hill resort

political developments overtook the historic event leaving the train of progress to a creaking halt all of a sudden. The political developments in Delhi hardly dampened the ardour of the Pakistani leadership; in fact, Mr. Nawaz Sharif felt more at home with the new guard in Delhi, Mr. I.K. Gujral whom he met at Male, capital of Mauritius, where too the Foreign Secretaries of India had grabbed yet another opportunity to take up the threads left off at Delhi in March.

That the commitment that both will do their best to come closer, instead of drifting apart, was renewed when the Indian Foreign Secretary, Mr. Salman Haider, accompanied by a seven-member delegation, met his counterpart, Mr. Shamsahad Ahmed and other officials in Islamabad on June 20, 1997, and they continued their dialogue till June 23, 1997 to bring a joint communique that featured several areas of agreement between the two countries.

Both India and Pakistan agreed to set up a mechanism, including joint working groups (JWGs) for sustaining the dialogue in a structured and integrated manner. The major, eight issues covered included confidence building measures (CBMs), Siachen, Wullar Barrage Project/Tulbul Navigation Project, Sir Creek, terrorism and drug trafficking, economic and commercial cooperation and promotion of friendly exchanges in various fields and on top of all Jammu and Kashmir. The two Foreign Secretaries will also co-ordinate and monitor the progress of work of all the joint working groups.

Since Kashmir is the monomania for any Pakistan Government including the present one and since both the countries have crystallised their well-articulated and well-formulated positions on Kashmir, it is anybody's guesswork as to how both the countries will try to meet half way now that the contentious issue has been placed on the agenda. Whatever be India's genuine intentions to come closer to Pakistan on all fronts, India can hardly afford to dilute its basic stand on Kashmir; at the other extreme,

Pakistan, despite the sweeping tides of fresh goodwill towards her neighbour, would not be satisfied with empty gestures on Kashmir.

The rapprochement between India and Pakistan taking the fresh turn with the Secretary-level talks, has been hailed by both China and G-8 Summit at Denver.

The next round of Secretary-level talks will be held in Delhi in September 1997.

Article 356 And Financial Powers Of States

Instances have been galore ever since 1947 when the Centre has arbitrarily misused Article 356 of the Constitution to bring down state governments not to their liking. Most of the states on whom the axe used to fall were ruled by parties different from the party ruling at the centre. The brunt of the ire and capriciousness of the centre in the last few decades has been borne by the Communist Party of India (undivided), the DMK, the AIADMK, the BJP and several other parties. This article has been used by the Centre to dismiss 104 state governments, confesses the Union Home Minister, Mr. Indrajit Gupta, and on "most occasions", dismissal was unwarranted.

The 10-member Standing Committee of the Inter-State Council which met in New Delhi on June 17, 1997, once again essayed a thorough going analysis of the right use and gross abuse of article 356 of the Constitution. The Committee also discussed the devolution of financial powers.

Though the Standing Committee wanted adequate safeguards to be built to prevent the flagrant abuse of the controversial article, none of the Committee members was in favour of scrapping it at any cost. It was universally felt that the Centre should not dare sack a democratically-elected government, using article 356 of the Constitution, without giving it prior warning in the nature of a showcase notice, for which the concerned state government should give a reply within seven days. The Committee suggested that the Presidential proclamation on dismissal should feature both the showcase notice and the reply thereto.

No Assembly should be dissolved without Parliament's approval of the move by a two-third majority, said the Committee which also felt that it should be the sole prerogative of the Parliament to keep an Assembly in a state of suspended animation or dissolve it.

At present, President's rule could only continue up to one year. For further extension it would require approval of



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Parliament. The Standing Committee would like the seal of approval to be given by Parliament for extension in a month's time instead of two months as at present, and that too with a two-third majority as against the prevailing practice of a simple majority.

The Standing Committee also agreed to provide for 29 per cent share in central Taxes to the States as suggested by the Tenth Finance Commission, with retrospective effect from April 1, 1996; in the first year the States would receive Rs. 2,000 crore extra and in the second Rs. 3,000 crore extra. While the divisible pool at present constitutes income-tax collections and excise duties, the idea is to expand it to include other collections like corporation tax, customs etc., so that the States enjoy more financial power.

The recommendations of the Standing Committee would be submitted to the full Inter-State Council for its final approval. The Standing Committee meeting in Delhi was attended by the Union Home Minister, the Finance Minister, the Minister of Industries, the Minister for Human Resources Development and the Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Orissa, West Bengal, Rajasthan and the Deputy Chief Minister of Maharashtra.

Taking up the cue of the Delhi meet the Chief Ministers of the States ruled by BJP and its allies met in Jaipur on June 26, 1997 to review Centre-State relations. The Chief Ministers demanded that the Governor should only be appointed with the consent of the State Government and that the Sarkaria Commission's recommendations be implemented by December 1997. The Chief Ministers also demanded an increase in the share of the gross proceeds of the Central Tax revenue to States to 33 per cent to be implemented with effect from April 1, 1996, 29 per cent on the criteria suggested by the 10th Finance Commission and 4 per cent on the basis of State's performance in financial management. The Jaipur conclave was attended by the Chief Ministers of Delhi, Haryana, Maharashtra, Punjab and Rajasthan.

India Signs Extradition Treaty With U.S.A.

When heinous crimes like terrorism and drug-trafficking have roots running deep and spreading across national boundaries, few countries have the wherewithal to fight it all alone. Hardcore criminals operate dexterously from the laxity of international law and seek refuge from those countries where they have committed crime and whose long arm of the law cannot reach them. There is not a single country in the world safe from the insidious operations of the narcotics underworld or the terrorist fugitives.

When India and U.S.A. signed the long-awaited Extradition Treaty in Washington on June 25, 1997, both of them seemed to agree that the battle to bring to justice the fugitives from justice has to be a concerted endeavour buttressed by the strength of law.

The Indo-US Extradition Treaty which

empowers both the countries to nab criminals planning escape and stamp out terrorism at all costs was signed by India's Minister of State for External Affairs, Mr. Salim Sherwani, on behalf of India, and the US Deputy Secretary of State, Mr. Strobe Talbott, on behalf of U.S.A. The landmark treaty provides a level groundwork for temporarily surrendering prisoners to stand trial for crimes against the law of the State requesting for extradition. Fugitives will be extradited under the treaty whatever be the nationality.

Under the new treaty both India and U.S.A. have taken the firm stand that the "political offence" exception to extradition should not apply to violent terrorist attacks.

The treaty does limit its scope to terrorism only, but expects both countries to work together in such sensitive areas as drugs trafficking.

The treaty replaces the 1931 treaty between the U.S.A. and the UK which is currently in force between India and U.S.A.

Poverty Can Go, If There Is Political Will

Global poverty can go, if there is political will, says the eighth Human Development report released by the UNDP in New Delhi on June 12, 1997. The Reports lays down a simple formula to exorcise poverty : (a) the money required to eliminate poverty is a mere fraction of the resources already available globally; (b) there is no need to raise additional funds; (c) all you need is to rationalise the distribution/utilisation of the existing resources and (d) make the plans more 'poor-friendly'.

For India to get out of poverty trap, it would require, according to the report, "sustained public action..... to eliminate the worst forms of human poverty and promote an equitable expansion of social, economic and political opportunities."

Among the countries that would raise themselves above the poverty line early next century are China, Chile, Malaysia, Mauritius and the Republic of Korea. There is guarded optimism for India too when it can share the achievement of other developing countries in general that have halved child death rates since 1960, reduced malnutrition by one-third and raised school enrolment by one-quarter.

The report has been authored by Dr. Richard Jolly assisted by an international panel which included Prof. Amartya Sen.

UNDP has introduced a new criterion for measuring poverty this year : it has defined poverty not just in terms of income but in terms of basic opportunities available to a citizen to lead a 'tolerable' life. The three variables of poverty include vulnerability to death at an early age, prevalence of illiteracy and access to health services, safe water and adequate food. (all coming within the ambit the new Human Poverty Index)

Countries have been classified under the Human Development Index, Gender-Related Development Index, the Gender Empowerment Measure and the New

Human Poverty Index. Of the 175 countries surveyed by the report, India ranks 138, a shade above Pakistan but below Sri Lanka, China and Myanmar.

The stark truth remains that 53 per cent of Indian children undernourished. No wonder India continues to remain poor what with lopsided priorities, distributive injustice and measly allocations to the social services sector. So called economic liberalisation has only helped widen the chasm between the rich and the poor. The so-called poverty-alleviation programmes have suffered miserably because of leakage of different tiers.

Rs. 730 Crore International Aid to India

The UN set-up in India comprising 33 UN agencies and programmes, has committed 205.64 million (about Rs. 730 crore) in grant assistance to tackle the problem of poverty and provide better quality of life in India. The commitment was made by the UN resident co-ordinator and UNDP resident representative in India, Mr. Hans-C Von Sponeck at the annual India Development Forum (IDF) donors meeting held in Paris during the fourth week of June 1997.

The Forum has made a case for broadening India's reform agenda beyond economic into the social sector. It has argued that the prospects for growth and human development depend on the direction and range of such social sector reforms.

The package announced at the Forum comprises soft loans, grant, technical co-operation and development study assistance. This year's projects comprises 10 recipient projects covering priority areas like power, ports, irrigation and environment, besides development of sericulture and small scale industries.

Japan maintains its position as the largest bilateral donor to India with its soft loan of 132,725 million yen (about \$1.16 billion) extended through the Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund (OECF).

Navratna PSUs to Receive Fresh Blood

As many as nine top PSUs of the country earning a profit of Rs. 10,000 crore are set to become global giants with the provision of full financial and operational autonomy. They will have authority to raise resources, incur capital expenditure and enter technology joint ventures and execute financial tie-ups upto Rs. 200 crore.

The nine PSUs are the Indian Oil Corporation (IOC), the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL), the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL), the Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL), the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., (BHEL), the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC), the Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation Ltd. (IPCL), the Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (VSNL) and the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC). □

The World

Pathfinder Lands on Mars

Mankind added yet another glorious chapter in the history of space research on July 4, 1997 when the US spacecraft *Pathfinder* made a perfect landing on Mars after a seven month journey. Scientists at Pasadena, California, experienced one of the thrilling and rewarding moments of their life when they had seen their dreams come true after almost 21 years of sustained endeavour to see this day of great accomplishment. "We are on the surface of Mars and have received our first telemetry," exclaimed one of the chiefs of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory at Pasadena.

The first photographs received from the spacecraft showed both the spacecraft as well

rocks are thought to have been washed on to the plain from the ancient highlands nearby, their mineral composition should provide clues to the planet's early environment, whether it was indeed a warmer, wetter place where microbial life could possibly have developed.

EU Summit Ends on Compromise

The European Union (EU) can hardly afford to survive its own myriad contradictions: the very composition of EU gives rise to tensions, conflicts and ego confrontations. EU is nettled by the nagging cry for 'balance of power and influence' between the small and large member States.

At one extreme is the tiny Luxembourg with a population of less than half a million enjoying the same voting rights and status of Germany with a population of over 80 million, with the strongest and largest economy. Here is France under the Leftist leadership of Lionel Jospin, keen to carry out what the Conservative Allan Juppe government couldn't do, cutting down the unemployment rate of not only France but of the

one another. The Maastricht Two that became the latest document of EU fell short of the original quest for an enlarged and united European Union even as countries like Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Romania, Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovenia and Cyprus have been tapping at the doors of EU for letting them in. Perhaps, EU politicians must have thought that the launch of a single currency under the umbrella of EMU (European Monetary Union) was more important than the need to process new applications for EU membership.

Despite the patch-up between Germany and France over the launching of a strong Euro, the French leader has made it known that he will not be bound by the letter of the Maastricht criteria and the German refrain that the applicants for Euro follow strict fiscal discipline and keep the budget deficit below three per cent of the GDP. France was warned by its European partners over its failure to curb a new spell of public deficit this year and was told pointblank that it cannot just have a cakewalk into the EMU.

There is a bumpy ride ahead for all the members of the EU and those waiting in the corridors for entry into the club. It is not that easy to provide jobs for some 19.5 million or 11 per cent of the European workforce.

Supporters of the EMU contend that Euro will bring long term growth and jobs by easing trade among member countries and by giving Europe the economic strength to compete with economic giants like the U.S.A. and Japan. But there are many who refuse to share this optimism.

The European leaders, however, could find a wider area agreement on an issue that did not immediately concern them, but which could be a stick that the PLO leader could use with gusto in future parleys with Benjamin Netanyahu and which could be described as the spinoff of the shuttle diplomacy Yasser Arafat practised with adroitness. In an appeal to the peoples of the Middle East, the EU leaders have called for renewed peace negotiations and for the first time urged Israel not to rule out the possibility of a Palestinian State. A statement at the Amsterdam summit states: "Europe calls on the people of Israel to recognise the right of the Palestinian to exercise self-determination, without excluding the option of a state." It further said: "The creation of a viable and peaceful sovereign Palestinian entity is the best guarantee of Israel's security."



Mars Pathfinder rover manager Jacob Matijevic, shown on a monitor alongside a Mars backdrop and mock Pathfinder, briefs at a news conference at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California on July 5, 1997

as a broad field of rocks and sand stretching to hills on the far horizon.

Explorations to Mars in the last two decades or more undertaken by the U.S.A. and former USSR have been a mixed bag of successes and failures. While the Russian spacecraft have suffered malfunctioning off and on, registering partial successes only, US missions had six spinoffs, beginning with the Mariner 4 fly-by of the planet in 1965, and three failures. In 1962 *Mars Observer* was lost as it approached the Red Planet for a planned orbiting mission.

The future explorations to Mars would depend upon the success of what *Pathfinder* does now. *Pathfinder* and its rover now on Martian surface are not equipped to search for signs of life, but there is said to be what is called an alpha proton X-ray spectrometer to determine the mineral content of rocks scattered around the landing site. Since the

entire Europe, whereas the tall, burly Helmut Kohl of Germany wouldn't settle for anything less than strict fiscal discipline to see Euro, the new European currency, hit the new European horizon on the dot on the appointed day in 1999.

This was the lacklustre backdrop to the EU summit of 15 leaders at Amsterdam on June 17-18, 1997, to finalise a new treaty to replace the Maastricht Treaty of 1991 and map out a better future for Europe in the new millennium.

What started off with a bang fizzled out with a whimper when the EU failed to agree on key reforms to expand into Central and Eastern Europe and looked all pale settling for a feeble reflection of a flamboyant treaty they had originally hoped for.

It was an anticlimax of a treaty signed on June 18, 1997 that seemed to please all, while leaving every member silently swearing at

Earth Summit Ends With a Whimper

"This Earth is the only planet in the solar system with an environment that can sustain life. Our solemn duty as leaders of the world is to treasure that precious heritage, and to hand to our children and grandchildren an environment that will enable them to enjoy the same full life that we took for granted."

So eloquently and tellingly spoke the British Prime Minister, Mr. Tony Blair, at the special session of the UN General Assembly in New York held for five days to review the Rio Earth Summit. Like its predecessors, the first ever UN Meet on Environment held in Stockholm in 1972 and the Rio Meet held two decades later, the Earth Plus 5 Summit



India's Minister for Environment and Forests, Saifuddin Soz, reading out his address before the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on Environment in New York on June 24, 1997

in New York too was caught in the tangled skein of platitudes and exuberance of verbosity. What was worse, the U.S.A. as the spokesman of the affluent North, turned out to be the biggest polluter in the world, making a vain bid to divert world attention by putting the blame on developing countries. The poor South did not take the charge lying down, asking the donor nations to honour their commitments of transfer of technology and more funds—promises offered at Stockholm and Rio and rarely fulfilled—if the North wants the South not to replicate the irreversible mistakes of the industrialised world in polluting the earth first and then taking the remedial action.

As the curtain was rung down on June 28, 1997 there was hardly any patch of agreement between the industrialised and

developing countries on any major issue such as finance and transfer of technological assistance to the developing world.

The Malaysian President of the UN General Assembly Mr. Razali Ismail, who emerged as the principal spokesman of the developing world, deplored the lack of political will on the part of all concerned for the deteriorating quality of life.

Without mincing words, the British Prime Minister warned that the major responsibility for reducing greenhouse gas emissions must rest with countries with the biggest emissions such as the U.S.A. (Greenhouse gases are responsible for global warming, a phenomenon that can trigger off global catastrophe including the rise of sea levels and the melting of solar ice caps in the decades to come. These gases, mainly carbon dioxide, are produced

when factories and automobiles burn fossil fuels such as coal and oil. It was agreed at the Rio summit that the developed countries would stabilise their emissions of greenhouse gases so that by the turn of the century, they would be producing the same level of polluting gases as they were in 1990.)

But facts are stranger than fiction. The physician who is in a hurry to treat all the ills of the world needs himself to take the first treatment. With a mere four per cent of the world population, U.S.A. produces roughly one-quarter of the world's greenhouse gases and it has so far flatly refused to fall in line even with

its friends in Europe who are pleading for a 15-20 per cent cut in greenhouse gases between 2000 and 2010. Ironically, the U.S.A. is asking India and China to check their emissions!

"Our target will not be taken seriously by the poorer countries until richer countries are meeting them," was the candid comment of Mr. Tony Blair who asked the North to fulfil its commitment of meeting a target of giving 0.7 per cent of their GDP as aid to developing countries to meet the needs of technology that could prevent further degradation of the ecology in their countries. If such technology had been made available, Africa would not have to cut down trees for energy or pollute water resources, confessed the President of Zimbabwe, Mr. Robert Mugabe.

India's Environment Minister, Mr. Saifuddin Soz, deprecated the covert attempts made by industrialised countries to introduce new issues such as labour standards, or the relationship between trade and environment in a bid to sidetrack the core issues.

Mr. Razali Ismail warned that earth was already "teetering on the edge, living unsustainably, perpetuating inequality. He said at this rate, "we may soon reach the point of no return."

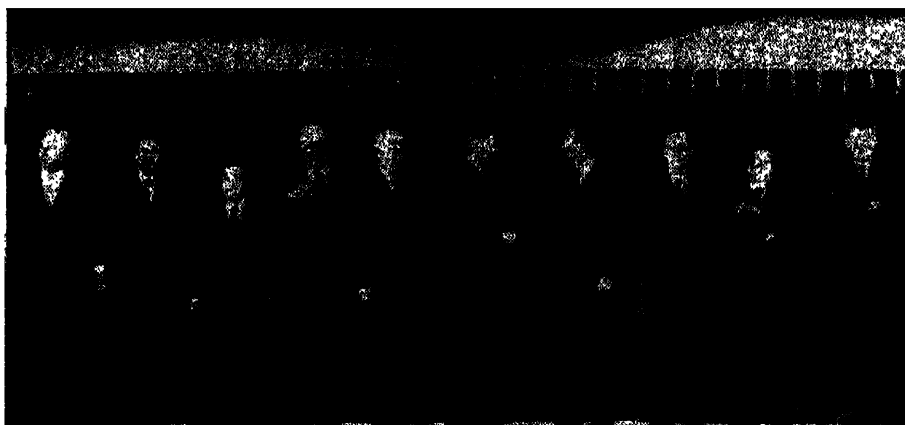
G-8 Summit at Denver

The leaders of the seven industrially advanced countries and the new fullfledged member, Russia, who met in Denver for three days from June 20 to 22, 1997 left virtually no area of concern unattended and, when it was all over, pleaded with China that the democracy of Hong Kong should be uncompromised and nothing should be done by those concerned to breach the uneasy quiet in West Asia and the Balkans.

On the economic front G-8 agreed to pursue sustainable growth, create more jobs and meet the challenge of aging populations to put the global economy on the right track for the next century. The leaders warned against the dangers of countries competing with each other to attract financial investments by offering special tax breaks. The leaders said that tax competition between nations could distort trade and erode the ability of individual countries to raise taxes. In an apparent criticism of the United States, which is running behind on contributions to the World Bank, it called on all G-8 countries to meet financial commitments in full to allow international institutions to help developing countries.

Rarely, if ever, has a summit host been in so strong an economic position as the United States is now in 1997. Since the U.S.A. last hosted an economic summit in Houston in 1990, the American economy has created 12.1 million jobs, brought unemployment down to 4.8 per cent, cut its inflation rate in half to 2.5 per cent and seen its exports rise 60 per cent in real terms. The U.S.A. is uniquely positioned to take advantage of the converging global economy and its firms invest more abroad than those of any other nation; they sit at the hub of the global economy as the most important trading partner for Europe, Latin America and Asia.

Despite the much-vaunted American economic superiority, the summit brought into focus the differences among the leaders on several vital issues. Much against the resistance of President Clinton, the UK-backed European powers asked for firm targets from the U.S.A. on cutting pollution. French President Jacques Chirac described the United States as "one of the world's biggest polluters," adding, "on a per capita basis, each American is responsible for three times more (emission of CFCs) than each French person." British Prime Minister, Tony Blair, avoided criticism of the US position,



(From Left to Right) President of the European Union Commission Jacques Santer, British Prime Minister Tony Blair, Japanese Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto, German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Russian President Boris Yeltsin, U.S. President Bill Clinton, French President Jacques Chirac, Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chretien, Italian Prime Minister Romano Prodi and Prime Minister of the Netherlands, Willem Kok, pose for a portrait in Denver on June 20, 1997. The Heads of State were in Denver to attend the Summit of the Eight

but pointed out that Britain has set a target of reducing emission by 20 per cent in 2010, compared to 1990 levels. The United States was opposed to setting a date or agreeing to the 15 per cent reduction (in emissions) that the Europeans (have) agreed on by 2010.

Not many among the European leaders are carried away by the glitter of the American economic miracle which, according to them, conceals its seamy side. They pinpoint the glaring inequalities of income and wealth, poor quality of public education and health services and other social ills spawned by an ailing American society. The U.S. is often described as the richest First World country with the Third World living standard for nearly a third of its population living in acute poverty. Denver itself is notorious for its deeply entrenched drug abuse and high crime rate. For heavens' sake Europe would have no truck with this kind of distortions in affluence, so felt the European leaders.

A welcome feature of G-8 summit was their decision to make bribery a criminal offence, in a bid to deter companies in the developed nations which routinely bribe officials in developing countries to bag lucrative contracts. "Democracy, growth and development," said the communique issued at the end of Denver summit, "cannot reach their full potential without good governance, in particular, the accountability of political leaders and public servants towards corruption. We will actively work to eliminate corruption in aid-funded procurement."

Bribing officials to bag contracts is outlawed in the US, but in some countries like Germany bribes are tax deductible. Germany defends its policy saying it is the only way to do business in developing countries where they assume public officials to be corrupt. US firms have repeatedly told the President that if they cannot bribe

officials, they are placed at a disadvantage, very often losing out to their competitors.

Pol Pot Felled by Nemesis

A shudder passes through the spine of every Cambodian when he recalls with trepidation the dark interlude in the history of Cambodia, drenched in innocent blood, by the notorious Pol Pot, the reviled leader of Khmer Rouge movement, responsible for killing two million people, triggering off an exodus of hundreds of thousands of refugees who sought sanctuary in Thailand. The mastermind of history's one of the worst genocides, Pol Pot was back in the news when on June 18, 1997 he surrendered to or was captured by over 1,000 renegade Khmer Rouge soldiers who turned their guns on Pol Pot and his small band of loyal fighters in a remote jungle stronghold in northern Cambodia.

For the people of Cambodia there couldn't be a happier event this year than the nabbing alive of one who wrought untold tragedy to many millions in the war scarred land. "We are witnessing historic moments for the people of Cambodia," exulted the excited Prime Minister of Cambodia, Prince Norodom Ranariddh. Khmer Rouge defectors attacked Pol Pot's convoy as it picked its way through the jungle roads towards Thailand's border. Cambodia is determined to bring Pol Pot for trial before an international genocide tribunal.

Like any other Asian country, Cambodia too has been a pawn in the disastrous national and international power politics that has left its political and socio-economic life in total disarray. After the French defeat in Indochina, Cambodia became independent in 1953 under Prince Norodom Sihanouk. In 1960 he became Head of the State under a constitutional monarchy. Because of South Vietnamese incursions into the Cambodian territory in the wake of the Vietnam War, Cambodia snapped its diplomatic ties with the U.S.A., in 1965. However, just four years

later, relations with the U.S.A. were normalised, with Sihanouk finding North Vietnam guilty of aiding and arming Khmer Rouge Cambodian Communist rebels. In 1970 it was all over for Prince Sihanouk and his monarchy when a US-engineered coup saw him out into exile, propping up one Gen. Lon Nol.

Poor Cambodia was on the slide towards civil anarchy as the Khmer Rouge led by the reprehensible Pol Pot captured the capital, Phnom Penh, and established what he called the Kampuchean People's Republic. Pol Pot let loose a reign of terror that decimated a million lives and made thousands upon thousands run to the neighbouring Thailand for safety. In 1978 Vietnamese troops invaded, capturing Phnom Penh on January 7, 1979, and installing a new government led by Heng Samrin. All the same the Kampuchean People's Republic continued to be recognised as the legal government of Cambodia in the UN and most non-Soviet bloc nations. A coalition dominated by Khmer Rouge tried to block the Vietnamese takeover, but in vain and by 1985, almost the entire Cambodia was under Vietnamese control.

When the Vietnamese troops withdrew in 1989, Prince Sihanouk staged a comeback as the head of coalition anti-government forces. All the factions in the Cambodian politics were keen to end the bloodbath that has been the net result of two decades of civil war and a peace agreement was signed on October 23, 1991 under UN aegis. The new coalition government that came into being had to get the mines cleared, disarm factional troops and resettle refugees. The only impediment to the uneasy quiet was the armed Khmer Rouge irregulars out to subvert the peace settlement. Despite Khmer Rouge, the Cambodians went to the polls in May 1993. The Royalist Party emerged with about 42 per cent of the vote, ousting Hun Sen's Cambodian People's Party. Hun Sen, however, agreed to take part in a coalition cabinet as "second Prime Minister", with Sihanouk's son Prince Ranariddh as "first Prime Minister." Sihanouk took the title, 'king'. In January 1994, the new coalition, while trying to build up the shattered nation and economy, has been mounting a steady offensive against the Khmer Rouge. The turning point in Cambodia's history has now come with the capture of Pol Pot, the notorious killer of Khmer Rouge.

Both the Prime Ministers of Cambodia, themselves engaged in a bitter political feud, have appealed for the setting up of a UN Tribunal to try Pol Pot for his crimes. Meanwhile, there is a growing fear that the enemies of Pol Pot would rather kill him than let him testify at a trial where he could implicate them. There is also a story doing the rounds that the entire story on this ferocious fugitive from justice could be fabricated by both the Cambodian government and Khmer Rouge. Meanwhile, the U.S.A. and other nations have asked Canada to seek the extradition of Pol Pot under its law against genocide pending the creation of an international tribunal that would conduct a trial. □

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SUPER BRAIN SUPER PERSONALITY CONTEST 1998

Black Money—The Curse Of Indian Economy

The term 'black money' refers to different types of unaccounted money gained out of tax evasion, graft, smuggling and other forms of illegotten income. Anything with a taint goes by the notorious term black money with the result that everybody interprets the concept in his own way. The Direct Taxation Enquiry Committee (1970) describes the term black money as unaccounted money or concealed income or wealth as well as money involved in transactions wholly or partly suppressed. Black money is a part of the problem of unaccounted economic activities and resulting unaccounted incomes (with both monetary and real counterparts) belonging to the illegal black sector. The generation and maintenance of a formidable, parallel black economy is said to be one of the more alarming economic consequences of corruption. This refers to the hidden or informal economy operating alongside or underneath the visible formal economy. According to a study sponsored by the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy in 1985, the amount of black money in India would be between 18 and 21 per cent of the national income. A.M. Khuro, former member of the Planning Commission, explains that corruption is one of the three sources of black money, the others being (a) illegal income earned from the sale of commodities at prices beyond the government-controlled prices, (b) gains from the sale of goods in a volume that exceeds government quotas or regulations on those goods and (c) tax evasion. The Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee in 1977 attributed the generation and spread of black money in the economy, among other things, to corrupt business practices and deterioration in moral standards.



Dr. P. Elizabeth Joseph

**FIRST PRIZE WINNER OF
CSR MS. SUPER BRAIN PERSONALITY
CONTEST 1998 (I) : TOPIC 1**

**Dr. Prameela Elizabeth Joseph
(b. 1973) has done her MBBS from
Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram,
Kerala.**

**Dr. Prameela Elizabeth Joseph is
the first prize winner of Topic 1 in
the women's category and has been
adjudged the MS. INTELLECTUAL OF
THE MONTH. She is entitled to par-
ticipate in the remaining stages of the
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1998 as well as receive other prizes.**

Congratulations, Dr. Elizabeth !

Black economy is generated on account of greed and a desire to reap where one has not sown. These attributes can even be traced to the time of evolution of human beings and, certainly, the greed and insatiable urges to possess things have increased with the growth of materialism. Individuals want to emulate living standards of others in higher socio-economic groups. The lower income groups chase wild dreams to live like people in upper income classes, who in turn are struggling to follow living patterns of richer classes. The super-rich are on the lookout for goods and services available to their advanced Western counterparts. These assets being at a premium, all income classes emulate the higher classes and therefore, continue their never-ending lust to get rich through any means. Intrepid schemes are worked out to obtain funds from whatever sources possible, legal or illegal, desirable or undesirable, moral or immoral, to quench the ever increasing thirst to get rich. This explains the emergence of the black economy which is indeed universal. It exists in all societies at varying levels of development and with different political persuasions.

Tax evasion is the most common method of acquiring black income. It is illegal to evade tax liability by resorting to various practices such as wrong reporting of income, exaggeration of exemptions and deductions normally allowed under tax laws. The Wanchoo Committee threw light on the fact that the incidence of tax evaded income was on the rise ever since 1976-77. The estimate of tax evaded income for 1978-79 was at about twelve to fourteen per cent of the national income. The tax evaded income in India is growing at a faster pace than the national income itself. What it shows is that individuals who are

able to evade taxes are in fact getting richer at such a tempo and thereby defeating the basic goal of redistributing income in favour of the less well-off. Under the Economic Recovery Act 1981, while the personal income tax was reduced by 25 per cent, (5 per cent in 1981 and 10 per cent successively during the years 1982 and 1985) the magnitude of tax evasion has not decreased in any way. Thus we can deduce that reducing tax rates may be helpful in one way or the other, but will not inevitably boost tax compliance.

Yet another factor contributing to tax evasion is tax inequities. The tax burden involved in running the government should be borne equitably by tax payers in proportion to their income or wealth level and other tax paying abilities. In our motherland because of the existence of tax loopholes, some categories of tax payers are able to lessen their tax liability to the extent that they pay a much smaller proportion of income as tax than the tax payers in middle and lower income brackets. Loss of confidence in the functioning of government on account of several factors such as unrestrainable corruption at top hierarchy and wasteful expenditure on unproductive and questionable items can turn off otherwise honest tax payers and induce tax evasion.

Political factors which apply to black money include elective political process, leniency in dealing with offenders, corrupt government machinery and collusion between government officials and businessmen, landowners and criminal elements. Unscrupulous politicians spend exorbitant amounts of money during election campaigns. According to the rules of the autonomous Election Commission of India, which conducts all national and State elections, a candidate for a Parliament seat is permitted to spend not more than Rs.4.5 lakh. But this ceiling is so ridiculously low that it is frequently violated, with most successful candidates spending according to some unofficial estimates in the range of Rs 15-25 lakhs. It is said that all this money comes from India's large black money economy. The business elites see sound business sense in elected politicians attempting to recoup their campaign expenses through corrupt means. Many businessmen are shrewd investors who pump money secretly into party election funds and extract favours from the party once it is elected into office. Businessmen under the revised rules of 1985 (Section 293A of the Companies Act) are permitted to make political donations that do not exceed five per cent of their net profits earned over the three preceding financial years. They could do so to any political party, provided they declare which party is the beneficiary of their contribution. But because of the fear of reprisals in the event of a rival party coming to power, most companies make their contributions surreptitiously. Once a business firm or public official has contributed to campaign funds of a political party or elected representative, they feel that they have obtained an unfettered licence to engage in illegal economic activities and earn black income. On many occasions, government officials in law enforcement agencies form alliances with tax evaders for mutual benefits rather than curtailing the latter. As a result there builds a pool of black money arising out of tax evasion and political opportunism.

The role of public sector set up for achieving the objective of socialist pattern of society has become a big source of black income generation. The Government officials join hands with political bosses in awarding contracts to those who have either contributed or promised to contribute for campaign funds and to pay kickbacks to government officials. Various devices, such as escalating costs, using inferior and cheaper materials than contracted, underpaying labour and preparing phoney payrolls in

public sector projects, are used to generate black income shared by the partners in the deals—the contractors, government officials and political leaders. Since the tenure of political bosses, ministers and legislators is proverbially short due to political uncertainties, especially in parliamentary democracies, the principle of 'Make hay while the sun shines' is adopted by most of them.

The Jain hawala case, the sugar scam and the Bihar fodder scam are clear instances of politician-businessman-bureaucrat illegal alliances. The Jain dealings with bureaucrats of several top public sector organisations such as National Thermal Power Corporation, the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking and the Railways for securing lucrative contracts for favoured parties took place during 1988-91. It is suggested that the amounts mentioned in the Jain diaries may have been tainted by illegal earnings in the hawala market. Hawala is the name for parallel market for foreign exchange whose share is voluminous in the Indian economy. It emerged in the 1950's and 1960's mainly as a consequence of strict regimentation of foreign exchange market in the country. The hawala route has been used for decades by companies to make payments abroad and to pay for travel of their executives while investors used it to put their money in foreign assets. The opening up of the economy from 1991 was supposed to cut this parallel trade to size, but it has not happened. Hawala transfers are routinely used by countries to avoid both direct and indirect taxes. Indian businesses have also engaged in under-invoicing or over-invoicing of imports and exports to save money through illegal foreign exchange market.

The so-called sugar scam has not only helped some private sugar barons make enormous amount of money through exorbitant prices, but has also apparently fattened the purses of many bureaucrats and politicians. Allegations of large-scale bribery in awarding licences as part of the privatisation programme of telecom sector also surfaced recently. The New Industrial Policy under the liberalisation programme proposed the selling of unprofitable public sector units to private parties. But it could not have foreseen the Uttar Pradesh Government selling State-owned sugar mills to the Chief Minister's chosen men at one-tenth of their actual price. The Bihar fodder case and the disgustingly indifferent manner in which the State treasury was defrauded by a coterie of bureaucrats is a case in point.

On scrutinising the consequences of black money one can comprehend that the presence of black economy in a nation is like a cancer in the human body, which slowly but surely spreads throughout leading to its ultimate decay. The black economy affects all facets of a society—social, economic, cultural and political—and thus acts as a barrier to the socio-economic development of a society. The prevalence of huge dimensions of black economy rocks the structural balance in a national economy rendering it ineffective to achieve its objectives particularly optimal allocation of resources. Tax evasion leads to shrinking of tax base, erodes progression of tax rates and undermines the equity aspects of taxation. The incidence of tax evasion is generally concentrated among the higher income brackets and it redistributes the tax burden from the higher to the middle and lower income classes. Tax evasion also lessens income elasticity of income tax, i.e., the increase in national income does not result in corresponding increase in tax revenues. Thus, income tax is made less effective as an automatic counter cyclical device because tax evasion reduces its effectiveness as an automatic stabiliser, particularly as an anti-inflationary measure. To the extent of the siphoning off of a big part of public expenditure through different types of corrupt

practices in public programmes, published figures on public expenditure are higher than the actual outlays. The social objectives of public expenditure are frustrated through substantial leakage of funds as black income to bureaucracy and other intermediaries and ultimately results in inefficacy of various welfare programmes. The black income elites consume conspicuous luxury items. This winds up in a decline in the output of essential goods and services relative to the output of 'patently elite' oriented goods. Vast amounts of funds, which could well be invested in enhancing national capital stock for economic growth, is tied up in the mad race of mere exchange of ownership of property, making the rich black income holder even richer. In the employment sector, the rich black income holders employ persons to assist them in their clandestine operations culminating in the progressive substitution of trained and oriented techno-managerial elites by new classes of fixers and manipulators. An economy with a preponderance of black income becomes inflation prone. The Government's anti-inflationary policies, particularly, ration and price controls, leads to black markets, which further encourages producers and traders to hold black supplies. With everybody attempting to share in the big loot of black economy, various illegal practices for getting rich in no time becomes the common practice.

The attempts made by the Indian Government to curb this illicit sector include (1) appointment of special

commissions to seek ideas on the nature, causes magnitude and solution of the problem, (2) measures taken to unearth black wealth and (3) steps taken to prevent further generation of black income. The Committees gave recommendations to simplify and streamline the direct and indirect tax laws, strengthening of tax administration and laws, rationalisation of economic controls and regulations to curb illegal economic activities. The measures taken so far include demonetisation, voluntary disclosure scheme, issuance of special bearer bonds, conducting searches and seizures and acquiring of undervalued immovable property. Government has taken steps to prevent further generation of black income through measures such as lowering of marginal tax rates, tightening up of tax administration in the areas of investigation, intelligence and enforcement. The economy is gradually opening up to allow the market forces to operate more freely. Cash contribution beyond certain amount to political parties has been banned.

We in India do not lack ideas or vision. What we need is to practise what we proclaim. Granted that black economy has taken deep roots in all facets of our society and at so many levels uprooting it entirely is a Herculean task. But where there is a will, there is a way—if not to totally eliminate the problem but at least to reduce its incidence to a minimum. □

Trials And Trauma Of Career Women

Women, who constitute one half of the world and without whose presence the survival of world can never be imagined, have, ironically, been going through hell in a male-dominated world.

The Indian society has experienced a tremendous sociological change right from the age when there were some major ills in the society, one amongst many was *Pardha Pratha*—the woman was denied the world, which was outside the four walls of her house. Her traditional character included her sacrificing nature with no sense of individuality—working only for her household i.e., her husband, children and other family members. By and by, changes have taken place in the society as change is the way of life and so it has shown its effects in the woman's roles too. But since historical times, it has been a matter of pity that Indian society, which has always been a male dominated society, has shown double standards towards women. In olden times, during the so-called *Ram-rajya*, woman was considered equal to God as she is the mother of life and in that very period, one of our revered saints, Manu, had said that the low caste and women should be chastised and punished, and who does not know the plight of Sita? What does this show—a lot of difference between what was being said and what actually happened? This shows and gives a direct insight into the state of women at that time, which might have



Ms. Vibha Verma

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CSR MS. SUPER BRAIN PERSONALITY
CONTEST 1998 (I) : TOPIC 2**

**Ms. Vibha Verma (b. 1978) is doing
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**Ms. Vibha Verma is the first prize
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MS. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH.
She is entitled to participate in the
remaining stages of the Super Brain
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well as receive other prizes.**

Congratulations, Ms. Vibha Verma!

been very deplorable. It is rightly said that 'necessity is the mother of invention'. The woman who was dissatisfied with her lot, fought against adverse circumstances and gave birth to today's woman—who has opened new dimensions for herself. Now she opts for ideology, of independence and career orientation.

This process of transformation is a slow one. In cities, the results of this transition are clearer, but of course, it'll take some time for this trend to percolate to all parts of society and to all parts of country. But at the same time, new questions arise before us. Has this transition terminated the long list of women's sufferings, traumas and trials—a big no. It is just that the type of her problems has changed.

To start with, today's woman, who is committed to her job equally, is divided between her work and home. Just to pick up a single day from her daily routine, her day starts early in the morning with many responsibilities on her shoulders before going to her workplace : preparing breakfast, lunch, getting her children ready for school—to list a few of the tasks. She reaches her office, there she spends the whole day working as much as her male colleagues. After getting exhausted at her office/workplace she has to fulfill her duties at home. To compare a woman's daily routine with her male counterpart, not much of difference can be

found from earlier times when woman was stay-at-home type.

If the support which men give to the women is considered, then it's a bitter truth that it is totally a male's discretion to help his wife or not. The degree of cooperation which is provided by males varies from person to person. It has become a fashion to say that society has changed but, in reality, the core of society is still the same with males considering it below their dignity to work at home and if they do something, the same is done as obligation.

Taking now the work culture environment, it has been seen and experienced that mentality of most males is to see a woman as a second rate citizen. The eve teasing and such type of exploitations have only increased and not lessened. With woman exploring new fields, she has become more vulnerable to these dangers. Only a woman can feel the trauma that she has to undergo for this and she is subjected to this exploitation just because she is a female. See the destiny's justice. Is it really justice? Is there any solution to this problem?

Another major problem which a career woman confronts relating to her career is that if she is more or less equally placed as compared to her husband, then in most of the cases, the so-called high and mighty ego of her husband gets a battering.

Indian society has always been patriarchal and a woman going out to work, which was earlier branded as a prerogative for males, only seems very unconventional to our society. The male who was used to seeing her mother only working at home, confined to home and dependent on her husband for fulfilment of her needs (if any), now sees his wife working in offices. Obviously, this is a drastic change for him. No doubt the trend and psychology of our society is slowly changing. People have started accepting women as independent personalities but still there is a long way to go till women would be seen as individuals not out of place in offices.

Besides these obstacles, women have conferred upon them the traditional roles of bearing and rearing children. All the matters related to the upbringing of child are more or less assigned to mothers. To perform these roles she has to be away from her job for some time. If she is, in a competitive industry like computers, then long absence from job may cause some adverse effects, say, for instance, she loses pace with the latest trends and technology. In such circumstances being out of the game for some time cannot be afforded, otherwise it becomes difficult to catch up with the latest.

Almost every day woman is exploring new arenas and she nurtures high ambition. Now woman is also getting the opportunity of getting education which was earlier forbidden to her. We see a lot of women doctors, engineers, software professionals, police officers and now even defence officers. Another major problem that is creeping fast in society is that, as husband and wife, both have their parallel careers that require full commitment from them in their respective jobs, many a time the couple has to live separately because of their jobs. In several instances both the partners are posted at different places and in such cases children generally stay with their mothers and that way women get another responsibility—playing the role of both the parents.

The list of problems is endless but these are the major perspectives from which we can view the present situation of a career woman. As we are a part of the society, we have some very crucial questions in front of us which are crying for quick answers as our society is presently at the crossroads.

The questions relate to the fast changing sociological trend—a trend in which traditional gender roles are undergoing a substantial change.

What is the ideal for our society? There is no denying the fact that change is indispensable for a society or for that matter change is an inevitable process. It is for us to decide which alternative we should select so as to get the best results.

There are two streams of thought—one in favour of traditional roles being played by the respective gender with the female taking care of household matters, but getting no rewards for that, almost like an unpaid servant, very little or no satisfaction, always a dependent creature, first on father then on husband and/or son, taking birth insignificantly and dying away the same way, always sacrificing for everyone.

On the contrary, we have a woman who is everyday adding new facets to her personality, financially independent, more confident, striving for satisfaction at workplace, not ready for any compromises, no longer ready for her husband's thrall, but at the same time facing problems at home on account of husband and children, overburdened, divided between home and work and facing many more hassles.

It cannot be generalised which stream is totally wrong or right. A line cannot be demarcated between what is most appropriate and what is not. This is an issue which differs from individual to individual depending on her interests and capabilities. Earlier there were no avenues for woman, but now the sky is the limit. The choices are many, opportunities are abundant. Now it is up to a woman to decide which course of action she wants to follow and which option is best for her. If she wants to stay at home and is satisfied then she should be free to do it; on the contrary, if she opts for a career she will have to be more equipped—stronger and determined so that impediments are converted into stepping stones.

A family is just like a cycle with man and woman its two wheels. It can work properly only if the wheels move in coordination and harmony. Otherwise it would be a never ending struggle for women.

Things are different and difficult for an Indian woman with a career, but I am sure, with her grit and determination, her patience and endurance, today's more enlightened and worldly-aware woman will carve a niche for herself. □



Mr. Anupam Martins, winner of Mr. Super Brain Super Personality Youth Award 1997, being presented the return air ticket to London by Ms. Nirmala Raturi, Public Relations Manager, Competition Review Ltd on behalf of Competition Success Review.

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Opportunistic Alliances Spell Instability

The year that went by saw the emergence of a 13-party coalition government at the Centre. Given the nature of polity, coalitions might be more the rule rather than the exception in future. And coalitions are prone to instability, more so if the alliances are of an opportunistic nature.

Coalitions as such spell no disaster, as France, Italy and Japan have shown. Such instability and the associated uncertainties with it should not deteriorate into a vacuum of power at the Centre. Therefore, as long as the regime—of whatever nature it may turn out to be—is in place, it must be deemed to be fully legitimate. Speaking of alliances in the Indian context till April 11, 1997 the date when the Government sought its vote of confidence, it almost certainly was the legitimate government of the country and, therefore, should have acted as a fully functional one.

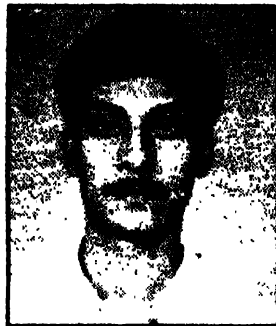
Apart from the constitutional imperatives, there are other considerations which warrant such a conclusion. Chief among them is the need for continuity of policy in a situation of unstable Governments.

It must be recognised that the country has been ruled by minority Governments since 1989 except for the two year interregnum when the Congress parliamentary party headed by Mr. Narasimha Rao enjoyed majority, thanks to a few strategic defections.

In the petty and sickening political games, these politicians are prone to play, bringing the nation to the point of being called "constitutional crisis", it is our economic policy that suffers most. And that is something which those politicians who precipitate such a crisis will never be forgiven for.

Instability affects the economy and the recent Indian example would do well to revive the public memory which is deemed short and the political memory, which is shorter.

The market tops and bottoms represent mass mood swings between optimism and pessimism. The trait was abundantly visible in the capital markets during the interim period of crisis, as the sensex swung with sickening regularity, echoing the movement in the political pendulum. Poor politics was blamed for bringing to a shuddering halt the brief bull run in the capital markets seen in the first quarter of the calendar nineteen ninety seven. On their part, the market men had a single dominating question: would the finance bill go through intact? The Finance Bill that had served well to inspire the confidence of the institutional and retail investors and as well as public confidence, which had reflected itself in the sensex zooming high, suddenly succumbed under the snowballing political crisis. There appeared no way out of the political conundrum. Not only was the pettiness and demagoguery disgusting, the scene appeared to be the caricature of a TV talk show, with sanctimonious politicians screaming down on one another, forsaking accomplishment only to wallow in self-righteousness.



Nirmalya Gopal Ghosh

**FIRST PRIZE WINNER OF
CSR MR. SUPER BRAIN PERSONALITY
CONTEST 1998 (I) : TOPIC I**

Nirmalya Gopal Ghosh (b. 1974) is doing his postgraduation in Economics at Jadavpur University.

Nirmalya Gopal Ghosh is the first prize winner of Topic I in the men's category and has been adjudged the MR. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH. He is entitled to participate in the remaining stages of the Super Brain Super Personality Contest 1998 as well as receive other prizes.

Congratulations, Nirmalya Ghosh !

It is the politicians who have to listen to the discourse of sense and sensibility, of respect for the country and its stability and civility. The most important issue that confronts any nation is the one that is least discussed : growth, and that owing to the myopic vision of opportunistic alliances vital issues of national concern are pushed to the background. Personal conflicts, petty issues, ego wars tend to occupy the centre stage. Fast, non-inflationary economic growth at seven per cent plus a year accompanied by a fiscal balance is the key to securing the economic future of the country, which took a back seat owing to the pettiness of the political attitude of our parliamentary representatives.

If the economy does not grow at seven per cent a year there is little hope of generating the vitally required resources for people to live well. It seems true indeed that the trashy tone in politics today results from the inequality in the distribution of income in a static economy. But to grow beyond seven per cent, we not only require stability, but also a political vision

of economic prosperity and a will to keep up.

These ideals of opportunistic alliances spell doom as the inherent apathetic attitude of the politicians and their parties are one of a nature that is psychologically blind and a therapy could well vitalise them and bring them back to their senses. The time our politicians chose was perfect, that is, for sabotaging India's none too bright chances of sustaining a rapid rate of growth and economic viability in the ever more competitive world market.

The school boy like pranks that the politicians chose to play within Parliament led to a definite paralysis of economic policy scaring foreign investors away and thereby creating political and economic instability.

"Adversity is the mother of opportunities" and if so, then the Indian investor would do well to find out whether a fall in the market caused by political shenanigans present an investment opportunity for it is almost certain that India would require a few more Five-Year Plans to pass by before any single party may emerge with a majority.

Political instability is one of the greatest enemies of development as only a "stable" government is the chief imperative for achieving economic growth. It is time we must consider with utmost seriousness several initiatives to prevent instability due to irresponsible and unprincipled behaviour on the part of the politicians and thereby strengthen the democratic fabric of our polity. It is time again to insulate the development process from the vagaries of the political climate and the need is felt to devise a system for ensuring that key projects in the development of physical and social infrastructure are not held hostages to the whims and narrow interests of the powers that be. The time to end unprincipled politics replicated through opportunistic alliances that break away in the face of a

crisis has come and this competitive populism and tendency for short-term electoral gains that becomes a burden on the economy and hence ultimately harms the poor and disadvantaged sections of society must either come to an end or a constitutional model be devised to insulate the economic policies and developmental process from the vagaries of opportunistic political alliances.

Paradox of Political Instability and Economic Prosperity

	GDP Growth annual rate %
1960-69 —	3.7
1969-71 Congress splits, Indira Gandhi heads a minority Government with the support of Left parties.	5.8
1971-75 —	1.6
1975-80 Indira Gandhi imposes emergency, Morarji Desai is PM for 27 months followed by Charan Singh for 7 months	3.6
1980-89 —	5.3
1989-91 Mr. V.P. Singh is PM for 11 months followed by Mr. Chandrasekhar as PM for 8 months	6.2
1991-96 —	5.3
1996-97 United Front comes to power with a 13-party coalition with Mr. H.D. Deve Gowda as PM	7.0
1997- UF loses confidence motion, but once again comes to power with change in leadership with Mr. I.K. Gujral as PM	—

There is, however, historical evidence as far the Indian economy is concerned to suggest that there is an uncanny statistical coincidence between political instability and economic boom though reason says otherwise. Back in August 1969 when the country was first hit by a political instability as the Congress split and Indira Gandhi formed her own Congress-I Party and managed to head a minority Government till May 1971, with the Left support, the GDP average rate of growth per cent shot to an impressive 5.8% figure compared to the previous 3.7% registered during stable periods.

Indira Gandhi came back to power after sweeping the polls in 1971 and formed the Government with a thumping majority with the then current GDP being 5.8% which slumped to a mere 1.6 per cent in the period of 1971-75 when the country witnessed a very stable political climate. Doubts are likely to crop up to the real nature of the Indian economy and the effect of political crisis on it. There is no denying the fact that political instability at the Centre spells economic disaster and paralyse economies, yet such behavioural features remain inexplicable. Further evidence supports this apparent paradox. With Indira Gandhi declaring an emergency in June 1975, the country was once again in the middle of a terrible political turmoil. Morarji Desai became the Prime Minister of the country, the first non-Congress one in the history of this country. He, however, remained as PM for 27 months only after which the inevitable party split (hallmark of Indian political parties) resulted in Mr. Charan Singh assuming power being backed by the Congress-I support, which however did not claim a position in the Government and stuck to their policy of supporting the Government from outside.

In spite of such political crisis cropping in, the economy fared pretty impressively, the GDP shooting up to an average 3.6 per cent, and had it not been for the drop in agricultural produce owing to bad monsoons, the GDP growth rate would have been an impressive 5.8 per cent.

Till 1989, the stable Government at the Centre under the leadership of Indira Gandhi and her son Rajiv Gandhi did well to maintain a steady 5.3 per cent growth. In November 1989, the country was amidst instability again as Rajiv lost power and Mr. V.P. Singh took over as the next Prime Minister of a minority Government but had to step down as BJP withdrew its support after 11 months. In November 1990, Mr. Chandrasekhar assumed power and once again formed Government with Congress-I support. But it was a matter of four months before Congress-I withdrew support and the President announced fresh polls to be conducted. This period between 1989 and 1991 witnessed high instability but a paradoxical economic boom resulting in a GDP growth rate of 6.2 per cent.

Congress came back and stayed in power from 1991 to 1996 and stuck on to their policy of economic reforms and the previous GDP figure of 6.2 per cent slumped to a 5.3 per cent one.

In 1996, the Congress was voted out of power and the United Front, which mustered support of fourteen parties and formed a unique coalition never witnessed before in Indian political history with the Congress-I once again deciding to support from outside with itself not playing an active role in the Government, took up the reins of the Government. And the paradox was once again observed as the GDP growth per cent was observed all time high of seven per cent.

This automatically warrants the obvious conclusion that political instability spells economic boom. Or is it some inherent trait that the Indian economy has developed within itself to tide over dire conditions of political uncertainty? All systems are prone to adaptability and it seems a choice between accepting the fact that we either believe in the statistical lie and its flip side, frivolous conclusions or accept that the Indian economy has acquired some degree of insulation from political instability, opportunistic alliances being the causative factor.

An economic explanation seems unavoidable to show how the insulation has been achieved and what desired traits the economy needs to adopt more to tide over political droughts.

This will perhaps become clear if we analyse the similar situations we had in Italy or Japan. With economic reforms coming in, a country steadily acquires some degree of development and with it the factors of production becomes more active and flexible. Political upheavals like emergency situations inspire the factors of production to become more active; an acutely sharp rise in the investment-saving rates are observed as a natural consequence. In this respect India has been no major exception to Italy or any other country, but a few further degrees of insulation are required to make sure that political ups and downs do not result in a discontinuity of economic policy. Then only can the Indian economy be said to be mature and developed enough to sustain shocks from political instabilities owing to alliances that rest on opportunities and vested interests of the politicians. This stage needs to be achieved as fast as possible to ensure a steady and accelerated economic rate.

Rising Crime Graph

'Militants gun down people'. 'People killed in a bomb blast'..... —news of the kind emanating from Jammu & Kashmir, and the North Eastern States of India seldom create the shock it used to do. These are termed as terrorist activities purposefully planned and executed by the 'militants' generally from outside the country.

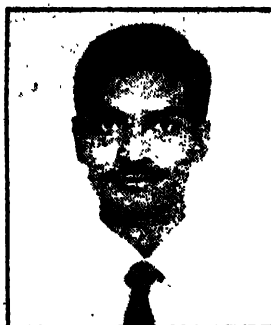
Together with this, the crime graph has taken a steep rise, with politics playing the lead role followed by other factors viz. cinema, poverty, economic backwardness and greed for wealth. And this crime graph has risen to such an extent that, if proper and sufficient attention is not given to it, it would lead to total chaos and destruction, like the one experienced by Indians under the British rule.

Modern world has become a hotbed of hatred, violence and terrorism. Not a single day passes when there is no mention in the newspapers of one or more terrorist activities indulged in by the anti-social elements. There are still some elements who indulge in violent activities and who feel that solutions to the problems can be got only through violence despite the lessons on non-violence taught by Mahavira, the Buddha and Gandhiji. The series of bomb blasts in Mumbai, Delhi and other places and spate of murders of eminent personalities show how difficult it is to curb criminal activities.

Sometimes, economic backwardness drives people to take to criminal practices that end in terrorism. The desire for wealth induces some people to take to violent means. In certain cases, miscarriage of justice causes people to indulge in unlawful acts. Criminals do not understand that terrorism does not pay. While criminals go on indiscriminately killing men, women and children, they themselves are hunted like wild animals, the latest example being that of the Ranvir Sena and the CPI-ML activists in Bihar. They may find here and there sympathisers and supporters who might give them refuge, but they are bound to be looked upon with suspicion. Most of the criminals look upon everyone with distrust and as potential opponent. They keep running from police and their own enemies.

Crime and Politics

Political and economic factors are cited as the most frequent and the best excuses for the eruption of terrorism in many parts of the world. Parties or individuals, who do not see eye to eye with the Government or with their opponents, aim to achieve their objectives by indulging in acts of looting, arson and terrorism. An impression seems to have gained ground that this is true in varying degrees for the entire country and that you could commit crime and get away with it if you have political patronage at the appropriate level.



Sameer V. Kulkarni

**FIRST PRIZE WINNER OF
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CONTEST 1998 (I) : TOPIC 2**

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**Sameer Kulkarni is the first prize
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MR. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH.
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Congratulations, Sameer Kulkarni !

The police would either not proceed against you or, having initiated action, drag their feet to defeat the ends of justice. Take the example of Phoolan Devi who could not be arrested in spite of a non-bailable warrant. The rule of law is supposed to be applied to the extent it can be enforced against the opponents or persons with no godfathers. With politics and crime intertwined, bureaucracy and the police have become part of the nexus. This unholy trinity is having a malignant influence over public life and poses a threat to the democratic structure of the State.

The Union Home Minister's statement sometime ago that UP was heading towards anarchy has caused great consternation. The State has had several traumatic events on the law and order front during the last five years. Starting with the demolition of the mosque at Ayodhya on December 6, 1992, there was assault on the Allahabad High Court on September 13, 1994, excesses on the Uttarakhand agitators in Muzaffarnagar in October 1994 and the infamous ransacking of the State Guest

House on June 2, 1995. Enquiries were instituted but there was no follow up action. No lessons have been learnt and no plans drawn up to ensure that there is no recurrence of such incidents in the future. There has been an upward trend in the crime figures during the first 45 days in 1997 as compared to those of last year with dacoities increasing by 45%, murders by road hold-up cases by 87%, rape cases by 11%, and dowry deaths by 15%. Although the total number of IPC cases were about the same as last year, there is an impression that criminals are having a free run all over ever since political murders rocked the State.

In the elections, Independent candidates and others included a total of 123 candidates having criminal records. Among them, 90 were murder-accused, 22 others face more than 3 murder charges, and 28 others were history-sheeters.

Derived from the Buddhist word *Vihara*, Bihar ironically symbolises crime and violence today. And the spate of train robberies has only added to this lawless image pushing the province into a state of anarchy where life is 'nasty, brutish and short'. Mr. Laloo Prasad Yadav has been blaming Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan, his arch rival in the JD, for the daily train robberies, but only to have the ball bounced back to him. In the midst of this drama, the criminals have been going scot free.

Eleven supporters of the CPI (ML) were gunned down by outlawed Ranvir Sena activists at Kab village under Rania Talab Police Station on 24 March, 1997. Four more Dalits were killed on 30 March, 1997. According to official sources here, the killings are a sequel to the ongoing war between the two outfits claiming supremacy in the region. With Government taking no action, it provides the

opportunity for opponents to bounce back and start counter attacks with impunity.

In Tamil Nadu (as almost anywhere in the country), criminals could get bail easily and the gang find for themselves new political godfathers in the ruling parties. On July 4, 1996 when Thamby led his dreaded gang into the Metropolitan Magistrate's court at Egmore and hacked to death a rival gangster, Vijaykumar, right in front of the presiding judge, the police were just unable to stop the killing.

The Calcutta police are concerned about a sudden spurt of crime, in the wake of two ghastly murders in the city. Interestingly, in both cases, despite the presence of several witnesses, no one risked coming to the victim's rescue. Senior police officers were divided on whether indeed there has been a spurt in the crime graph or why the Calcutta detective department, once considered the best after Scotland's Yard's, was failing in its duty in checking or solving crimes. Several people in Calcutta feel that the recent spate of murders and robberies has been the result of the much lauded 'Operation Sunshine' that has rendered many of the evicted hawkers unemployed.

Mumbai, which has the dubious distinction of being the crime capital of India, has gone a step further. There was a time when criminals made use of politicians and bureaucrats to get a protective cover for their operations and, in effect, established a parallel government. Obviously, that is now considered too slow, time consuming and an ineffective process by mafia management. Why not get into the seat of power directly was the logical question, they asked themselves. It's not surprising that a new political party, Akhil Bharatiya Sena, was floated by dreaded don Arun Gawali in Mumbai to fight elections to the municipal corporation. They also attempted to draw parallels between them and those who participated in the freedom movement including Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru on the grounds that all of them were engaged in politics.

These are a few of the states depicting rising crime in India. And all this can be well interpreted as a merger of crime and politics, leaving the people suffering and taking away their interests and faith in democracy, which must be stopped somewhere.

Cinema and Crime

The cinema occupies a very important place in modern life. Under the circumstances, a debate is being carried on, like the proverbial question whether the egg or the hen came first, whether films reflect the violence found in actual life, or whether acts of violence are perpetrated after films are seen. But it seems that cinema increases crime. People learn from it new methods of committing crime. Smuggling, robbery and murder are common in real life. When film makers take these as the subject matter of their movies, they add a glamorous touch to such acts. The villain who indulges in such acts is depicted as being very successful in his nefarious activities and only towards the end of the film it is shown that the hero overtakes him. But by that time the damage is done. Susceptible young minds forget the retribution that overtakes the wrong-doer and are tempted to follow the methods of the villain.

In fact, in a recent murder case trial, the accused confessed that he got the idea for a multiple murder after seeing a film in which a new form of technique was adopted. The small form of cinema, TV, also contributes a little to the crime graph. In a recent murder case in Mumbai, the accused told the Police that he got the idea of murder from the serial 'The Zee Horror Show'. In a sense,

it may be said that violence in films inspire some people who are psychologically weak.

Crimes against women too are on the rise. Cases of rape and molestation of women are on the rise. Crimes linked to the dowry system are the worst form of such crime against women. Laws have, no doubt, been framed to secure a better deal for Indian womanhood, but to not much avail.

Crime figures released by the government profess concern for women, but government has no scruples in liberalising its liquor policy. The result is that many poor men waste their earnings on drinking and then beating up their spouse and children. According to Union Home Ministry's NCRB statistics for 1995, Maharashtra led the country in crimes against women with 15,378 cases, followed by MP (14,785), UP (14,488), AP (9819), Rajasthan (8664), and West Bengal (6384).

The combined population of SCs & STs accounts for 25% of the total population in 1991. Crimes against these large but vulnerable sections of society should, therefore, be a matter of serious concern. The annual report of the Ministry of Welfare for 1995-96 shows that the number of cases of crimes against SCs & STs committed by members of other communities has shown a continuous increase with the number of cases going up from 25,352 in 1992 to 38,926 in 1994.

Possible Solutions

Everyone in the world cannot be a Jesus or a Gandhi who can meet violence and force with non-violence and peace. Hence, when criminals belonging to a particular group go on rampage, killing and looting, their action brings about an adverse reaction. The loss of life cannot be compensated for by any means. But the forces of evil can never conquer. Criminals must, therefore, realise that crime does not pay.

Recent investigations involving VIPs, senior officials in banking, business houses and the government on the charges of corruption and other crimes have focused attention on the powers and responsibilities of the police. National Human Rights Commission member Shanker Sen points out that police autonomy must be accompanied by accountability. The police must be freed from political interference—an evil which is largely responsible for the collapse of law and order in the country.

According to one Director General of Police, the situation could still be salvaged by posting the right officers at the right places. It is important to give them a sense of confidence that they shall be protected in the performance of their legitimate functions, irrespective of the political interests that get hurt in the process. Police protection to all the criminal elements should be withdrawn including those who have the political status. The criminal elements in the services need to be dealt with severely. A State security commission, comprising persons from different walks of life, should be constituted to give credibility to the administration and insulate it from the pernicious influence of changing power configurations.

Hiring more cops may improve the police administration. But providing more ultra-modern weapons to the Police and revamping the communications network should be given more attention rather than having more cops. This would increase the morale of police force against fighting equally equipped criminals, and thus help in reducing the crime rate.

The enormous problem of the nexus between criminals, politicians and bureaucrats cannot be neglected any further. The Supreme Court has now pronounced its verdict on the issues raised in a Public Interest Litigation

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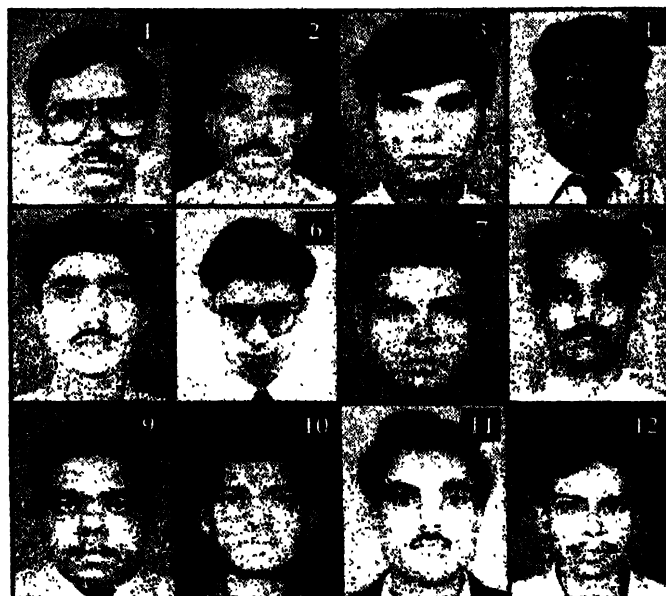
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1. Vishwajeet Shrikrishna Lohakarey, Wardha (Maharashtra); 2. N. Aril Kumar, Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh); 3. SK. Sabyasachi, Durgapur (West Bengal); 4. Saikat Maiti, Mumbai (Maharashtra); 5. Faisal Sohail, Aligarh (Uttar Pradesh); 6. Gautam Wahi, Sonapat (Haryana); 7. Ashish C. Kinder, Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh); 8. Prachand Kesari Mahamalla, Selaiyur, Chennai (Tamil Nadu); 9. Sandeep G. Sharma, Mumbai (Maharashtra); 10. D.S.R. Srinivas, Kochi (Kerala); 11. Rajesh D. Ratnasagar, Ahmedabad (Gujarat); 12. Javed Akhtar, Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh).

case on this subject and has asked the government to establish a separate independent body to look into these cases. Further, such cases of nexus requires close and rigorous investigation with a single-minded zeal against all odds and political and other pressures. To be successful, such cases will have to be entrusted, as a continuous responsibility, to a new office of special public prosecutor to be created under the Constitution with all the safeguards, powers and stature befitting the office, as rightly pointed out by a former Union Home Secretary. The Apex Court has enlarged the scope of section 197 to help a large number of people who may have been denied the right to prosecute corrupt officials for lack of proper sanction by the authorities concerned. This is consistent with the earlier orders of the courts that a public servant cannot hide behind the skirt of sovereign immunity after committing a crime while performing his governmental functions.

Some criminals when they come back from jails, are not treated sympathetically by society. They are not given any chance to begin life afresh. This is not a sign of healthy society. This must change. A murderer deprives the family of the murdered person of its breadwinner. By sending the criminal to the gallows, we in no way help or provide relief to the family of the murdered. Rather, we deprive another

family of its breadwinner. The sociologists, therefore, suggest that the murderer should be sentenced for life to work and support the family of the person (whom he murdered) as well as his own. In this way, innocent women and children would be saved from much suffering, hunger and starvation. Moreover, such measures would provide the criminal with an opportunity to reform himself. He would be under strict watch and if his conduct is satisfactory, he may be allowed to return to society as a useful member.

It is the duty of the directors/producers to see to it that the films they produce do not add to the crime statistics of the country. Urgent steps must also be taken to put down crime and violence against women. Healthy opinion must be created in this regard.

The Article 17 of the Constitution abolished 'untouchability' and forbids its practice in any form. The law should be enforced effectively.

There is no dearth of laws to deal with crime and criminals, but what is lacking is the will to enforce the laws effectively. People should be motivated to help the investigating agencies in implementing the Laws/Acts meant for themselves only. Holding regular meetings between police and people can also help to some extent in increasing faith in police and eventually in democracy. □

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HAPPY NEWS

We are pleased to publish here a letter from Mr. Sunil Kumar Bamwal, IAS Topper 1996-97 (First Position) and wish our readers a similar splendid success.



**The Editor
Competition Success Review
604 Prabhat Kiran
Rajendra Place
New Delhi-110008**

Dear Sir,

Competition Success Review, which covers national and international events widely from competition point of view, is very much valuable for any competitive examination. I started reading your magazine when I had first thought of Civil Services Examination, i.e. during my school and college days. This was mostly because it widely published interviews of IAS toppers and their secrets of success.

In fact, my exposure to the Civil Services Examination came through this magazine only. In this magazine, current information is readily available in compact form. Also, introduction of Essay Contests in this magazine helped me in overcoming my shortcomings in the Essay paper. Your General Knowledge Today had been useful to some extent in the preparation for the Preliminary examination.

I am very much thankful to you for publishing such a valuable magazine and for introducing Essay Contests. Through this, I also wish great success to all its readers preparing for different competitive examinations.

With best wishes to you,

Yours sincerely,

**Sunil Kumar Bamwal
(Sunil Kumar Bamwal)**

How to Use More Mind Power for Success in Competitions

by Raj Bapna



Dear friend,

My name is Raj Bapna. I want to tell you some ideas from my new *surprisingly powerful* course "Raj Bapna's Mind Power Study Techniques."

Why Use Only 10% Mind Power

Yogis have always known that each person's mind is very powerful. The scientists now say that most people use only 10% of their mind power. That up to 90% of mind power remains hidden and unused.

My course teaches you to use part of this 90% to study better, to improve your memory, and to get success.

In this way, my techniques will help you in everything you want to study: **Chemistry, English, History, etc.** and for **IAS, PMT, IIT, Board Exams, PO, Bank, UPSC, SSC, etc.** So, your chance of success will greatly improve.

Surprising But True

Consider this: you have been learning many subjects in schools or colleges for 10, or 12, or more years. It is surprising that they do not spend even 1 hour to teach how to use more of your mind power for success.

I spend my full time in researching and teaching how to use more mind power, to study better, to remember more, and to get success in your competitions.

Not for Everyone

This course is not for those persons who want to get success by magic. It is also not for those who want to get success without work.

It is for that sincere and ambitious person who studies average or more, is different, and seriously wants to get success.

Just as a strong foundation helps to build a good building, this course helps you to make the best use of your hard work and studying/coaching.

What Newspapers, Magazines Say

"Simple, effective, practical techniques to improve overall intelligence and mind power. Even average student can easily understand." — *Times of India*

"Powerful, practical, easy. It will help all students, bank officials and others appearing for test, exams and interviews." — *Indian Banks' Association Bulletin*

Improve Your Memory Quickly

You will learn many easy techniques to improve your memory in this course. Let me give brief summary of two such techniques here.

Technique 1: The brain has two memory stores: short-term and long-term. Research shows that without revision, after 24 hours we remember only 18%. After 1 month only 5%. It clearly shows that we must revise. But, most students do not revise systematically, so much of their hard work is wasted. I teach you the powerful techniques "Systematic Revision" and "Daily Routine" so that you can revise and remember more in less time.

Technique 2: Scientific research has proved that for better memory, we should take rest and not study continuously for hours. You will learn my technique "Rest Routine" to get maximum benefit from the rest. This technique relaxes you, changes your brain waves, and puts you in a "learning state".

"I got 84.4% in S.S.L.C. My previous 9th std results were only 70%. I am very thankful for your help. Previously, I was only 40% in Maths, but now it is 97%." — *Mona Williams, Coimbatore, TN*

Read Faster to Revise Faster

Everyone can learn to read and understand 300, 500 or more words per minute. But, many of us read only about 100 words per minute. My "Finger Technique" will double your speed in 30 minutes.

You read slowly for reasons such as:

- > If you read aloud or move lips
- > If you do not read aloud but hear the sounds in your mind when you read
- > If you read one word at a glance rather than reading many words at a glance
- > If, without your knowledge, you read some words again and again.

This course will help you to overcome these habits.

The best use of reading faster is not to study new chapters for the first time, but to revise again and again quickly so that you can remember more in less

time. The "Finger Technique" helped me to increase my reading speed from 72 to 1037 words per minute.

"I topped DAV College Chandigarh. I increased my reading speed from 303 to 1000 words per minute."

— *Sanjeev Dhill, Panchkula, Haryana*

"Very useful for my BSc and ICWA exams. Within a single day, I increased my reading speed from 275 to 455 words per minute"

— *S Jayaprakash, Madras, TN*

"I am very happy to inform you that my son Ravi Anand increased his reading speed from 228 to surprisingly high 1818 words per minute. Thank you for your course."

— *Dr M L Singh, MS, Eye Surgeon, Bilar*

"Unbelievably, I improved my reading speed from 75 to 200 words per minute. My son (in class 4) improved his memory. He also improved his reading speed from 45 to 100."

— *Prof M Bhattacharya, PhD, Formerly in USA*

Our Student Sets All India Memory Record

Our student Rajiv Chaudhary has recently set a new memory record (Limca Book of Records).

In interviews to many newspapers he said "The secrets of my newly developed memory are postal courses *Mind Power Study Techniques* and *Mind Power Music* from the Mind Power Research Institute."

Before joining our courses, he was an average student and scored only 52.3% in High School Exam.

Ask yourself. If this course can help someone to set a new memory record, can it also help you to remember better and use more mind power for success?

What Will You Learn

This course helps you to learn these **9 Critical Success Factors** and to be more sure of success because you become better than 99% of students.

1. Good increase in your memory & concentration
2. Your effectiveness to read faster and learn will increase greatly
3. Increase in your ability to study longer without getting tired (body or mind) or feeling sleepy
4. You will experience that you are capable of achieving much more success than you currently do (even if you are already very good)
5. Small to moderate improvement in your intelligence
6. Set realistically high aims/goals and take you step by step on the road to achieve success
7. Improve writing, spelling, interview skills
8. Learn exam secrets to get more marks for what you have studied
9. Avoid big mistakes that can cause failure

Suppose you improve only 10% in each, then total improvement is $10\% \times 9 = 90\%$. I know you will improve 100% just in reading speed. So, this huge improvement will enormously help you for success.

"I worked hard according to your techniques and improved. My parents are very happy. I had never before got distinction, but now I got 78% in Maths and 80% in Science."

— *Pankaj Kumar, Noida, MS*

Do you know that in competitions, just 1 or 2 more marks can turn failure into success? So, you should try to do everything possible to get each extra mark.

One such thing you can do is to join this course.

You Also Learn These

In this course, you also learn other interesting, useful, or advanced techniques/topics such as:

1. Some major mistakes of exam days & how to avoid them
2. Some techniques for improving memory, concentration, and intelligence
3. How to use time in the classroom for success
4. Mind maps: new scientific way to take notes
5. Program yourself for success using the power of beliefs, imagination, and Neuro Linguistic Programming
6. Advanced memory techniques to remember long sequences, spellings, and complicated things
7. Interview techniques for self-confidence & success
8. Do not eat just before an exam
9. How examiners correct answer papers, and how to use this knowledge to get more marks
10. Mega-vitamins can increase your intelligence during exam-days
11. How for 2 common types of questions, can you fool the examiner and get more marks
12. Is it better to study early in the morning or late in the night
13. Do examiners give more marks if you write more pages.

Author's Bio-Data

- B.E., BITS Pilani. M.Tech, IIT Kharagpur. NTSE scholar. Rank 5 Raj School Board.
- World-famous author. I published 3 computer books in USA including a best selling book costing \$27.95.
- Expert: Computers, Mind Power, Study Techniques
- My first job as an engineer paid only Rs 1000 per MONTH. Just 7 years later, I earned 50 dollars per HOUR in USA as computer expert and writer.
- At the peak of success, I returned to India to do something in our own country. Now, I spend my full time as a scientist to do research in mind power.
- I also learnt French, Sanskrit, Karate, Breaking wooden board by hand, many Meditations, etc.
- Was a member of *Society for Accelerated Learning & Teaching, USA*.

Unique and Different Course Combines Best of USA and India

This course combines 5000 year old Indian techniques with the latest scientific discoveries in brain research, nutrition, psychology, and music in America and other countries.

It includes a green poster of *Bapna's Optical Illusion™ Technique for Concentration* which was inspired by 5000-year old Tantric symbol of India called *Sri Yantra*.

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Are you thinking "Will this course really help me?" I want to say "YES". This course seems to have almost a magical effect on its readers.

Music for Success

Mind Power Music has powerful effects on your mind/brain. So, it is not for people with epilepsy, and anyone undergoing psychiatric or electro-therapy.

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For details on how such relaxing music helps to learn faster, please read best-selling American books "Superlearning" or "MegaBrain", or read our book "Mind Power Music".

Challenge to Achieve Greatness

First I want to challenge you to achieve greatness you never thought you were capable of. Then I want to guide you. Are you ready?

Do you understand fully that you can decide to *order* this course now to help you to get success and fulfil your parents' hopes and dreams?

It is up to you now. You can turn this page as if you did not even read it, or you can decide to join this course to benefit from my hard work and success.

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Indian National Movement

Mr. K. K. Bhardwaj
Eminent Author of History Books

The Rise Of Indian National Congress

The Congress took its birth in December 1885 at Bombay. It was an organisation formed by the elite of the society—lawyers, landlords, journalists, industrialists and all well-to-do people, who rallied under the banner of a retired British civil servant, Alan Octavian Hume. He too derived his inspiration from Lord Dufferin. The Viceroy wanted the Congress to play that role in India which Her Majesty's opposition was playing in England. It could keep the bureaucracy informed about the reactions and responses of the Indian people towards their policy. It, thus, embarked upon its chequered career on a loyalist plank. For two decades, Congress was in the hands of its arm-chair politicians. Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak attempted to convert it into a militant body of the nationalists, while Gandhiji

tried to make it a mass organisation. He gave a new orientation to its programmes designed chiefly for the freedom of the country and social and moral uplift of the people. He wanted the people to feel free much before the dawn of freedom by shedding their tears, malice and selfishness. He introduced a new technique of struggle known as *Satyagraha* based on truth and non-violence. He wanted to win the heart of his adversary through love, goodwill and suffering.

His only weapon was non-cooperation with the evil. The great scientist, Albert Einstein, wrote of him in July 1944 :

"Generations to come, it may be, will scarcely believe that such a one as this ever in flesh and blood walked upon this earth."

In 1936, Rajendra Prasad, who was the President of the Indian National Congress for that year, remarked :

"...from being at one time an organisation of a small number of persons educated in schools and colleges, Congress has now become the largest organisation of the common people drawn very largely from the village population and counting amongst its members lakhs of peasants and

cultivators and a sprinkling of industrial and field workers".

Before the birth of the Congress in December 1885, there had been almost three decades of the subdued peace in the country after the final collapse of the Great Revolt of 1857. The British administrators took this as their great triumph. Queen Victoria assumed the title of the Queen Empress of India. The new title of the British sovereign was proclaimed on January 1, 1877 in the grand *darbar* held at Delhi. This was the symbol of determination to retain the vast empire of India. The transfer of power and responsibility from East India Company to the British Crown or the assumption of the new title by Queen Victoria, however, made no qualitative change in the governance of the country or the mental make-up of the

enormous drain. The rulers prospered and enjoyed at the cost of the hungry people. It was estimated that no less than 14,000,000 people died of famines between 1802 and 1879. The bulk of the population, the peasantry, lived a life of utter misery, half-fed, half-clad, but fully in debt to the money-lender. All this sad spectacle hurt the feelings of the Indian intelligentsia.

The Ilbert Bill controversy during the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon gave a new edge to this resentment. It was both the practice and the law that only a British judge could try a European British subject. In India, Lord Ripon wanted to remove this racial discrimination in the administration of justice. The Law member of his Executive Council, C.P. Ilbert, accordingly introduced a Bill called the Criminal Procedure Amendment

Bill, popularly known as the Ilbert Bill, in February 1883. It aimed at removing an anomaly by the withdrawal of specific European privilege of being tried by a European judge. The Anglo-Indian community at once raised a hue and cry. Meredith Townsend wrote in the *Spectator* :

"Would you like to live in a country where at any time your wife would be liable to be sentenced on a false charge of slapping an *ayah* to three days' im-



Delegates to the First Session of the Indian National Congress, 1885

bureaucracy. India, therefore, looked calm and sombre on the surface, but there were currents of turmoil beneath. The educated Indians resented the economic exploitation of their country and indifference of the officialdom to the welfare of the people. In 1878, John Bright estimated that the salaries of the Indian Civil Services amounted to £11,000,000 annually. By the last decade of the century, the Indian Pension List stood at £6,000,000 of which £4,250,000 was for the army pension and furlough allowances. In 1887, R.T. Reid told the House of Commons that "the sum sent from India to England is £30,000,000 every year, without any equivalent being sent back." It was an

prisonment, the magistrate being a copper-plate pagan who probably worships the *linga*, and certainly exults in any opportunity of showing that he can insult white persons with impunity".

There were outbursts both in Calcutta and London. The Viceroy became nervous. He did not want to embarrass the Gladstonian administration in Parliament. He bowed to allow the European subjects coming for trial before the district magistrate or the sessions judge to ask for their trial by a jury half of whom were to be the Europeans and the Americans. The attitude of the Viceroy made the educated Indians resolve that they must unite to fight for their rights. The result was

Gandhian Thought—Humility

Gandhiji considered humility as an indispensable ingredient of *ahimsa* but cautioned that it cannot be an observance by itself. He, therefore, warned that humility should not be confounded with mere meekness or etiquette. For instance, a man may prostrate before another, although his heart may be full of bitterness against him. That would not be humility but cunningness. Likewise, a man may worship God and lead the life of a saint outwardly but if he is unable to control his selfishness, he is not humble but a hypocrite.

A humble person does not proclaim that he is humble. Humility is an inborn quality. It can also be cultivated with perseverance and devotion. To kill your ego is not easy, but not impossible. If a man is always conscious of his virtues and boasts of them, he would soon become a curse to himself as well as his friends and foes.

Gandhiji asked us to look at the universe. We are all petty creatures—a mere particle in the universe. Our existence is also momentary. But if we shatter our ego, and melt ourselves into the ocean of humanity, we would partake in its dignity. If we feel we are different, something separate, we are creating a barrier between



God and ourselves. But the purpose of human existence is self-realisation by becoming one with the Almighty. Consider a drop in an ocean. As long as it is part and parcel of its parent, i.e., an ocean, it partakes in its greatness. When it separates itself from an ocean and enters upon its own existence, it dries up and destroys its existence.

Gandhiji further warned that inertia must not be mistaken for humility. He stated that true humility means most strenuous and constant endeavour directed towards the service of humanity. A truly humble person is thus one who does not think of his comfort and spends his life in the service of others.

Even if he sleeps, he does not rest because he sleeps with the thought of God in his heart. His sleep is also an action because of his total surrender to God. Does not the Almighty work strenuously? Does He take rest? If He did, this universe would come to a halt. But He is always in action. When we give up our ego and surrender ourselves to His will serving His creatures, we shall become one with Him and would become unwearied like Him. This supreme state of total surrender by an individual may be difficult to attain but not beyond human accomplishment. □

the strengthening of the Indian Association formed earlier by Anand Mohan Bose and Surendranath Banerjee in 1876. Its session, held in December 1883 at Calcutta, was attended by several delegates from various parts of the country. It drafted a programme very similar to that of the Indian National Congress with which it merged in 1886.

The First Session of the Congress was held at Bombay in the last week of December 1885. Seventy-two delegates who represented different parts of the country—Karachi, Lahore, Madurai, Coimbatore, Calcutta, Agra and Allahabad—attended the meeting. This was presided over by Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee. The aims and objects of the Congress were: (a) consolidation of union between England and India; (b) promotion of personal intimacy and friendship between nationalist political workers from different parts of the country; and (c) strengthening of the feelings and sentiments of national unity. The primary purpose of this august meeting was perhaps to provide a "safety valve" to the increasing discontent among the people against the British *raj*, but A.O. Hume, as founder of the Indian National Congress, held high hopes that "this conference will form the germ of a National Parliament and if properly conducted, will, in a few years, constitute an unanswerable reply to the assertion that India is not fit for any form of institutions." His words proved prophetic as the Congress was ultimately able to win the Independence of the country from the British imperialism and form the national government of free India. Like a naughty child from its birth, it cried hoarse and showed teeth to the imperialist rulers of the empire. It passed various resolutions recommending abolition of the Council of Secretary of State for India, curtailment in military expenditure of the empire, and reform and expansion of the central and provincial legislative councils by increasing the number of the elected representatives of the people.

The Second Session of the Congress was held at Calcutta in December 1886. The number of delegates increased from 72 to 434. Dadabhai Naoroji presided over the meeting. He was the 'Grand Old Man of India' and a pioneer economic thinker. He wanted to serve as a link between the Indian National Congress and the British Parliament. The meeting greeted the Queen-Empress on her completion of the first half century of her memorable, beneficent and glorious reign. Simultaneously, it expressed its deep concern over the increasing poverty in India and prayed for introduction of representative institutions as a solution to this problem.

The Congress had its Third Session at Madras under the chairmanship of Badruddin Tyabji in December 1887. The number of delegates rose to 607. The President said how the Congress was criticised and was thought to be an organisation of few educated Indians who were disloyal to the empire. He felt that the English government had forfeited the confidence of all the enlightened Indians. Eardley Norton who was present at the Madras session felt sad that there should be an antagonism between the aspirations of the native communities and their masters. But the gulf between India and England was getting wider. The Viceroy described the sessions of the Congress as 'Annual Babu Congresses' and thought it was better to leave them alone. He also denounced them as a 'microscopic minority'.

The Congress met for its Fourth Session at Allahabad in December 1888, much to the annoyance of Auckland Colvin, the Lieutenant Governor of the province. It was presided over by George Yule, a former Sheriff of Calcutta. The official hostility towards the Congress took the stand that it "unfairly claimed to represent the Indian population." President Yule attempted to pacify the delegates. "All movements of this kind," he declared, "pass through several

phases as they run their course. The first is one of ridicule. That is followed by one of abuse.... The final stage of all is a substantial adoption of the objects of the movement." He also expressed his unhappiness over the unmannerly behaviour of the bureaucracy towards a national party. The Congress at Allahabad reiterated its demand for an enquiry into the Indian affairs by a parliamentary committee and strongly denounced the enhancement of the Salt Tax.

The Fifth Session of the Congress was held at Bombay under the presidency of William Wedderburn in December 1889. Charles Bradlaugh, the British MP, also attended the session. Wedderburn felt greatly overwhelmed by the sentiments of the Indian people who reposed their confidence in him. He was sad that both the Indian Office and the London Press were hostile to the Congress but expressed full confidence that the forces of new democracy fully supported the national aspirations of the people.

The Sixth Session of the Congress was presided over by Ferozeshah Mehta at Calcutta in 1890. He declared: "We have survived ridicule, abuse and misrepresentation. We have survived the charge of secession and disloyalty. We have survived the charge of being a microscopic minority. We have also survived the charge of being guilty of the atrocious crime of being educated and we have even managed to survive the grievous charge of being all *Babus* in disguise." The Congress, thus, continued to work through the constitutional means for redress of the grievances of the Indian people. In the last decade of the nineteenth century, two distinguished patriots—Gopal Krishna Gokhale and Bal Gangadhar Tilak—rose to prominence to represent the Congress ideology. Both of them had made their first appearance in the Congress at 1889. While Gokhale stood for moderation and constitutionalism, Tilak advocated the militant nationalism against foreign rule. □

Besides Ability It's A Test Of Patience

Mahendra Prasad Agrawal (24) has achieved the 2nd position among the successful candidates of the Civil Services Examination, 1996-97.

He has done his M. Tech from IIT Kanpur.

We publish below an exclusive interview he gave to Competition Success Review.

CSR: What is the secret of your success in the Civil Services Examination?

Mahendra Prasad Agrawal: Hard work, support from the parents and a bit of luck.

Q. How much time do you think one requires for serious preparation for this examination?

A. At least one year.

Q. Which journals and newspapers have you been reading for the General Knowledge and other papers?

A. I have been reading *Competition Success Review*, *General Knowledge Today*, *The Hindustan Times*, *The Hindu*, *Frontline*, and *Spectrum*.

Q. What is your impression of the Interview Board?

A. Interview Board members are very knowledgeable and cordial. They try to put the interviewee at ease. Still there are some Boards which are tough to handle and in that sense I was lucky.

Q. What is your advice to the future aspirants?

A. Civil Services is a test not only of one's knowledge and mental ability but also of one's patience. So one should not be disheartened by temporary setbacks. Also one should be careful in choosing the optionals. They should be interesting as well as scoring.

Q. *Competition Success Review*, the largest selling youth magazine in English, has been extremely helpful because.....

A. CSR plays a very important role in increasing the awareness about various career options to the youth. By publishing the interviews of the toppers it helps in choosing the right strategy for the civil services.

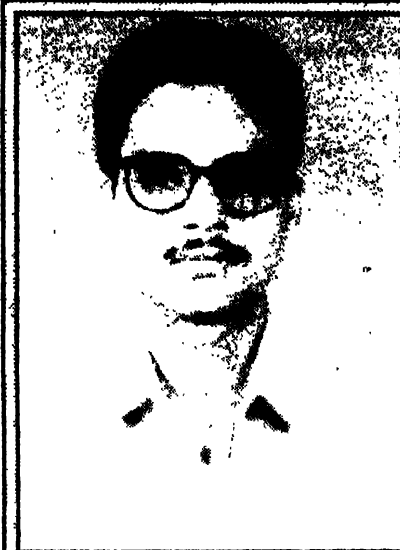
Q. What prompted you to choose Civil Services as your career?

A. Civil Services provides one of the best career opportunities in India—apart from social recognition, the wide diversity of job and independence attracted me the most.

Q. How did your parents, family and friends contribute to your success?

A. My parents and family have always provided me with tremendous support in my endeavour. I am also indebted to my friends and seniors at IIT Kanpur who, apart from creating the right atmosphere, also helped me get hold of the right strategy and right material for preparation.

Q. Had you not been selected in the Civil Services Examination, what would have been your reaction? Which other



"Competition Success Review plays a very important role in increasing the awareness about various career options to the youth."

— Mahendra P. Agrawal, IAS

service/career would you have gone in/ opted for?

A. I would have been surprised and depressed. In that case I would have joined my earlier service (Indian Customs & Central Excise Service).

Q. How would you visualise your success?

A. It was like a 'dream come true' especially for my parents who always stood by me all through the ups and downs.

Q. What were your Optionals for the Civil Services Examination?

A. My optionals were Physics in Preliminary and Mathematics & Physics in Mains.

Q. What was your criterion for the selection of the optional subjects?

A. Most of the toppers in the 90's had these two subjects as optionals. Besides, these optionals can really fetch you quite high marks.

Q. How did you prepare for your compulsory papers?

A. English and Hindi required no preparation, I depended on standard books and guides.

Q. *Competition Success Review* is the largest-read youth monthly in English. How do you visualise the role of this magazine in moulding the careers of the youth?

A. Since CSR publishes material on various career opportunities, it helps an individual to decide about his career.

Q. How did *Competition Success Review* help you in your preparation for the interview?

A. The column 'My Personality Test' was very helpful for me. This column gives an idea of the type of questions usually asked in the Interview Board.

Q. What is your opinion about *Competition Success Review*?

A. CSR is a magazine which has many useful features—Essays, Group Discussion, Current Affairs, etc., liked by many. I found the 'Interview with Toppers' very useful.

Q. What do you think is a better way of preparation, between selective, intensive study and wide, extensive study?

A. For Mathematics, I did selective intensive study. And for Physics, I tried to cover each and every topic, intensively. For G.S. I did wide extensive study.

Q. Is this pattern of examination appropriate for selection? Would you recommend any improvement?

A. Yes, the pattern is OK. However, the time schedule between the commencement of exam and declaration of results should be reduced. Also the interview should be made more objective and unbiased.

Q. With the resumption of Essay paper in the UPSC examinations, we are giving four senior essays every month under Super Brains of India Essay Contest, by adding nine more pages to encourage our readers not only to write better, but also to know what their top competitors could be writing. Is this focus-oriented, analytical feature helpful for the IAS aspirants?

A. Mostly, the aspirants have very little time to prepare for essay paper. So a look at the style of a few good essays helps a lot.

Q. How do you think *Competition Success Review* could be more useful to the candidates appearing in the Civil Services and various other competitive examinations?

A. In my opinion CSR should give more data, e.g. the cut-off for interview, the high scoring subjects, marks of the toppers, etc. □

Discussions With Friends Are Helpful

Since my performance in the Mains exam was up to mark I was expecting a call. So I started the preparation much before the interview call. I used to read three newspapers daily—*The Hindu*, *The Times of India* and *The Economic Times*. Besides, I referred to *Frontline*, *World Focus*, *India Today*. I also went through the previous issues of the magazines. I read, Stephen Hawkings 'A brief history to time' to tackle the questions asked on Physics. I also read about the Indian scientists and mathematicians and their contributions to Science and Technology.

After the interview call, I formed a group with my other friends at IIT Kanpur—Avi, Prabhat, Diwakar, Devesh and Shailesh. We chalked out the topics and arranged group discussion sessions and mock interviews which were quite helpful.

My interview was in afternoon on 29th April. I went there at least an hour before. I

was dressed up in plain white shirt, black trousers and a tie. At the reception, I spent my time reading the newspaper and having chat with other persons of my group. I had the Board of Mr. K.K. Madan.

After entering the room, I wished the Board members and took the seat without being offered. This was objected to by the Chairman for which I apologised. Then came

the first question which was related to my project on oil recovery. From there, the focus shifted on to oil pool deficit. The other questions were related to my lenses, Comptroller and Auditor General, Fundamental

Duties, Autonomous Bodies. Non-Conventional Energy sources, Nuclear Energy, India's relations with neighbours. Gujral Doctrine, automobile industry in India, Central Asian Republics, Jawahar Rojgar Yojna and Mahila Samridhi Yojna.

The Board members were very cordial. After the initial mistake committed by me,

I was feeling nervous. But Board members eased me out and tried to get out the answers from me. The questions were not abrupt. The most ticklish question was related to my M. Tech. in Mechanical Engineering. The member asked me whether I was deviating from my line by trying for Civil Services. I answered him by saying that this exam being very unpredictable, I had to keep my option open. On this answer, the member was not satisfied and he asked whether I was appearing in the exam just casually. I told him that it was not so, as this was my 3rd attempt and I had already been selected last time for Indian Customs and Central Excise Services. After this he did not ask anything but I was not satisfied by my answer.

My last question was related to reservation for women in legislatures. This was asked by a lady member in the Board. The member seemed satisfied by my answer. Then the Chairperson asked a counter question on my answer which I was not able to answer properly. Then he called off the interview.

After this, I thanked the Chairperson and wished the Board members and came out of the room. I was fairly satisfied by my interview.

My Personality Test



MAHENDRA PRASAD AGRAWAL, IAS

I Bungled In The First Attempt

We learn from others—from others' mistakes. At the request of many of you, we have started this column where the IAS Toppers speak about the mistakes committed by them at some stage of preparation for the IAS Examination—in Prelims, in Mains, in Interview, in selecting optional subjects, giving over-emphasis or under-emphasis on some subject, etc. The IAS Toppers will be writing on this aspect for your interest only, so that you do not commit similar mistakes during your preparation. This will help you in achieving success in the Civil Services Examination.

—Editor

One should be careful to decide when one should make his first attempt. A person should not waste his first attempt just to gain experience. I gave my first attempt after graduation. I was quite unprepared for it. I bought the books for the Mains exam after the result of Preliminary examination. This could have proved a costly affair for me. If we don't care, we may run short of attempts to improve our rank.

Selection of optional subjects is a very tricky job. The subjects should be interesting enough as we may have to go through the same subjects many times during the examination. Some of the optionals e.g. Maths are very scoring. This also should be

taken into account while dividing the optionals. I committed the blunder by my opting for Mechanical Engineering as a subject in the Mains exam. Since the paper

was very tough and boring, I took a decision to replace it with Physics which paid off.

While preparing for the optionals, one should go in depth on each topic. Even if questions have not been

asked on a certain topic for many years, one should prepare it. Also in Mathematics, one should keep in mind that it will be almost impossible to do any unseen question on the spot. To prevent such a situation, one should practise all questions.

My Biggest Mistake



MAHENDRA PRASAD AGRAWAL, IAS

BIO DATA

- ❑ **Name:** Mahendra Prasad Agrawal
- ❑ **Educational Qualifications:** B. Tech., M.Tech. from IIT Kanpur.
- ❑ **School:** N.E. Railway Senior Secondary School.
- ❑ **College:** Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur.
- ❑ **Any Awards, Gold Medals and Scholarships Won:** Proficiency at IIT Kanpur.
- ❑ **Earlier Selections:** Indian Customs & Central Excise Services.

Facing The Interview Board

(Right Approach)

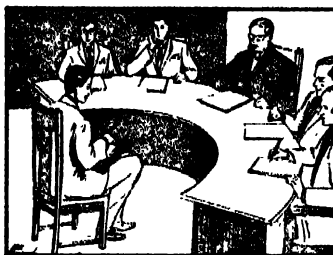
Introduction

Mr. P.K. Kurien of Ernakulam, Kerala, is a medium complexioned young man of lean build and fair height with a smiling and cheerful countenance. The rather thick and curly growth of black hair on his head and padded mod shoes add to his height and make him appear quite tall. His navy blue polyester material safari suit fits him aptly and makes him appear to be dressed formally, while at the same time allowing him to remain comfortable in the mid-April warm weather of Delhi. He walks smartly, keeping himself straight and erect and his gait adds to his personality displaying confidence and self-assurance. His firm, brisk and deliberate steps in measured strides indicate dynamism as well as determination. The warm, sincere smile playing on his lips and reflected in his eyes indicates his warmth, friendly disposition and cordiality. He looks cheerful and affable. He arrives in time at the UPSC office and completes the preliminaries such as filling up the forms, etc., at the reception counter. Thereafter, he proceeds to the library which serves as the waiting room for the purpose of the interview where he finds a lady candidate and a male candidate sitting at two different tables and perusing some magazines. The lady candidate is seated nearer to the entrance and Kurien proceeds to her first and introduces himself after a warm and hearty greeting.

The Candidate

Kurien : Good morning to you friend. I am Kurien from Kerala. I think I am second on the list for the IAS interview this morning. I presume you are also here for the interview and may be the honour of being the first candidate to be interviewed today goes to you.

Jaya : Good morning. I am Jaya Choudhury and you are welcome to call me Jaya. (Smiling) Well, the honour of being the first candidate will be yours and here are my congratulations for the same. At the reception desk, the assistant informed me about the change. Some other lady candidate is supposed to be the first one to be



interviewed this morning as per call-up instructions. You are No. 2 and I come next. But it seems the other lady has asked for a postponement. The assistant asked me whether he should now put my name first on the list. I declined the offer with thanks

Only those who are sincere can be persevering, dedicated and devoted to their job. Sincerity is the hallmark of leadership and those who do their job in a perfunctory and half-hearted manner can hardly fit into roles of decision-making. So develop the habit of doing any job with a sense of perfection, exactitude and finality and this facilitates easy entry into any bright career and uninterrupted success in life.

since it would have been unfair to you. I suggested that the order may remain as it was made out originally. If for any reason you also had not turned up today, then it would have been my turn to be the first.

Kurien : Oh, thanks so much for the advance information Miss Jaya. I thought I am No. 2 and will be having quite a bit of time on my hand.

Jaya : Hope you have no objection to being the first candidate. If you need time and wish to go in as No. 2, I could perhaps arrange it without much difficulty. Do you need some time for last minute preparations?

Kurien : Thank you, Jaya. It is so nice of you. It makes no difference to me at all. I

have nothing as such to prepare at the last moment. Now that I have the good fortune of having met you, I would prefer to spend some more time in getting to know you, talking to you and exchanging ideas. (He smiles pleasantly.) Hope you won't mind.

Jaya : Thanks for the nice compliments Mr. Kurien. You really know how to say the right things to a lady. Anyway, we still have some time at our disposal before they begin the interview. Perhaps we are a bit too early but it is better than rushing in at the last moment. From what you said I could make out that you have done all your preparations well in advance. Now can I ask you a question? How do you think one could assess the personality of a candidate by just asking a few questions for about 20 or 30 minutes? At best one can evaluate the knowledge of the candidate to some extent. But then knowledge and personality are two different things.

Kurien : Well, you have a point there, but let me see if I can clarify the position. In the meantime, with your permission I would like to invite our friend over there to come and join us. He might also be able to contribute to our discussion. Secondly, I wish to order some coffee or tea, so that we could relax and talk.

Jaya : That is fine. Please do invite that gentleman. I only hope we are not disturbing him as he seems to be studying something. By the way, I would settle for a cold drink. Both of you can have whatever you want. Coming from South, you may prefer coffee.

Kurien : Here we are, Miss Jaya. Let me introduce Mr. Bedi, a fellow candidate for the IAS interview, to you. Well, Mr. Bedi from what little I have seen and known of Miss Jaya, I could say confidently that we will have the honour of having her at the IAS Academy as a fellow trainee, if we both are lucky enough to make the grade.

Jaya : Oh, Mr. Kurien, you are really pulling my leg. You are talking about the IAS Academy, while I am asking you to unravel the secrets of the personality test.

Bedi : It only means Miss Jaya that Mr. Kurien has already assessed your personality and arrived at the conclusion that you would clear the interview with flying colours.

WINNING STRATEGY

Be alert and receptive. The common run of the people fails to keep their ears and eyes open with the result they are likely to be taken for a ride by someone well-versed in the wily ways. The youth who are keen to make a mark in life, can ill afford to be negligent, letting things take their own course. To attain success they need to be alert, watchful and keep their 'antennas' in the right angle to receive clear signals and consequently produce clear pictures in their mind. Many people simply fail to make the grade just because they fail to take timely action or take the messages the wrong and incomplete way. You stand to gain a lot by not postponing things and thinking to all and taking your own right decision.

Jaya : This is too much, Mr. Kurien. Please tell me how the Interview Board is going to assess my personality.

Kurien : The initial impact you would be creating on the Board depends on your personal appearance, physique, dress, bearing, confidence, enthusiasm and so on. Now, your friends and others must already have told you that you are naturally endowed with beauty and attractive features. You know how to dress elegantly. Next, you speak with assurance and ease, even with strangers like us. You are sure of yourself, warm and friendly and have no difficulty in mixing with others. You are also bold and enterprising. You do not hesitate to express your preferences and opinions. You have asked for a cold drink instead of coffee or tea. You had no objection to Mr. Bedi joining us and you are quite considerate, as you did not want Mr. Bedi to be disturbed in case he was busy making the last-minute preparations with all seriousness. In my case, you recommended that I could opt for coffee if I so chose. Above all, you had taken the initiative and trouble to find out that I am likely to be the first candidate to be called for the interview. Perhaps, you could have finished your interview first and gone early but you did not want the schedule to be upset at the cost of others. You did not also hesitate to share such important information with me and give me adequate warning in advance even though I am your competitor so far as this IAS personality test is concerned. Of course, you speak fluently, reveal good grasp, keenness and curiosity and put across your ideas forcefully and convincingly. One enjoys your company and conversation which speaks well of your social disposition. Now, you could see that by talking to you for three or four minutes, I could draw my own conclusions about some vital aspects of your personality traits. The Board members are far more experienced and they are experts in the art of interviewing. Thus, you can imagine how they can very easily gauge the personality traits of the candidate through purposive conversation during the interview.

Jaya : (Blushing) Oh, your talk of personal appearance ! The Board has seen a lot more beautiful girls. They won't be carried away by looks, dress and appearance. I would like to know how exactly should one react to their questions, comments or observations.

Kurien : My suggestion is, be your natural and normal self. Do not become artificial or affected. Speak clearly and audibly in a pleasant and cheerful manner. Be polite and tactful. Honesty and sincerity will certainly pay. If you don't know the answer to a question, please say so frankly and never resort to guesswork or excuses. When you give your conclusions or views, please also say how and why you have arrived at them. Your opinions should be logical and rational. Finally, one should be alert and receptive, and understand the questions and their implications. Your answers should be relevant and to the point. Do not challenge the views of the members or tell them that they are in the wrong. Everyone is entitled to his or her opinion. As far as we are

IAS TOPPER SAYS



I wore a white shirt, dark coloured pants and black shoes. No tie (it was very hot). At the reception I spent most of the time (I had to wait for 3 hours) preparing myself physically for the interview, since I had been extremely unwell (high fever with dysentery) those days. On the day of the interview, fever was low, but I had to drink boiled water and take glucose and fruits regularly during those waiting hours. When I entered the room, it seemed like entering a different world. It was very cool, quiet and very comfortably lit. First question they asked me was on how I pronounced my surname. There were no abrupt questions. There were really ticklish questions. The interview was more in the nature of a discussion on Indian economy and planning, export performance, student politics, education policy, Gulf War, etc. There were a few questions on statistics (my second subject at the Mains).

While discussing the Plan question, when I gave my reasons for disagreeing with the questioner's views, he and another member had a little discussion between themselves on the issue. And I sat there enjoying it.

— Gyanendra Dhar Badganyan, IAS

concerned, we can put forward our considered views with our own reasoning. Lastly, if they point out convincingly that we are in the wrong, let us readily admit it with a smile and thanks. These things will go a long way in helping you to create the right impact on the Board.

Jaya : Well, thank you very much, Mr. Kurien. It is so nice meeting you. Your tips are really very useful. I see the interview is starting and you are being summoned. Wish you all the success and the very best.

Kurien : Oh thank you and the pleasure is entirely mine. As I said earlier, I consider myself fortunate to have made your acquaintance and gained your friendship. I am positive that we all will make it and meet at the IAS Academy very soon. Best of luck (He proceeds smartly to the interview room where he greets the Chairman and Members in a cheerful and pleasant manner.)

The Interview

Kurien : (Standing to attention) Good morning to you all, Sirs.

Chairman : Good morning, Mr. Kurien. Please be seated.

Kurien : Thank you, Sir. (He occupies the chair indicated and remains seated in an attentive position.)

Chairman : I see Mr. Kurien that you have studied several subjects during your academic career. You studied Zoology at the 10 plus 2 stage, but changed over to Commerce for your degree and at the postgraduate stage you have opted for History. (Smiling) Do you wish to be a jack of all trades ?

Kurien : (Smiling back) I agree with you, Sir, that my track record in the educational sphere does convey that impression. However, my initial aim was different. My parents suggested that I go in for the medical profession and I agreed to it. That is why I chose Zoology and Natural Science at the Higher Secondary stage. But I could not secure admission in the pre-medical. My position was somewhat lower down in the merit list and there were others with higher

marks. At this stage, Commerce was very popular. With the high marks I had in the Higher Secondary Examination, I had no difficulty in getting admission to the B.Com. (Hons.) While at the undergraduate stage, I made up my mind to join the IAS and then I learnt that European History could be chosen as an additional optional subject for IAS with advantage. And I had no difficulty in gaining admission for the postgraduate History course. Besides, I admit that I do have the interest and desire to study and learn more subjects. That is why I have recently joined the LLB course. Later on I intend doing MBA by attending the evening classes.

Comments : The candidate is lively, keen, confident and positive in his attitude. He displays imagination and intellect and reveals initiative and enterprise. Socially, he is warm, sincere and adaptable. He proves to be a dashing candidate who seeks out opportunities and responsibilities on his own initiative. He has no inhibitions and speaks frankly while remaining tactful. He is successful in motivating others and securing their willing cooperation. He is able to give convincing answers to the natural queries or doubts raised by the Chairman. We find him honestly admitting his limitations. He frankly states that he could not make the pre-medical. It is also seen that he is keen to enhance his knowledge. We learn that he is keen on the IAS and has taken the trouble to find out as much as he can about it and also prepare himself to clear it successfully. He is a bold individual who is willing to face the challenges. Dependable and loyal he has the ability to infuse confidence and lead others.

1st Member : By plumping solely for the IAS and not considering other openings like the Armed Forces, don't you think that you are taking a big risk ? Don't you think you are putting all your eggs in one basket ?

Kurien : Well, Sir, you are right there and I agree with you. But one has to take risks if one wants good and meaningful results. Besides, it is not a gamble. From my past record I am only taking a calculated risk. I am good at studies and also in other spheres like NCC, sports, etc., hence, I am very confident of making to the IAS.

Comments : The Member poses critical personal questions. The candidate answers them frankly in a convincing manner. We find him stating his case freely and fearlessly. He also displays courage and conviction. He is ready to take risks and displays tremendous self-confidence. He reconfirms his determination to take to the IAS which he has deliberately chosen as his career. While comparing a career in the AS with that of one in the Armed Forces, he brings out the important aspects very clearly. This indicates his involvement and depth of knowledge.

2nd Member : Do you think that India would ever be able to achieve the zero population growth even during the 21st century ?

Kurien : The population of a country is closely linked to the living standards of the citizens of that country. As established, time and again by statistics and now confirmed by the UN report, it is a fact that there are less children in an affluent family rather than in a poor one. So far, we have been trying to elevate living standards by reducing population which turned out to be a fiasco. It can be a lot more rational and beneficial to adopt the reverse course, that is, raising living standards to reduce population. Why poor have more children is not very difficult to infer. Since a child of eight or ten is an earning member for a poor family, it is no doubt an asset for the family. Secondly, high rate of infant mortality also cultivates in them the idea of producing more children. Thirdly, due to lack of education, they are unaware of the calamitous effects of an overgrown population. The population problem is multilateral and it should be treated as such. It is, however, closely linked to economic development. Firm strides on the path of economic development are bound to lead us to the distinction of "Zero population growth", positively during the first or second decade of the 21st century.

3rd Member : Communal clashes, claiming heavy toll in terms of lives and property, have become a recurring feature in our country. How do you account for this phenomenon and what remedy would you suggest for ending this menace ?

Kurien : The communal monster, actively encouraged, fed and utilised by the foreign rulers in India, divided the subcontinent into two warring nations. India attained its independence at a heavy price and millions of innocent people across the new borders were murdered and butchered in the name of religion. Within a few months of attaining independence, war broke out between India and Pakistan over Kashmir. Since then both countries have been bitterly fighting hot and cold wars with each other. Pakistan has been making violent and virulent propaganda to instigate the Muslims in India with the cry of 'Jehad' and 'Islam in danger'. Internally, India was truncated into linguistic States and the national solidarity was lost. In order to gain or retain power, our politicians unwittingly disrupt communal harmony. Communal tension is built up and disturbances deliberately engineered in order to embarrass the party in power or likely to come to power. The persons who

WINNING CHECKLIST

★ Set your targets in advance and do planned preparation.

★ Those climbing the tough terrain to reach the summit, never look back and strive all the time to reach the top. Similarly try to emulate those who have made the grade instead of being bogged down by the frustrations and misgivings of those who have fallen half-way through.

★ Prepare your own notes on national, international, political and economic topics gleaning the essential points from what you read, assimilate in mock discussions and watch on TV.

★ Develop presence of mind. However well you prepare, you may not be able to answer all the questions in the manner the Board wants. In fact, the Board may be more interested in how you answer the questions rather than whether your answer has been right or wrong.

are easily aroused are those who are ignorant and illiterate. They are also the major sufferers. Politics in our country today is a flourishing business of the crude and the moneyed. With the proliferation of such politicians and their political parties, power minus responsibility marks our political culture. More often than not, communal violence is blown out of otherwise insignificant incidents by a few vested interests and mostly so by those involved in the power game of politics. Phenomenal progress in countries like China, Cuba, South Korea, Malaysia, and Indonesia in the field of national integration has been brought about by modern and enlightened education. Education sets free one's mind from medieval obsessions, blind religious dogmas and fanatic beliefs. It is only scientific education that can prevent religion from becoming the opium of the people. The real answer to the end of communalism and to the promotion of national integration is enlightened modern scientific education backed by substantial economic uplift of the citizens.

Comments : The candidate indicates the ability to take reasonable risks, get involved, shoulder responsibility and meet the challenges squarely. He goes deep into the matter and attempts to find out lasting solutions. He never loses sight of his goals. He recognises the obstacles but does not allow them to obstruct his goals. He displays an analytical mind, practical approach and good organising ability. He accords precedence to national interests over regional or

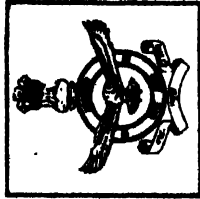
sectarian aspirations. He goes by principles and subscribes to the view that one should pay equal attention to the ends and means. We find his ideas original and realistic. He reveals the moral courage to express his honest views for what they are worth.

4th Member : Which do you think is the best way to prevent Pakistan from going nuclear—India acquiring nuclear capability or India becoming a signatory to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty ?

Kurien : (Smiling) Sir, in my view there is no point in wasting time to choose between the fire and frying pan. Instead, one should concentrate in jumping clear ahead of them both. In this case, no matter whether India acquires nuclear capability or it signs the NPT, Pakistan will persist with its efforts to go nuclear. Pakistan is bent on producing an Islamic bomb as counter not only to India but also to Israel, and Pakistan is getting financial and other help from various Middle-East oil-rich Islamic countries, in its efforts to go nuclear. Even if India signs the NPT, Pakistan, will go ahead and acquire the Islamic Bomb. But, we could see that nuclear deterrent works in the case of Super Powers. Hence, it would also work in the case of India and Pakistan, or India and China. Therefore, India should not sign the NPT unless all the nuclear powers of today like the U.S.A., Russia, the U.K., France, and China also agree to throw away their nuclear arms piles. At the present moment, India having already joined the nuclear club, should acquire nuclear capability. It should try to get ahead of China and should always remain far ahead of Pakistan.

Comments : This candidate displays foresight, imagination and realism towards a major problem which India is facing today. He is able to visualise the implication of Pakistan going nuclear and clearly outlines the policy India should follow to meet the grave challenge. He is able to consider the impact on the world nuclear club also. He draws valid lessons from the super powers' nuclear confrontation. The candidate is pragmatic and intelligent. He can find workable solutions to solve complex and vexing problems with significant success.

Concluding Comments : A brilliant and capable candidate who enjoys all-round distinction and leadership ability. Smart and well-dressed, he makes a very good first impression. He is able to communicate freely and eloquently and his ideas indicate sharp intellect and vivid imagination. He displays excellent grasp in understanding the essentials of a question or problem and he is very successful in presenting realistic and workable solutions to complex and vexing problems. He is able to argue his case forcefully and convincingly with logic, reasoning and sincerity. His bold and pragmatic approach coupled with tact and flexibility enables him to win over others to his side easily and readily. Displaying courage and dynamism, he grabs the opportunities with initiative, accepts risks boldly and looks for new and higher responsibilities on his own initiative. Full of optimism and self-confidence, this individual has all the essential qualities of a natural leader who can be relied upon to deliver the goods and achieve the goals of the organisation. Selected with distinction. □



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- (b) B Tech. in Radio Physics and Electronics of Calcutta University **OR**
- (c) M.Sc. Physics with Electronics of Bombay University **OR**
- (d) M.Sc. Electronics of Delhi University.

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6. Only those candidates who secure a minimum of 55% marks (aggregate of all semesters) or above in the Engineering Degree will be finally detailed for training.
7. Terms and conditions in the advertisement are given as guidelines only and are subject to change without notice.

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2. Kindly tag three self addressed stamped (Rs. 2/-) envelopes (23 x 10 cms) with the application.
3. The columns in the application form must be completed in all respects, failing which the application will be rejected.
4. The following documents must be carried in original along with photocopies only by the candidates who pass the Engineering Knowledge Tests, while reporting to AFSB for interview. The candidates not in possession of these documents will not be accepted for tests by the Selection Board :-
 - (a) Matriculation/equivalent certificate issued by Board of Secondary Education/Central Board/University as proof for Date of Birth (Mark Sheets/Admit Card/Transfer Certificate etc. not applicable).
 - (b) Course certificate from College Principal clearly mentioning the discipline of engineering studying and the likely date of final result.
 - (c) Mark Sheet of all semesters.
 - (d) NCC Air Wing 'C' Certificate (if applicable).

advertisement, obtain counter signatures of the Principal of your college/institution on the application and post it to the addresses given below, as applicable, BY ORDINARY POST so as to reach by **02 AUG 97**. The envelope must clearly have the annotation "UES 1998-99" on it.

- Candidates residing/based in Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Chandigarh and Delhi are to forward their applications to **Command Education Officer, Headquarters, Western Air Command, IAF, Subroto Park, New Delhi-110 010**.
- Candidates residing/based in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Sikkim, Tripura and West Bengal are to forward their applications to **Command Education Officer, Headquarters, Eastern Air Command, IAF, Nong Lyer, Shillong, Meghalaya**.
- Candidates residing/based in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are to forward their applications to **Command Education Officer, Headquarters, Central Air Command, IAF, Banarauli, Allahabad (UP)-211 012**.
- Candidates residing/based in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu are to forward their applications to **Command Education Officer, Headquarters, South Western Air Command, IAF, Ratanda, Jodhpur (Raj)-342 001**.
- Candidates residing/based in Kerala, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry are to forward their applications to **Command Education Officer, Headquarters, Southern Air Command, IAF, Bellhaven Palace, Kowdiar Avenue, Trivandrum (Kerala)-695 003**.
- Candidates residing/based in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra are to forward their applications to **Command Education Officer, Headquarters, Maintenance Command, IAF, Vayu Sena Nagar, Nagpur (Maharashtra)-440 007**.
- Candidates residing/based in Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are to forward their applications to **Command Education Officer, Headquarters, Training Command, IAF, Munsri Reddy Palaya PO, Bangalore (Karnataka)-560 006**.

Air Force offers you a basic pay (of Rs. 2,300-6,300/- (including rank pay) total salary approx Rs. 7,400/- pm at initial stage plus many other benefits like concessional accommodation, medical facilities, LTC, 60 days annual leave and 20 days casual leave, canteen facilities, etc. Further, Flight Cadets will be provided an insurance cover of Rs. 3.30 lakhs, on contribution as applicable to serving officers. On completion of training, a newly commissioned officer is also entitled to a Car Loan from Air Force Group Insurance Scheme at moderate interest rates and pay back facilities.

PLEASE NOTE

1. Your age should be between **18 to 28 years** (as on **01 Nov 98** for final year students and **01 Nov 99** for Pre-final year students).
2. Candidates of final year, whose final year degree result is likely to be declared between **May 98 and Sep 98**, and candidates of Pre-final year whose final year degree result is likely to be declared between **May 99 and Sep 99** may apply.
3. You have to be unmarried if your age is less than 25 years as on **01 Nov 98/99** (term unmarried excludes widower and divorcee even though without encumbrances). Marriage is no bar for candidates above 25 years of age.
4. You will have to attend Engineering Knowledge Tests (initial screening) as mentioned above, for which **no TA/DA will be paid**.
5. Only those candidates who pass the Engineering Knowledge Tests will be detailed to undergo AFSB Tests at our cost. No compensation will be paid for any injury sustained as a result of AFSB Tests.

(ELECTRONICS/MECHANICAL BRANCH)

1. Full name (in capitals)
(As per matriculation/equivalent certificate)
2. Father's Name
(expand initials)
3. Full Postal Address
..... PIN
4. Full Permanent Postal Address
..... PIN
5. Nearest Railway Station
6. Date of Birth (in Christian era)
7. Nationality (a) Indian YES/NO
(b) Migrated from (fill if not Indian) YES/NO
8. Married YES/NO
9. Educational Qualification :

Tech. Qualification	Name of College/Institute/University	Month and year of final year exam	Engineering discipline	% of marks from 1st to last semester passed	Likely date of result

10. Course for which applying :-

UES 1998 (Electronics/Mechanical)/UES 1999 (Electronics/Mechanical)

11. Whether previously interviewed for any type of entry in Army/Navy/Air Force ?
If yes, give details :

Batch No. Date Place of interview Result YES/NO
NCC (Sr. Division) 'C' Certificate (Air Wing)

14. Please read the important instructions before sending your application.

I hereby declare that all statements made in the above application are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I also understand that any discrepancy found in the above information is liable for cancellation of my candidature/debarment.

Date :

Place :

Signature of the applicant

COUNTERSIGNATURE OF PRINCIPAL
(With official stamp)

Affix
Photograph
here

"India Will Disintegrate With More State Autonomy"

Operation

Here we are presenting to our readers, a tape-recorded 'live' version of a Group Discussion in its full setting as it took place at our Competition Success Institute. The expert comments of the examiner have been incorporated at suitable places for proper understanding and appreciation by our reader. This group consists of eight candidates who are of the same age level and possess similar educational qualifications and background experience. The examiner has informed the candidates that the Group Discussion is not a formal debate and can, therefore, be conducted quite informally in the form of a friendly chat where each participant can freely air his views. No one in the group has been designated as the chairman, president, speaker or leader. The examiner will not be participating in the discussion. After launching the group on its task, he will retire to the background leaving the group to conduct the discussion entirely by itself. Every member of the group will have full freedom to express his views, as and when he feels like. It is also for the group as a whole to make or formulate its own rules and procedures for the conduct of the exercise. The examiner has only fixed the time limit for the discussion as half an hour. The candidates are identified and addressed during the exercise by their roll number (Also known as chest number, since the roll numbers stitched on a cloth are pinned to the front and back of the candidate.). The candidates are seated in a closed circle in the ascending order of their roll numbers, the circle starting with No. 1 and ending with No. 8 after announcing the subject for discussion and launching the group on its task, the examiner retires to the background and now the candidates are left entirely on their own to proceed with the Group Discussion, with 30 minutes time at their disposal for this purpose.

Progress

As soon as the examiner's back is turned, the perfect silence prevailing hitherto is suddenly broken. The candidates feel that with the tension eased to some extent, they could relax a bit. As a result, small whispering conversations with neighbours or others, asides, cross-talks, consultations and so on take shape. The silence is replaced by the confused sound of these goings-on, initially at a low volume which soon grows into a fairly big noise. There are also some candidates who prefer to maintain silence, either immersed in their own thoughts or looking around to see and take stock of

GROUP DISCUSSION



It requires a lot of what is called steel of nerves to overcome provocation; a brittle mind falls an easy prey to outbursts of anger, but an equable mind staves off anything that threatens to tilt the equipoise. In a Group Discussion the potential leader walks on the razor's edge and he has no qualms in subordinating his ego to get all the participants contribute their mite to make GD a success. Once he gains the confidence of all, it will be easy for him to steer the discussions to a smooth conclusion.

things and the situation in general. At this stage, No. 1, who was hitherto engaged in a whispered conversation with his neighbour on the right No. 8, clears his throat, raises his voice so that he would be heard by all in the group, over the din and noise and addresses the group as a whole

No. 1 : (In an authoritative voice) Well, silence please And pay attention to me. (Notices some candidates still persisting with their asides and shows annoyance.) I say, didn't you chaps hear me ? I said silence and it means you stop talking till I finish. I think we have done enough of private talks and consultations Now, let us get cracking and get on with our business. The sooner we finish, the better it is. Then we can go to the canteen and really relax. I am, as you all could see, No. 1. I mean roll number. Let me then set the ball rolling. I will now initiate the discussion Frankly, I don't agree with the proposition. As much, I will speak against it. When I talk I want perfect silence and careful attention from you all people. Now our proposition says. (At this stage he is interrupted by No. 4.)

No. 4 : (Interrupting No. 1 rather abruptly) Hey, No. 1, hold on, hold on. To be honest with you, I have not clearly understood as to what exactly one is supposed to do. The subject also seems a riddle. I suggest somebody explain everything first.

No. 1 : (Appears quite irritated at the interruption and shows anger and annoyance

while replying.) I say, what's wrong with you, No. 4. Don't tell me that you can't follow English. There is nothing strange or novel with the subject. Everybody else seems to have got the hang of it. You are the only one who has not followed it. Anyway, I have no time to repeat all that the examiner said or translate it in your mother tongue, whatever it is. If you keep your mouth shut and keep the ears open, you will soon understand what it is all about. Otherwise, you can close your eyes also and go to sleep. (He laughs as though he has cracked a great joke.)

No. 4 : (Seems completely put off with the anger and irritation displayed by No. 1. The curt reply given by No. 1 does not satisfy him but he appears helpless and at a loss, not sure as to what to say or whether to say anything at all. Realising his plight, No. 6 intervenes readily to take command of the situation.)

No. 6 : (With a pleasant and cheerful smile and speaking in an assured and confident voice) Well, No. 1, if I am right, No. 4 is a science student and that accounts for his not being very familiar with political science, constitutional matters and similar other areas of humanities. If I were you, I would clarify his doubts and briefly outline the scope of the topic so that he could follow your arguments with interest and enthusiasm. Perhaps, there may be others also like No. 4 who would like to understand the subject first in all its perspective. Besides, you may also like to clarify the procedure we are going to follow in carrying out this exercise. You see, it is not a lecture, talk or debate. It is an informal discussion or chitchat and all must participate and make their contributions.

No. 1 : (Getting more angry) If all in the group are going to be like Nos. 4 and 6, we can never do the exercise. We will only be wasting time in giving explanations and clarifications to doubts and queries.

No. 6 : I am sorry, No. 1. Perhaps, I have not made myself clear. Since you wish to be the first speaker, I felt it would be a good idea for you to explain the subject so that No. 4 or others who are not familiar with topics related to political science and constitution, could follow, understand and appreciate your views and also subsequently make worthwhile contributions. Next, you would also like to tell or finalise now as to who would speak after you and the further order of speakers thereafter. This would save time and avoid confusion at each stage. There is yet another point. We must also fix the time limit for each speaker so that all get equal opportunity to voice their opinions.

I referred to all these as procedure or formalities or preliminaries. From the faces

and reactions of others, I see they all agree with what I say.

No. 5 : Yes, yes, I entirely agree with No. 6.

No. 1 : (*Showing his anger now on No. 5*) What do you mean by saying you agree with No. 6 ? I myself cannot follow what No. 6 wants. At one breath he says this is not a lecture or talk. Next he says everyone must talk. Thereafter, he wants equal time for all. Is he talking sense ?

No. 5 : (*Losing his temper*) Now, look here, No. 1, if you can't understand what No. 6 has put across so lucidly, it shows your stupidity and obstinacy. In addition, you are also arrogant. We all have none of it and you can take this as warning. I suggest you better keep quiet and leave it to No. 6 to conduct the discussion.

No. 1 : Oh, shut up ! You are just a stooge of No. 6. Don't you dare call me stupid again. I will teach you a lesson or two which you will remember for your life.

No. 5 : All right, I accept the challenge. Come out and fight if you are a man. After that you won't be able to talk further. I will break your teeth and pull out your tongue and put them in your pocket. That will serve you as reminders for the rest of your life.

No. 1 : How dare you talk like that ? I shall call the examiner now and report to him about you.

No. 5 : What is stopping you ? Do you think I am scared ?

No. 1 : Let us see. (*He attempts to get up*)

No. 6 : (*Intervening again quickly before things take an ugly turn*) Now, now dear friends, I appeal to you both. Please cool down. And No. 5 please leave it to me. After all, No. 1 was only criticising me. You see, the time is running out. Come on No. 1, you go ahead and speak on the subject. If you all agree, each candidate can speak for two minutes at the maximum during the first round. If anyone wants more time he can avail of it during the second round. Let us start with No. 1, then proceed with Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and so on and complete the round with No. 8. All right No. 1, please take the floor.

No. 1 : No, thank you. I don't care and I won't talk after the way No. 5 has insulted me. He must tender openly and publicly an unconditional apology. Otherwise, I refuse to talk.

No. 5 : Apology, my foot. You can go to hell for all that I care. If you don't talk, it is so much the better.

No. 6 : Right, let us start with No. 3 and end up with No. 2.

No. 4 : Just one request, please, I don't want to be the No. 2 speaker. Rather I want to speak last. I suggest you go anticlockwise after No. 3. In other words, after No. 3 it can be No. 2, then No. 1, No. 8, No. 7 and so on till it is my turn to complete the round as the last speaker.

No. 6 : Very good. All agree. Fine. Come on No. 3. Please open the discussion.

Comments : No. 1 took the initiative and attempted to launch the group on its task. But

WINNING STRATEGY

Openness and honesty rather than a closed mind inspires trust in others.

he was short-tempered and irritable. He could not stand opposition or criticism and insisted on total obedience in complete authoritarian style. He tried to bully Nos. 4 and 5 and showed annoyance when they expressed some contrary views. Since No. 4 was timid and docile he submitted and gave in meekly. No. 6 came to his rescue and faced No. 1 politely but firmly. He accepted responsibility voluntarily displaying initiative, courage and friendship. However, No. 1 continued with his aggressive tactics. At this stage No. 5 got worked up and jumped into the fray, paying No. 1 back in his own coin. No. 6 again stepped in and tactfully ensured that things did not take an ugly turn. At this stage, No. 3 who had earlier been a silent observer, came out to give good support to No. 6. He took on the responsibility and volunteered on his own to be the opening speaker. No. 1 is rigid, overbearing, selfish and uncooperative. No. 5 is also aggressive but does so under extreme provocation. No. 4 is dull and insipid. He wastes the opportunities offered to him. No. 6 has the right temperament and capacity to function as a coordinator and leader. He keeps the interest of the group alive. Nos. 2, 7 and 8 have thus far remained silent spectators, having not made any overt contribution till this stage.

No. 3 : Friends, as desired by No. 4 and for the benefit of those who are strangers to this topic related to constitutional aspects and political science, first I want to outline briefly the nature and scope of the topic given to us for discussion. Let me start, restating the topic which says "India Will Disintegrate With More State Autonomy." According to the Constitution, India is a Union of States. It has not been described as a federation of Independent States. During the British period we had provinces and the Princely States, all being totally subordinate to the Viceroy and Governor-General ruling from Delhi. Before the advent of the British, India was badly divided. Successive invaders conquered and ruled India since there was no unity among those who ruled the different regions and parts of the subcontinent. Before Independence there was bloodshed and upheaval and the country was divided into two sovereign nations—Pakistan and India. The framers of our Constitution wanted to preserve the unity and integrity of the country while affording scope for the development of regional culture, language, etc. Thus, India got a federal pattern with a strong unitary bias. For four decades since Independence, we have seen a stable government at the Centre with a single political party commanding sizeable majority in the Parliament. Thus, all seemed all right of course, since 1967, opposition parties have

formed governments in the States. In Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, the regional parties came to power in the last elections. We already have regional or opposition party governments in Assam, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Jammu & Kashmir. The 1989 general elections showed that we cannot have single party commanding majority in the Lok Sabha and a minority government with majority support from outside came into being. A coalition government will be weak and unstable. It will be unable to keep the governments in the States under check. What we want, therefore, is a national approach or outlook.

Comments : Although a late starter, we found No. 3 coming forward as a volunteer to shoulder responsibility. He was not overawed by the quarrel between Nos. 1 and 5 and accepted the challenges with courage. He proves to be cooperative and helpful. From what was said earlier, he realised that the need was, first of all, to explain the nature and scope of the subject and accordingly decided his priorities. He speaks fluently and has been successful in impressing his audience. His arguments are sensible and supported by logic. Regarded as a candidate with good potentials. Selected

No. 2 : Gentlemen, I have no dispute with the facts presented by the previous speaker, No. 3. However, I cannot subscribe to the interpretation and conclusions. You see, India of today is different from India of the days or the periods of Alexander's invasion, Kushan invasion, Afghan, Turk and Mughal invasions and British conquest. During those days India was not a nation in the modern sense. Secondly, the masses or the majority of the people were not involved or associated in the wars waged by the local rulers against foreign invaders and conquerors. The battles were joined only by the warriors who were a small minority. Today, the people of India, which means about 900 million people, are conscious of their rights and the power they exercise through the ballot. The results of last elections have shown that the electorate is choosy and cannot be taken for a ride. We have already seen that in this subcontinent we have regional interests. Hence, we have to aim at unity in diversity. This is not possible without greater State autonomy

Comments : This candidate has spoken only during his turn and remained a mere observer during the preliminary stage. Once warmed up he is able to assert himself and reveals good comprehension and ability to present original views with courage and conviction. He adduces good and convincing reasons in support of his arguments and conclusions. It is felt that he could be considered and given a chance. Likely to benefit and improve by training. Selected

No. 1 : (*Keeps mum and does not say anything. Looks sullen and unconcerned with an assumed indifference.*)

No. 6 : Come on, No. 1. It is your turn. We are keen to hear your views on the subject

No. 1 : I refuse to speak. I have made that amply clear already. I don't care what you people say or do.

reconsider your stand. This is a personal request from me and I am also appealing to you on behalf of the group. In case you wish to speak you can do so accordingly.

No. 1 : I said no comments.

No. 6 : I do not give up hope. I am sure you will respond to our appeal later. Now let us move on to No. 8.

Comments : No. 1 confirms his proven negative qualities. He is stubborn and rigid and refuses to cooperate. He remains absolutely selfish and places greater importance on his ego and pride than on group needs and interests. He is unsuitable for team and organisational work. Rejected.

No. 8. : Well, No. 6 and other friends. Thank you for asking me to give my views. I am not a politician. Nor have I any knowledge of political science, constitution, etc. Frankly, I am interested in my research work in zoology and prefer to spend my time inside the laboratory. It is up to you people to decide what you think is correct. It is all the same to me.

Comments : This candidate, although academically intelligent, does not prove enterprising and team-oriented. He is better suited to individual work like what he is doing in the laboratory under protected conditions. He has neither the temperament nor training to face leadership problems. He has not made any impact on the group at any stage. At best he could be a willing follower in a team. Rejected.

No. 7 : Friends, in a parliamentary system of government, there must always be an alternative party to choose in case the electorate is so inclined. Since Independence, we have had for several years only one-party government. When there was an opportunity and the Janata Party offered an alternative, it was voted to power. But the Janata Party proved that it was not a single or united party but just a coalition of convenience. When the Janata Party disintegrated before its full term, the people, in disgust, voted the Congress (I) back to power. But the Congress (I) also failed. Now the United Front consisting of all-India as well as regional parties has come to power. Despite one-party rule for over 35 years, we have not achieved much. I, therefore, feel no harm will come by regional parties coming to power in the States. If the coalition does not work at the Centre, the electorate will again choose a strong national party to rule at the Centre.

Comments : The conduct and performance of No. 7 is very similar to that of No. 2. No. 7 was also a silent observer during the earlier stages and has spoken only when his turn came. Though a slow starter he has followed the proceedings and the arguments of others with interest and understanding. His original analysis and views indicate that he has grasped the essentials, sifted the arguments and is able to judge on merit. He will respond favourably to training and develop as a good leader. Selected.

WINNING FIRST IMPRESSION

A person who is a member of a GD must be familiar with the world around him—the political, economic, social and cultural aspects of his country. Total ignorance or half-baked knowledge creates a distance in the individual who is incapable enough to fly into rags at the slightest provocation. Furthermore, he knows he cannot rise to the occasion, compared to others. This apart, lack of preparation makes him stall the proceedings of GD on one pretext or the other. It is thus obvious that those who take GD seriously must be well-informed about all major issues concerning the society and the nation.

No. 6 : Friends, the need of the hour, in my view, is adequate autonomy to our States consistent with the paramount requirements of national unity, security, integration, preservation of security and, of course, our survival as a sovereign and independent nation. As one nation and a united people we can grow strong and meet the challenges of the external and internal threats. We still have our problems with Pakistan and China. Indian Ocean has become a hotbed of super power rivalry. If we do not have a strong and stable government, we cannot face and overcome these external threats successfully. Internally also, we have several problems. First, there was insurgency in the North-Eastern States. The 'sons of the soil' attitude is gaining strength. The next to trigger the separatist wave was the Khalistan cry. Now we have terrorism let loose in J & K. There are inter-State rivalries, territorial quarrels and river water disputes. Then there are problems of linguistic minorities. Everywhere communal and caste conflicts are on the increase. Economy is in shambles with poverty, unemployment, illiteracy and inflation continuing to mount. Population is exploding. Many States are still backward and need proper reallocation of national resources for rapid development. I have my doubt whether regional parties wedded to the 'sons of the soil' policy will help to solve these pressing problems. There is no doubt in my mind that the present spurt of regionalism in India is a danger signal which we cannot ignore. Thank you.

Comments : We have already seen that No. 6 is a natural positive leader in this group with outstanding ability to organise, coordinate and

successfully accomplish group work. He has made an exceptionally strong and favourable impact on the group and turned the tide by his powerful delivery and appealing argument. Selected with top honours and specially recommended.

No. 5 : Gentlemen, generally I agree with No. 6. His analysis of the present Indian situation is correct and I entirely support his conclusion that regionalism is retrograde and dangerous. Those who are arguing for regionalism do not know what they are talking about and I don't want to waste my time arguing with them. Now, I tell you where I differ from our friend, No. 6. He puts all his faith in democracy, that too of the parliamentary variety. I agree, on the other hand, with Dr. Ambedkar who said that democracy itself is alien to our way of life and it is a mere top dressing on foreign soil. All the problems listed by No. 6 have not been solved because we did not have a strong enough Centre to implement what it was convinced to be correct. I will give only one example. We all know linguistic provinces will cut at the root of our unity. But we gave in. Why ? Because of this so-called notion of democracy, fear of losing the elections and what not. If we had a really strong Centre, as even Singapore has, we would have resolved most of these problems long ago. We had, therefore, recommended a far stronger Centre—may be presidential model—for India's survival, strength and progress.

Comments : This candidate has rather very strong and apparently inflexible views. He does not hesitate to take on responsibilities and challenges. Once his mind is made up, he is to win, no matter the cost and effort. We saw him engaged in a head-on collision with No. 1, but there was justifiable provocation and on rare occasions one has to demonstrate such strength. May be, if No. 5 had not taken such a determined stand against No. 1, No. 6 would have been compelled to follow such a path. The arguments of No. 5 show that he has an independent and original approach. One should grant the reasoning and logic behind his arguments and his conclusions cannot be dismissed lightly. He has done everything for the group and he proves to be a disciplined individual accepting the decisions of No. 6 wholeheartedly. He will improve by training and mellow with experience. Selected.

No. 4 : Gentlemen, thank you all. I have benefitted by listening to you all. But I do not know whom I should support and to that extent I am quite confused. Everyone sounds right. I support everybody. Please forgive me if I have said anything wrong. Thank you all again.

Comments : This candidate is mild, confused and indecisive. He cannot take chances or risks and cannot function without constant guidance and firm control. He could neither perceive nor utilise the opportunities offered to him. Even as a follower, he would prove to be a burden to a team. Rejected. □

Constitution Of India

Prof. (Dr.) M. V. Pylee
Former Vice-Chancellor, University of Cochin

The Machinery Of Government In The States



The machinery of Government in the States is organised on the same pattern as that of the Union Government. As in the Union, the Government in the States is based on the parliamentary model. The Head of a State is called the Governor who is the constitutional head as the President is for the Union. The chief of State Government is called the Chief Minister who is the counterpart in the State of the Prime Minister of India. There is a Council of Ministers for each of the States as in the Union. Government activities are divided mainly on a functional basis and grouped together as distinct departments, each of which is placed under a Minister just as the various ministries at the Centre. The organisation of the State legislature is also more or less on the model of Indian Parliament. In the judicial field, the High Court occupies the same position within the State as the Supreme Court does for the whole of India. Thus, the State Government is almost a true copy of the Union Government within the jurisdiction of each State. This helps the State to draw the example and inspiration from the working of the Union Government in almost every field of activity.

The Governor

The executive power of the State is vested in the Governor who is appointed by the President and who holds office during the pleasure of the President. The vesting of the entire executive power of the State in the Governor shows that he occupies the same constitutional position within the State as the President does with respect to the Government of India. Normally, the Governor holds office for a period of five years from the date on which he assumes office.

The qualifications for appointment as a Governor are simple and few. He should be a citizen of India and must have completed the age of thirty-five years. The Governor cannot be a member of either House of Parliament or of a State legislature. Nor can he hold any other office of profit. He is entitled to a free official residence, a regular monthly salary and other allowances. At present, his salary is fixed at Rs. 11,000 per month. His salary and allowances cannot be reduced during his term of office. These are charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State and, as such, are non-votable. Before assuming his office, the Governor has to

make and subscribe, in the presence of the Chief Justice of the High Court of the State, an oath of affirmation to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution.

Powers and Functions of the Governor

The executive power of the State is vested in the Governor who is empowered to exercise it either directly or through officers subordinate to him. And the executive power of the State extends to all matters on which the State legislature has the power to make laws. In the discharge of his responsibilities as the Head of the State, the Governor exercises functions similar to those of the President as the head of the Union. He appoints the Chief Minister and other members of the Council of Ministers who hold office during his pleasure. He allocates the business of the Government among the Ministers and makes rules for the more convenient transaction of such business. All executive actions of the State Government are taken in his name. In the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, it is the special responsibility of the Governor to see that a Minister is placed in charge of tribal welfare. In Assam, the Governor is given certain special powers with respect to the administration of the tribal areas as provided in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution.

Like the President, who has the power of pardon, the Governor, too, is empowered to grant pardons. This applies to all persons convicted of any offence against any law relating to a matter to which the executive power of the State extends.

In the legislative field, the Governor has considerable powers. He is an integral part of the State legislature. He convenes the State legislature, addresses it in person or sends messages to it, and can prorogue or dissolve it. During every financial year, he causes the budget to be laid before the House. Demands for grants in the legislature can be made only on his recommendation. Every Bill that is passed by the State legislature has to be presented to the Governor for his assent. The Governor has three alternatives before him with respect to such a Bill. He may give his assent to it, in which case it becomes the law. Or, he may return it to the legislature with a message suggesting alterations or modifications. The Governor has, however,

no power to return a Money Bill. Or, again, he may preserve the Bill for the assent of the President if, in his opinion, it contains provisions which might endanger the position envisaged for the High Court under the Constitution.

The Governor has also the special legislative power of promulgating ordinances during the recess of the State legislature, if he is satisfied that there exist circumstances which make it necessary for him to take immediate action. But with respect to three matters, the Governor is prohibited from promulgating ordinances without prior instructions from the President. These are :

(1) if the ordinance contains provisions which, if embodied in a Bill, would require the previous sanction of the President for introduction in the State legislature; or

(2) if the Governor would have deemed it necessary to reserve a Bill containing the same provisions for the consideration of the President; or

(3) if an Act of the State legislature containing the same provisions would be invalid without the assent of the President.

Every ordinance promulgated by the Governor has the same force and effect as an Act of the State legislature but if the ordinance is not upheld by the legislature when it reassembles, then it becomes invalid. The Governor is empowered to withdraw the ordinance any time he likes. The ordinance will be invalid if it has provisions which would not be valid if enacted in an Act of the State legislature of which the Governor gives his assent.

During the period of emergency the Governor comes into his own as the real head of the executive in the State. With the proclamation of an emergency by the President the entire State administration comes directly under the control of the Union. Being the "man on the spot" and "agent" of the Union Government in the State, the Governor, during the period of emergency, takes over the reins of administration directly into his own hands and runs the State with the administrative aid of bureaucrats.

(Continued on page 110)



Do YOU've what it takes

Are YOU

?

Are You RUTHLESS?

Are You a KILLER?

Are You AMBITIOUS?

Are You GOAL CRAZY?

Are You Hard Hearted?

Are You ready for Success?

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Social Adaptability

To be a leader, we have so far considered in this series how and with what essential qualities or attributes an individual should personally equip himself. In other words, till now we have been examining how an individual could develop himself. It is preparing oneself, setting one's own house in order, before we proceed to deal with others. It is only too true that you cannot be a leader without followers. The leadership concept has validity only in a social situation, where the efforts of several people have to be directed and coordinated to gain a specific objective or attain a chosen goal. If you do not prepare, train or condition yourself in the first instance, personally and individually, the question of attaining the leadership position will never arise. To paint a scenery you have to have a canvas, board or wall. The brush and paint cannot produce a picture or portrait in the air. A background is a prerequisite. Similarly you cannot, and in any case should not, raise a skyscraper without a foundation. Sooner or later, for that matter often sooner than later, the building will come tumbling down even before it could take any appreciable shape. This is the reason for our analysis as to how the aspirant should first prepare himself in the first instance.

Ideas Rule the World

We started with the acquiring of knowledge since it spells power and in reality it is only ideas which rule the world. Then we saw how the ability to speak effectively, convincingly and forcefully is essential to put your ideas, knowledge and imagination to the best possible use. Arresting and appealing power of expression is the *sine quo non* for good, two-way communication. Next, we studied the technique of organising ourselves and our resources so that our progress could be fine and steady and the output could be the maximum to the given input. We saw how habit, once formed, could render most complicated and seemingly difficult activities into an effortless, routine and unconscious task. Character chiefly entering on one's integrity and loyalty formed the next topic of our discussion. Therefore one's appearance and bearing, how the first impression greatly counts, were inquired into. In the last discussion we concentrated on systematic effort and determined application. With these studies we may switch over our attention from ourselves towards others, among whom we have to establish our leadership. In other words, we are now in an appropriate position to relate ourselves to those who have to accept us as their leaders. This factor has two aspects. Firstly, you have to consider how

IMPROVE YOUR PERSONALITY

you have to make yourself socially endearing to others. In a sense, this also refers to the development of some personal qualities on your part. The chief difference, however, lies in the fact that these qualities are always being the sole subject of study, the stage comes where the individual has to be considered in relation to other people. This is personal adjustment of the leader towards others. We may term it as his social adaptability. The leader has to adjust himself suitably so that he could fit in harmoniously in a group. He must reconcile his personal aims, likes, dislikes, hopes, aspirations and so on, with those of the group as a whole. He must serve as a cohesive force to bind the group strongly as a single unit or entity instead of a mere collection or assembly of people. The next stage would be that of motivating and influencing others. Here the area of activity moves away from self, explicitly towards others. The leader then has to study and learn what makes others to respond, to act and to do whatever they are doing. Thus having started with himself, the leader aspirant proceeds to examine himself in relation to other individuals and finally gains an insight into influencing and motivating others. We have talked of these stages, essentially, for the purpose of understanding the leadership technique and to proceed to become leaders. It is, however, possible for an individual to develop himself simultaneously in all these three or even more fields.

What is social adaptability? To understand this we have to know something about the social situation. As you know, the question of yourself being a leader or otherwise will never arise if you are going to live all alone by yourself, in total and absolute isolation, cut off completely from civilisation and the company of other human beings. The need for a leader who is above all a co-ordinator arises only when there is more than one individual present and some group activity has to be performed. The greater the number of people, the more difficult it becomes to coordinate. Co-ordination is another name for management which involves planning, organisation, direction and control. Social adaptability is thus the ability of the leader to adjust himself towards other individuals in the group, community or organisation. It is a question of give and take. It is the art of sacrificing purely personal requirements in the face of group or social requirements when they come into conflict.

It is placing the interest of your group or organisation over and above your own personal interests. You have to give predominance to the needs of your own.

Man is a social animal. Instinctively he likes and prefers to live in the company of his fellow human beings. Until you achieve the topmost position in a given organisation, group, community or society, you will have generally three sets of people to deal with. They are your supervisors, your equals and your associates. In a given group there could be many leaders. Then again, leaders may change according to specific situations. It is possible for an individual to be a leader generally, but to take on the role of a follower in particular situations. Thus one may have to assume different roles on different occasions or situations. In this context, the leader has to have a flexible frame of mind. He has to take orders and also issue orders. He has to reconcile at times the apparent conflicting requirements of his seniors and juniors. The various traits which go to make the individual flexible are referred to as social adaptability. In a nutshell, it is the ability to get along well with others, whether they be seniors, juniors or equals. An individual who cannot get along with others cannot fill a leadership role. He will be essentially an individualist and a social misfit. He might be a genius or a specialist of exceptionally great calibre. And yet his usefulness for teamwork would be nil. In truth, instead of being useful his presence in the team may prove to be a serious hindrance. He may thwart the efforts of the team and ruin its chance of gaining the team objective. An individualist or isolationist cannot adapt himself to group situations. He may be ideally suited for the job of a research scientist, inventor and so on where he could lock himself up in his laboratory and carry on with his research activities. But to fit into a team, co-ordinate the efforts of the team members and inspire the individuals constituting the team to work as a single homogenous unit, a person has to be socially well adaptable.

Cooperative Attitude

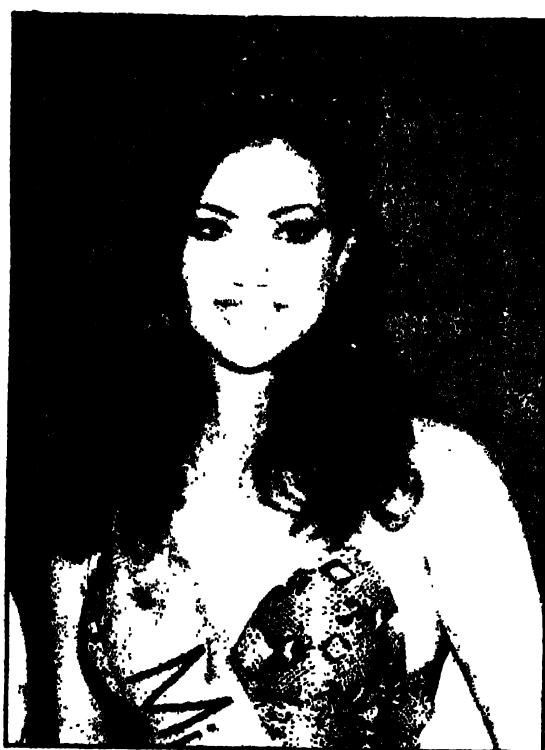
Cooperation forms the basis of social adaptability. To be a leader, you have to develop a highly cooperative attitude. You should readily and willingly share your gifts with the group members or your men. Co-operation should be unstinted and whole-hearted. It should not be extended half-heartedly and grudgingly. Cooperation will automatically mean subjugating your personal interests to those of others. You have to develop an attitude of service and sacrifice. The interests of the team and

(Continued on page 110)

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Choose The Correct Word

In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative.

1. Contrary _____ my father's expectations, I did quite well at the job.

- (A) from (B) to
(C) of (D) upon

2. He was accused _____ theft and sentenced to six month's imprisonment.

- (A) with (B) about
(C) of (D) for

3. He was pulled _____ as his behaviour was wanting in courtesy.

- (A) up (B) down
(C) off (D) through

4. Ramesh delivered me _____ the clutches of my enemies.

- (A) of (B) under
(C) through (D) from

5. I _____ with you about your problems.

- (A) share (B) adjust
(C) pity (D) sympathise

6. The court decided to appoint an _____ person for the enquiry.

- (A) accepted (B) independent
(C) exceptional (D) popular

7. Amar did not seem to be _____ to reach home early.

- (A) wary (B) anxious
(C) wondering (D) tired

8. Vineetha was not _____ of his suitability for the job.

- (A) convince (B) convincing
(C) convinced (D) convincingly

9. The prices of electronics goods have not _____ over the last month's levels.

- (A) fluctuated (B) varied
(C) risen (D) made

10. The teachers asked the students to stay back after the bell _____ she was in the middle of a lesson.

- (A) because (B) before
(C) after (D) when

11. Unless he _____ the books he has taken he cannot get his deposit back.

- (A) tears (B) destroys
(C) makes (D) returns

12. Ajit was anxious to _____ home early that day.

- (A) reached (B) reaches
(C) reach (D) reaching

13. Vinay was _____ best student in the class.

- (A) the (B) a
(C) only (D) as

14. Prakash was an _____ good basketball player.

- (A) acceptedly (B) exceptionally
(C) agreeably (D) independent

15. While sitting in the train we watched the country unroll itself, mile _____ mile.

- (A) on (B) upon
(C) after (D) following

16. I was dead _____ time; you are the one who was late by an hour.

- (A) on (B) within
(C) in (D) at

17. You will _____ difficulty and danger and reach the height of power through self-discipline.

- (A) vanquish (B) defeat
(C) overcome (D) conquer

18. Will you play with me _____ a while?

- (A) for (B) in
(C) within (D) over

19. _____ the last fortnight, I have noticed that you have been keeping away from the English class.

- (A) During (B) Within
(C) In (D) Amid

20. His tutor went _____ endless trouble to prepare him for the test.

- (A) through (B) over
(C) against (D) before

21. I prefer a book of travels to one of pictures though I am not totally averse _____ the latter.

- (A) from (B) to
(C) towards (D) against

22. It devolves _____ a leader to make himself easy of access to his constituents.

- (A) for (B) on
(C) to (D) upon

23. I don't wish to deal with him as he is devoid _____ any consideration for others.

- (A) from (B) off
(C) against (D) of

24. We should not be impatient with those whose views are not identical _____ these of our own.

- (A) on (B) from
(C) with (D) from

25. He disposed of his bicycle practically _____ a song.

- (A) over (B) for
(C) on (D) to

26. A wise man lives within his income, but a fool lives _____ his means.

- (A) besides (B) without
(C) beyond (D) above

27. He begged pardon _____ his master for being late.

- (A) of (B) from
(C) to (D) with

28. It is futile to argue with him _____ the decision he has taken.

- (A) for (B) against
(C) on (D) about

29. Unjustifiable concessions made to _____ an obstinate group of workers do not help in the long run.

- (A) pacify (B) placate
(C) satisfy (D) persuade

30. The thermal station _____ so much smoke that no tree has survived in its neighbourhood.

- (A) consumes (B) lewins
(C) leaves (D) emits

31. She _____ in wearing the old-fashioned skirt in spite of her husband's disapproval.

- (A) insists (B) desists
(C) persists (D) resists

32. The police feels that _____ shown by the judges to first-time offenders unfortunately encourages many youngsters to commit more and more crimes.

- (A) harshness (B) rudeness
(C) prohibition (D) clemency

33. _____ of old pictures is a job for the experts.

- (A) Restoration (B) Resurrection
(C) Rehabilitation (D) Retrieval

34. Changes in the legal system are inevitable for we are not working for a _____ society.

- (A) backward (B) dynamic
(C) stagnant (D) modern

35. During the recession the workers were laid _____ for three months.

- (A) off (B) on
(C) of (D) out

36. His crude jokes are _____ to women.

- (A) injurious (B) unpalatable
(C) Indecent (D) offensive

37. He _____ his journey at Nagpur and stayed there for a day.

- (A) broke (B) stopped
(C) interrupted (D) resumed

ANSWERS

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. (B) to | 2. (C) of |
| 3. (A) up | 4. (D) from |
| 5. (D) sympathise | 6. (B) independent |
| 7. (B) anxious | 8. (C) convinced |
| 9. (C) risen | 10. (A) before |
| 11. (D) returns | 12. (C) reach |
| 13. (A) the | 14. (B) exceptionally |
| 15. (C) after | 16. (A) on |
| 17. (C) overcome | 18. (A) for |
| 19. (A) During | 20. (A) through |
| 21. (B) to | 22. (D) upon |
| 23. (D) of | 24. (C) with |
| 25. (B) for | 26. (C) beyond |
| 27. (B) from | 28. (B) against |
| 29. (B) placate | 30. (D) emits |
| 31. (C) persists | 32. (D) clemency |
| 33. (A) Restoration | 34. (C) stagnant |
| 35. (A) off | 36. (D) offensive |
| 37. (A) broke | |

How to Study Physics

for Medical and Engineering Entrance Exams

My name is Raj Bapna. I want to tell you about my Memory Maps™ for Physics that let you revise faster and remember better.

Physics is Most Important

In a recent interview for India's No. 1 Science magazine "Junior Science Refresher", Mr G. Venkatesan, the 2nd topper in IIT entrance said "I had ordered Brilliant's and Agrawal's courses to equip myself with good study material and... I felt that JEE Physics paper would be the most crucial... so I sought help... for proper guidance in Physics".

Just like this IIT topper, many others also feel that Physics is most important for IIT, PMT, PET entrance exams. So, if you can master Physics and get many more marks than other students, then it will be much easier for you to get admission.

They Don't Teach You This

You have been studying many subjects for 10 or 12 years in schools or coaching or tuition. It is surprising that, not all teachers teach you how to make scientific notes for better memory to study for success.

My Memory Maps for Physics course will help you to revise much faster and remember more, so that you can be more sure of success in your entrance exam.

Don't Waste Your Time Just To ...

Many many students collect a lot of study material, because they think that a lot of good study material is enough or necessary to get success.

But, the truth is that you need to learn all the basic information from a good text book very well. You have to become an expert in the fundamental study material: you must remember all the concepts and equations and many important numerical examples and diagrams.

Once you have mastered all the fundamental material, then in the available time, you can use some additional study material for practicing to solve numerical problems, etc.

My Memory Maps for Physics will help you to master part of the fundamental Physics

Basics and Formulas More Important Than Objective Questions

It is true that IIT screening test, CBSE, CPMT, PET, PMT, etc. have objective type question papers. But, understand that you cannot learn the basics and formulas in Physics by only solving 500 or 2000 or even 10,000 Objective types questions.

The best way is to learn the basics and formulas is to attend classes, join good coaching, revise often, and use my Memory Maps. Once you have revised my Memory Maps many times, you will be ready to test, advance, and perfect your knowledge by doing objective type questions and numerical questions.

What are Memory Maps

Memory Maps are scientific notes, which I first mentioned in my course "Raj Bapna's Mind Power Study Techniques".

This method uses a scientific way to draw diagrams containing information you need to remember. Such notes also use dimensions, arrows, diagrams, etc.

And as a result, these notes utilize the powers of your right brain (diagrams) and your left brain (logic, equations). So, you use more mind power.

These notes take very few pages as compared to traditional linear article-like or summary like notes: and so you can revise my notes much faster than ordinary notes.

3 Types of Study Material for Physics

Text Books

Not competition-oriented.
Partly Helpful. Buy it

Good Coaching Course Study Material

Big: Their study material is good and competition-oriented. Gives 2 to 3 times more study material than the text books.

Months: It takes months to complete one revision with such course material or notes.

Revision Difficult: Many students cannot fully cover the whole course even twice. Almost impossible to revise more than 3 or 4 times in a year.

Greatly Helpful: Must join if you can spend Rs 2,000 or 3,000 or more.

Raj Bapna's Memory Maps for Physics

Small: Contains part of Physics organized as scientific notes called Memory Maps. Very small as compared to text book and coaching notes.

Hours: Takes just hours to completely revise the Memory Maps after learning once.

Revision Easy: It is not difficult to revise the whole Memory Maps for Physics 5 times per month. So, Memory Maps are far more easier to remember than ordinary notes.

Greatly Helpful: Must join if you can spend Rs 295 or more. Join it even if you join other coaching.

Author's Bio-Data

- B E, BITS Pilani. M Tech, IIT Kharagpur. NTSE scholar. Rank 5 Raj School Board.
- World-famous author. I published 3 computer books in USA including a best selling book costing \$27.95
- Expert: Computers, Mind Power, Study Techniques
- My first job as an engineer paid only Rs 1000 per MONTH. Just 7 years later, I earned 50 dollars per HOUR in USA as computer expert and writer.
- At the peak of success, I returned to India to do something in my own country. Now, I spend my full time as a scientist to do research in mind power
- I also learnt French, Sanskrit, Karate, Breaking wooden board by hand, many Meditations, etc.
- Was a member of Society for Accelerated Learning & Teaching, USA

I have created these non-comprehensive Memory Maps for Physics so that you can revise in about 3 hour 30 minutes.

Proof of Student's Success

- Here is what the students of this course say
- "I had joined your Physics and Chemistry courses and now I got selected in IIT. I am very thankful to you"
Harward Brinwalawa, Shivpur, MP
 - "MemoryMaps have changed my view point of Physics. May God bless you, Raj. Degree of easiness cannot be expressed in words, i.e., extremely easy. I am more than 100% satisfied with the course. I got much more than I had ever imagined. Thanks"
-- Manav Garg, Patna
 - "I had also ordered Brilliant and Apex for IIT and PMT. I am more than 100% satisfied with the Memory Maps. Without your help, I cannot think about IIT JEE."
-- Jagmohan Mittal, Haryana
 - "Initially Physics was a tough subject for me, but now [with Memory Maps] it has become easy and I like to study Physics. All because of your course."
-- Dinesh Kumar, Faridkot, U P

Topper's Secrets

Toppers are not 2 times more intelligent than others. And they do not study 2 times more than other students.

To get success in today's tough exams, it is not enough to work "hard". There are only 24 hours in each day. So, you cannot study many more hours than others. The only solution is to learn new powerful study and memory techniques and use easily rememberable notes (such as Memory Maps).

Today I believe that if anyone had given me anything half as good as my courses, I may have got a position in top 100 in IIT-JEE rather than rank 1102. But unfortunately, that time such concepts were not known.

Just take my Memory Maps for Physics course in your mind, and you will be surprised as to how light weight my Memory Maps are.

But, use them for just a few hours and you will automatically know that my course is worth its weight in gold because it can help you to master Physics and help you to be more sure of success in your exam.

What Will You Get

(1) Book (a) Memory Maps (b) Guide to Numericals with solutions (2) Pocket Cards to keep in your pocket in school, games, lunch-break, etc. Excellent for rapid revision and memory

Why I Lost a Big Chance

I wanted to order the best postal course to get success in IIT entrance. But I was not sure if the course would really give me success. After waiting for 3 months, I ordered the course. The course was very good and it helped me to get rank 1102. But I did not get admission to Electronics Engineering. I lost a big chance.

Imagine Your Success

Can you imagine how you will feel happy on the day when you get a mission? Your friends and relatives come to your house to meet you and congratulate you. You feel proud of your achievement. And you are sure of a good job, a good salary, and a bright future and many of you will even begin to dream of going to USA for super success. That day, you will thank me.

Remember, I lost a big chance because I did not decide immediately and waited for 3 months.

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Test Your Awareness

Michael Kindred and Malcolm Godsmith
World Renowned Creators of Quiz Quest

Beginning with the December 1996 issue of Competition Success Review, we have started another new feature—**Test Your Awareness**—compiled by the world renowned creators of Quiz Quest, Michael Kindred and Malcolm Godsmith of Quiz Quest Britain. This brand new collection is extremely important for various competitive examinations. The questions in this series will also test your ability to reason quickly, use logic and juggle numbers and words while working against the clock. After each test, check your answers against those given at the end and make a note of your score. In this way, you will acquire a greater understanding of the reasoning behind the questions and be better prepared to pit your wits against future questions.

Test No. 9

Q. 1. Who said: "The philosophers have only interpreted the world in various ways; the point, however, is to change it?"

- (a) Martin Luther King
- (b) Karl Marx
- (c) Margaret Thatcher

Q. 2. What do King Tonkin, Duchess of Oldenburg and Rambo have in common?

- (a) Films nominated for an Oscar
- (b) They are all varieties of apples
- (c) They all died at sea

Q. 3. Who did not write music which can be associated with Jupiter?

- (a) Brahms
- (b) Mozart
- (c) Holst

Q. 4. Which of these animals has the longest life expectancy?

- (a) Giant tortoise
- (b) Quahog (marine clam)
- (c) Sea anemone

Q. 5. Who was the first President of the U.S.A.?

- (a) George Washington
- (b) Thomas Jefferson
- (c) James Madison

Q. 6. How many prisoners were in the Bastille when it was stormed on July 14, 1789?

- (a) 7
- (b) 213
- (c) 243

Q. 7. If you were said to have green fingers this would suggest that you

- (a) Had problems with your blood circulation
- (b) Were good at gardening
- (c) Love sewing

Q. 8. The period of waiting for young to be born is called pregnancy or gestation. About how long is this for an elephant?

- (a) From 20 to 22 months
- (b) From 12 to 14 months
- (c) From 7 to 9 months

Q. 9. Sir Walter Raleigh explored parts of North America. How did he die?

- (a) Killed in battle in America
- (b) Murdered in Ireland
- (c) Beheaded in England

Q. 10. In 'A Midsummer Night's Dream', what was the name of the King of Fairies?

- (a) Malvolio
- (b) Hamlet
- (c) Oberon

Q. 11. Whose works are often prefixed by the letter K?

- (a) Shakespeare's
- (b) Mozart's
- (c) Christopher Wren's

Q. 12. In George Orwell's book 'Animal Farm', which group of animals assumes

leadership and takes over?

- (a) Pigs
- (b) Dogs
- (c) Horses

Q. 13. With whom do you associate the formula $E = mc^2$?

- (a) Pythagoras
- (b) Freud
- (c) Einstein

Q. 14. Which economic law has been summarized as 'supply creates its own demand'?

- (a) Boyle's
- (b) Say's
- (c) Marshall's

Q. 15. What might you be doing if you were using a piton?

- (a) Climbing a mountain
- (b) Mining for coal
- (c) Embroidery

Q. 16. What name is given to the tough outermost membrane that surrounds the brain and spinal cord?

- (a) Medulla Oblongata
- (b) Dura mater
- (c) Cerebral Cortex

Q. 17. Which country is known as Hellas to its own people?

- (a) Spain
- (b) Switzerland
- (c) Greece

Q. 18. What do the olfactory nerves deal with?

- (a) Smell
- (b) Hearing
- (c) Sight

Q. 19. If you were to buy a piece of Hepplewhite, what would you be buying?

- (a) Furniture
- (b) Cheese
- (c) China

Q. 20. The term 'Impressionism' was used to ridicule a style of painting first seen in the picture 'Impression, Sunrise'. Who painted it?

- (a) Van Gogh
- (b) Monet
- (c) Rembrandt

Q. 21. Which branch of science deals with heat and energy?

- (a) Ophthalmic optics
- (b) Thermodynamics
- (c) Palaeontology

Q. 22. If you were visiting Greece, you might come across retisna—what is it?

- (a) A type of boat
- (b) A musical instrument
- (c) A type of wine

Q. 23. Who fell in love with his own reflection?

- (a) Narcissus
- (b) Liberace
- (c) Odysseus

Q. 24. What did U. Thant and Dag Hammarskjöld have in common?

- (a) Mathematics
- (b) Sailing
- (c) The United Nations

Q. 25. Who did Karol Wojtyła become?

- (a) President of Czechoslovakia

(b) Jack the Ripper

(c) Pope John Paul II

Q. 26. What is an Oratorio?

- (a) A piece of music
- (b) An Italian nobleman
- (c) A bone in your foot

Q. 27. Which bird produces the largest egg?

- (a) Golden eagle
- (b) Osprey
- (c) Ostrich

Q. 28. What name is given to young whales?

- (a) Whalets
- (b) Calves
- (c) Cygnets

Q. 29. What is the Netherlands also known as?

- (a) Holland
- (b) Belgium
- (c) North German Sound

Q. 30. In which year was the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II?

- (a) 1953
- (b) 1952
- (c) 1955

ANSWERS

1. (b): Karl Marx
2. (b): They are all varieties of apples
3. (a): Brahms
4. (b): Quahog (marine clam)
5. (a): George Washington
6. (a): 7
7. (b): Were good at gardening
8. (a): From 20 to 22 months
9. (c): Beheaded in England
10. (c): Oberon
11. (b): Mozart
12. (a): Pigs
13. (c): Einstein
14. (b): Say's
15. (a): Climbing a mountain
16. (b): Dura mater
17. (c): Greece
18. (a): Smell
19. (a): Furniture
20. (b): Monet
21. (b): Thermodynamics
22. (c): A type of wine
23. (a): Narcissus
24. (c): The United Nations
25. (c): Pope John Paul II
26. (a): A piece of music
27. (c): Ostrich
28. (b): Calves
29. (a): Holland
30. (a): 1953

Who...What...When...Where...Why

You Ask The Question — We Will Find The Answer

● **Who was the first woman Chief Justice of a High Court in India ?**

—Vikas Jadyal, Solan (Himachal Pradesh)

Justice Leila Seth was the first woman Chief Justice of a High Court in India. She was appointed Chief Justice of Himachal Pradesh on August 5, 1991.

● **What is appendicitis ?**

—Amitabh Sahu, Cuttack (Orissa)

It is inflammation of the vermiform appendix, a small, blind extension of the bowel in the lower right abdomen. In an acute attack, the pus-filled appendix may burst, causing a potentially lethal spread of infection. Its treatment is by removal.

● **When was the rupee first introduced ?**

—Anjan Lahiri, Calcutta (West Bengal)

The first *rupiya* was issued by Sher Shah Suri around 1542 AD. The coin weighed 180 grains (one *tola*) and contained 175 grains of pure silver.

The word *rupiya* evolved from the Sanskrit term *raupya* which means wrought silver. The current 'rupee' is a corrupted form of the earlier *rupiya*.

● **Where is the origin of the Brahmaputra river ?**

—Rakesh Soni, Ludhiana (Punjab)

A major stream of Central and South Asia, having a total length of about 2,900 km (1,800 miles), it is Tsang-Po in Tibetan, Ya-Lu-Tsang-Pu Chiang in Chinese and Jamuna in Bengali. From its headstreams in the Himalayas of Tibet, it flows eastward for nearly 1,130 km (700 miles) across south-western China, then turns south through the eastern Himalayas and enters the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Assam (north-east India). The Brahmaputra takes a south-westerly course for about 725 km (450 miles) through the Assam Valley, then turns south again, passing through Bangladesh to the Bay of Bengal, where it forms, with the Ganges and Meghna rivers, a vast delta.

● **Why is it harmful to see solar eclipse with naked eye ?**

—Chaitali Saha, Silchar (Assam)

Doctors always warn people, especially children, against watching the solar eclipse, either directly or through smoking glasses or even in shallow water as in a utensil. The harmful rays in the sunlight (infrared rays) are at the maximum during the eclipse and it burns the most sensitive part of retina, fovea and macula, leading to irreversible loss of eyesight.

The surface of the sun is about four times as hot as a furnace. The lens or cornea in our eyes act like a burning-glass. If one looks straight at the sun, the lens will be destroyed for life. Even if we look at the sun through smoked glass, the sun may look dim, but the dangerous heat rays can still pass through. Whenever there is an eclipse of the sun, some people are blinded because they take foolish risks of this sort.

● **Which is the oldest English daily newspaper in India ?**

—N. Krishna Kumar, Madurai (Tamil Nadu)

The *Times of India*, established in 1838, is the oldest English newspaper still in circulation. It started its publication in Bombay, but is now published from Delhi, Ahmedabad, Patna, Lucknow and Bangalore.

● **Who was Zeus ?**

—Roomi Daroovala, Mumbai (Maharashtra)

The supreme deity of the ancient Greeks, he was a son of Cronus and Rhea, brother of Demeter, Hades, Hera, Hestia and Poseidon, and father of a number of gods, demigods and mortals. He was the god of heavens, identified by Romans with Jupiter. He was a sky-god who fathered both gods and men. Well-established as chief god in Aegean civilisation, he retained this role among the Greeks of later times.

● **Why does the same side of the moon face the earth ?**

—Rajesh Sinha, Deogarh (Bihar)

The moon rotates on its axis once in $27\frac{1}{3}$ days and it also takes the same time to revolve around the earth. Hence, only one side of the moon remains visible on the earth throughout.

● **What is the difference between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles in the Indian Constitution ?**

—Vikas Kumar, Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh)

Directive Principles must not be confused with Fundamental Rights. The main difference between the two lies in the later being justiciable, i.e., one can appeal to the Supreme Court of India in case one feels that one's Fundamental Right(s) is/are being violated by the State. Directive Principles, though not justiciable, are no less important for that reason. They place an ideal before the legislators for the framing of new legislation and before the executive for the administration of the country.

● **Why does a spider build a web ?**

—Jai Bhagwan Rana, Sonapat (Haryana)

Many spiders catch their prey in silken webs. An insect that blunders

into one of these webs finds it difficult to escape.

There are two main kinds of web-building spider. Some build shapeless sheetwebs, like the familiar cobweb of the house spider. Others, such as the garden, cartwheel-like orbwebs.

A sheetweb spider builds 'trip-wires' into its web and hides, often in a silk tunnel, near the edge. An insect that lands on the web stumbles and loses its balance. Before it can fly away again, the spider rushes out and seizes it. The webs of orbweb spiders are sticky. A small insect that flies into one of these cannot escape. Its struggles alert the spider.

Most spiders catch insects in their webs. But some large tropical spiders build webs that can trap even small birds.

● **What is subsistence farming ?**

—Harish Agarwal, Ahmedabad (Gujarat)

It refers to farming in which the produce is enough to feed only the farmer and his family and there is no surplus to sell. □

● **What is the significance of Tiananmen Square ?**

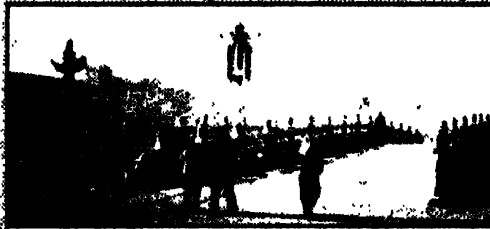
—S.R. Nambudari, Yerikala (Kerala)

Tiananmen Square located in Beijing, the capital of China, is the largest public square in the world with an area of 400 hectares. Also called the Gate of Heavenly Peace, the Square symbolises China's openness to the world and to the future. A million people gathered here when Mao Zedong died in 1976. The massive stone gate of the Square was built in 1417 and restored in 1651. The central portal is dominated by an immense portrait of Mao Zedong.

In the centre of the Tiananmen Square is an obelisk, 26 m high, a tribute to the heroes of the Chinese Revolution. The ceremonies were laid by Chairman Mao and the structure completed on May, 1958. A bas-relief of soldiers, peasants and workers depicts key episodes in the Revolution. The Square also boasts the Mao Zedong Memorial Hall, the cornerstone of which was laid by Mao's successor Hu Yaobang on November 24, 1976. The flat, low-tiered roof with golden-yellow glazed tile cornices of the Hall is supported by 44 granite pillars. Inside the mausoleum lies Mao's body in a crystal sarcophagus, draped with the red flag of the Communist Party of China.

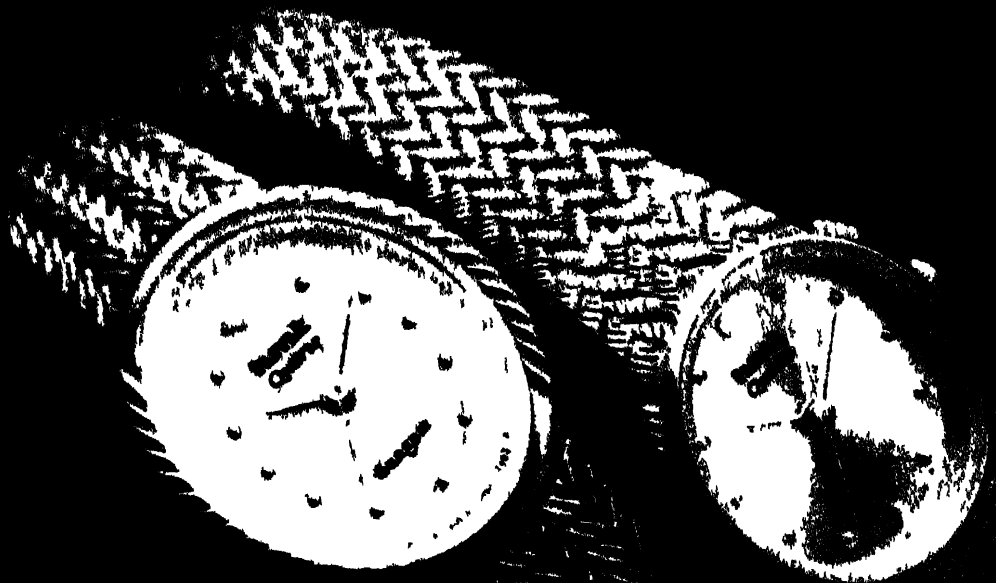
Other landmarks of the Square are the Great Hall of the People and the Museum of Chinese History and Museum of Chinese Revolution.

The Tiananmen Square hogged world headlines when a peaceful sit-in by the Chinese students was ruthlessly crushed by the Chinese authorities on the night of June 3, 1989, with several students shot dead at pointblank range. Estimates of students killed at the Square range from 500 to 3000.



Early risers enter Tiananmen Square

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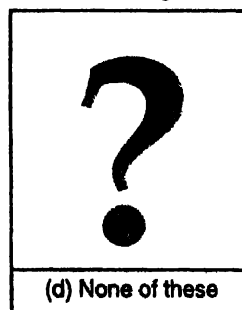
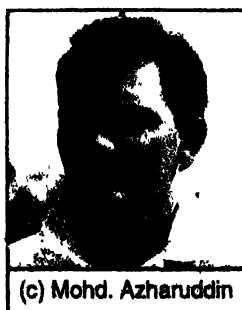
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1 Who will be the Man-of-the-Series for the One-day International Series between India and Sri Lanka to be held in August 1997 ?



2 Who will score the maximum number of runs in the above series ?

- (a) Rahul Dravid (b) Aravinda de Silva
(c) Arjuna Ranatunga (d) None of these

3. Who will take the maximum number of wickets in the above series ?

- (a) Venkatesh Prasad (b) Muthiah Muralitharan
(c) Sanjeeva de Silva (d) None of these

4. Who has scored the maximum number of centuries in One-Day Internationals so far ?

- (a) Desmond Haynes (b) Allan Border
(c) Vivian Richards (d) None of these

5. When did Sri Lanka, the reigning World Cup Champions, earn the Test-playing status ?

- (a) 1975 (b) 1980
(c) 1982 (d) None of these

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Pin Signature

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RULES & REGULATIONS: 1. There is no entry fee. 2. You can send as many entries as you like, but each entry must be on this official ENTRY FORM only. Prizes will be awarded through a draw of lots in which all-correct entries will be included. 4. You are entitled to one prize only. In case you win more than one prize, you will be awarded only the prize of highest value. 5. You cannot get cash in lieu of prizes. 6. Prizes are subject to availability and Competition Review Pvt. Ltd. reserves the right to substitute them with products/services of equivalent values. 7. Employees of Competition Review Pvt. Ltd. and Sponsors BDM, Nestle MILO and Braun (including members of their families) are not eligible to participate in this QUIZ. 8. The results of this contest will be decided by a draw of lots and published in the October 1997 issue of Competition Success Review. Winners will be informed separately by post. 9. Competition Review Pvt. Ltd. reserves the right to terminate or extend the contest at any time, or to accept or reject any or all entries at their absolute discretion without assigning any reason. 10. Initially this contest is being held for 3 months but is likely to be extended. 11. Competition Review Pvt. Ltd. is not responsible for any postal delays, transit losses or mutilation of entries. 12. The decision of the Editor will be final and binding and no correspondence will be entertained in this regard. 13. Last date for receipt of entries of the CRICKET QUIZ 5, in the office of Competition Review Pvt. Ltd., Post Bag No. 6, New Delhi-110 008, is August 8, 1997.



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Answers : 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (d)



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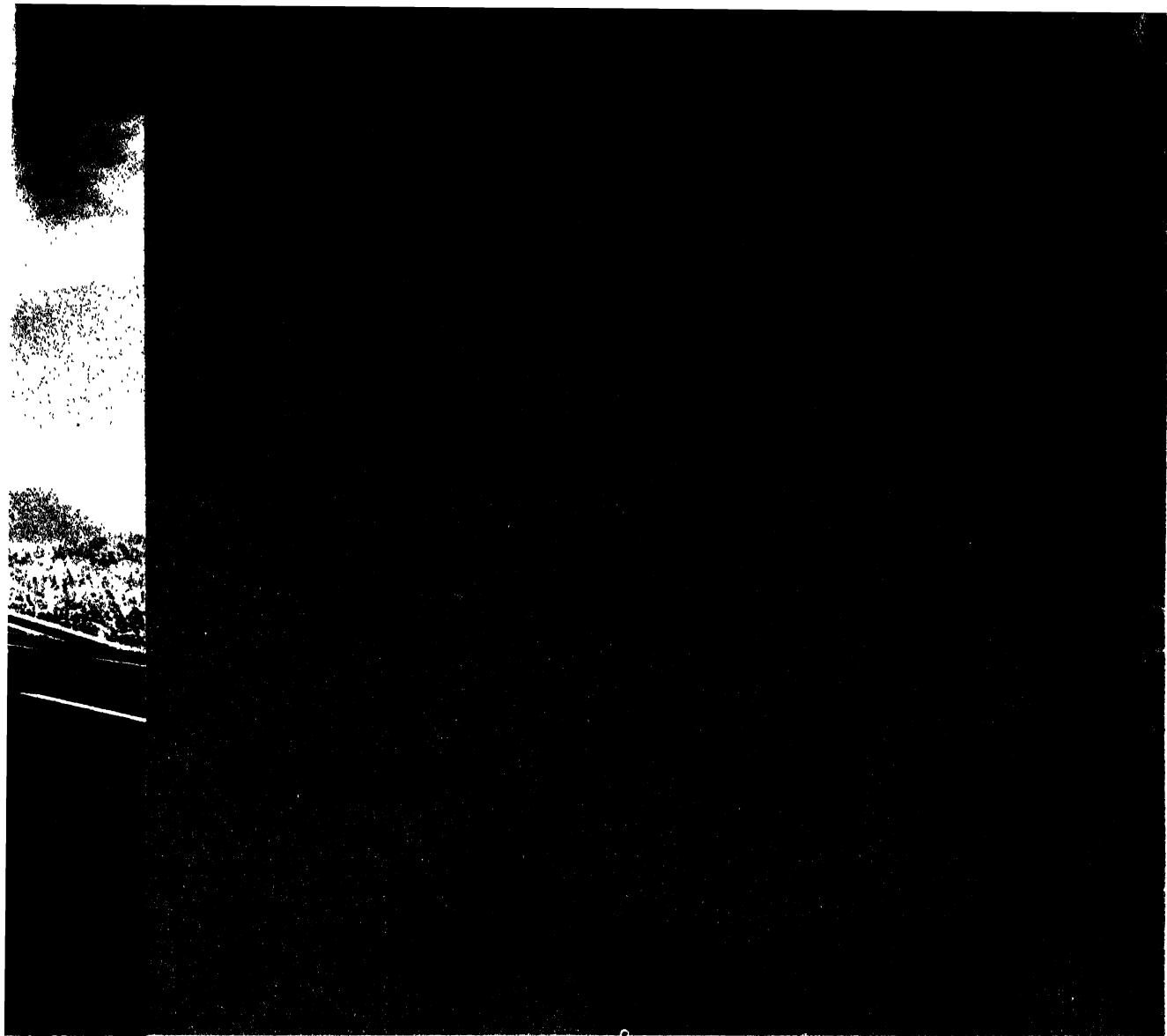
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Wimbledon Champions

1997

Champions are not born, but made. Behind the crowns and the broadening smiles Pete Sampras and Martina Hingis wore, on the morrow of their supreme glory on the grass courts of Wimbledon, is the story of the triumph of human spirit—the spirit to look forward and march ahead and the spirit that takes life in its stride. Off the court Martina is like any other girl with all the foibles and vivaciousness of any girl of her age, but once on the court she transforms herself as if possessed by the conquering zeal of her childhood

icon, Martina Navratilova after whom she was named by her parents. That I must win and hitch my wagon to a star courses in her veins.

So at 16 years and 9 months, the Swiss sensation became the youngest Wimbledon singles champion, man or woman, since Charlotte Lottie Dod won in 1887 at 15 years, 10 months.

It was yet another heartbreaking Wimbledon for Jana Novotna who blew a 4-1 lead in the third set against Steffi Graf in 1993 and then wept on the shoulders of

the Duchess of Kent. But things dramatically changed in 1997; she still failed to sustain a lead when she was in a position to win. Hingis completed the game at 2-6, 6-3, 6-3 thus clinching a victory for her second Grand Slam singles title. Novotna, playing perfect grass-court tennis, won the first set in just 22 minutes as Hingis struggled to keep up with her chip-and-charge tactics. Novotna opened the match by breaking Hingis at love and raced to a 4-0 lead just after 11 minutes, dropping only five points in the process. Hingis finally held the fifth game, and again in the seventh. But Novotna served out the set at 15, closing it out with a serve and backhand volley. The shot which seemed to turn things around for Hingis came in the third game of the second set with Hingis serving at game point, Novotna chipped a forehand return deep into the backhand corner. But Hingis shuffled over and hit a stretched backhand passing shot down the line and out of Novotna's reach.

Soon Hingis was as if a potential champion possessed. She suddenly found the range and timing on her shots. Her passing shots and lobs started clicking keeping Novotna on the defensive. Hingis broke for the first time to go up 4-2. After Novotna blew a game point by sailing an easy forehand volley long, Hingis clinched the break by whipping a forehand passing shot down the line.

Hingis served for the set at 5-2 in the tightest game of the match. She went up 40-0 but couldn't convert, saving three break points and needing five set points before finally closing it out with a perfectly placed forehand lob off a weak Novotna return. Novotna saved four break points in the first game of the final set. She broke in the next game to go up to 2-0, with Hingis bouncing her racket on the turf in frustration. The match turned for good in the next game as Novotna reached game point at 40-30 on her serve, one point away from a 3-0 lead.

Hingis won five straight games, breaking again to go up 5-2 but failing to serve out the match in the next game. But Hingis broke Novotna again in the eighth game converting her second match point with a forehand cross-court winner.

Had not Hingis perfected the art of offence and defence on the grass court against Novotna, she could have collapsed but the iron will in her superseded, and about her people say that she learns ten times as quickly as anybody else her age, or even older.

That if one has to become a legend during one's lifetime, one has to start the work right



Martina Hingis holds her trophy, after defeating Jana Novotna in the Women's Singles final on the Centre Court at Wimbledon, on July 5, 1997. Hingis won the final 2-6, 6-3, 6-3, to become the youngest winner of the championship this century.

beyond a shadow of doubt in the case of Martina who became the youngest Grand Slam singles champion in modern tennis history when she won the Australian Open singles title in January this year. That the parents, particularly, the mother has to play a signal role in the moulding of children is evident from the fact that as a two-year-old infant, Martina was given a tennis racket by mother Melanie, a former Czechoslovakian champion who became her coach and driving force. At the age of five, Martina played her first competitive tennis and at seven, she left Czechoslovakia with her mother for starting life anew in Switzerland. When Martina was just 12, she became the youngest junior champion at French Open, replacing previous record holder Jennifer Capriati and a year later she became the youngest junior champion at Wimbledon.

As she climbed up the ladder of fame and success, Martina never looked back. At 14, she made professional debut in Zurich, beating Patty Fendick 6-4, 6-3 to become the youngest player to win a singles title match since tennis became open to professionals in 1968. The following year she became the youngest-ever champion at Grand Slam event when she won the women's doubles at Wimbledon with Helena Sukova of the Czech Republic.

At sweet 16, the sweet dreams of both the girl Martina and her mother who had, with the greatest ambition a mother of her profession could have had when she named her daughter after the legendary Martina Navratilova, blossomed forth in all colour and arresting aroma. The young lass came in to the limelight with a virtual bang when she beat former number one Monica Seles 6-2, 6-0 in the final at the Oakland tournament—the worst defeat of Seles' career and became the youngest player, male or female, to pass \$1 million earnings in a season. She signed a \$10 million five-year endorsement deal with an Italian sportswear. The rest is recent history when at the dawn of 1997 she was crowned as singles champion at the Australian Open, beating Mary Pierce of France. And now yet another crowning glory at Wimbledon as the youngest champion of the century.

For the men's singles, as predicted, the red Pete Sampras glided by the Frenchman Cedric Pioline 6-4, 6-2, 6-4 to capture his fourth Wimbledon title. He is the only player to have notched four Wimbledon titles and four US Open championships. Sampras is today in the illustrious company of Billie Jean King, a winner of ten Grand Slam titles. It is quite likely he might soon join his idols and Laver and Bjorn Borg's tally of 11 titles at the end of the season. Who can predict what other things to come? He may as well add the trail of Roy Emerson and wrestle for the all-time record of 12 Grand Slam titles.

If he stays healthy, if he stays focussed, anything is possible. He looks like the best player I've ever seen in this sport. Pete is



Pete Sampras kisses his trophy after defeating France's Cedric Pioline in the Men's Singles Final on the Centre Court at Wimbledon, on July 6, 1997. Sampras won the final 6-4, 6-2, 6-4, to take his fourth Wimbledon championship

in a different world," says John McEnroe, winner of three Wimbledon titles. Pete Sampras has in him the rare blend of discipline, commitment, pure skills, hard work and single-pointed determination.

"By the time Sampras stops playing this sport as a professional, he would have become to tennis what Don Bradman is to cricket, Jack Nicklaus is to golf, Muhammad Ali is to boxing and Pele is to football."

"I have no fear in the game," said Sampras. "I feel like I'm tough to beat when I'm confident and playing well. It all clicks when you start playing, when you get to the heat of the moment." Pioline would certainly vouch for that. Sampras started off with a flourish, probing Pioline's service in the opening game, before breaking through at 1-1, a spiteful backhand return relegating the Frenchman to the role of a mere onlooker.

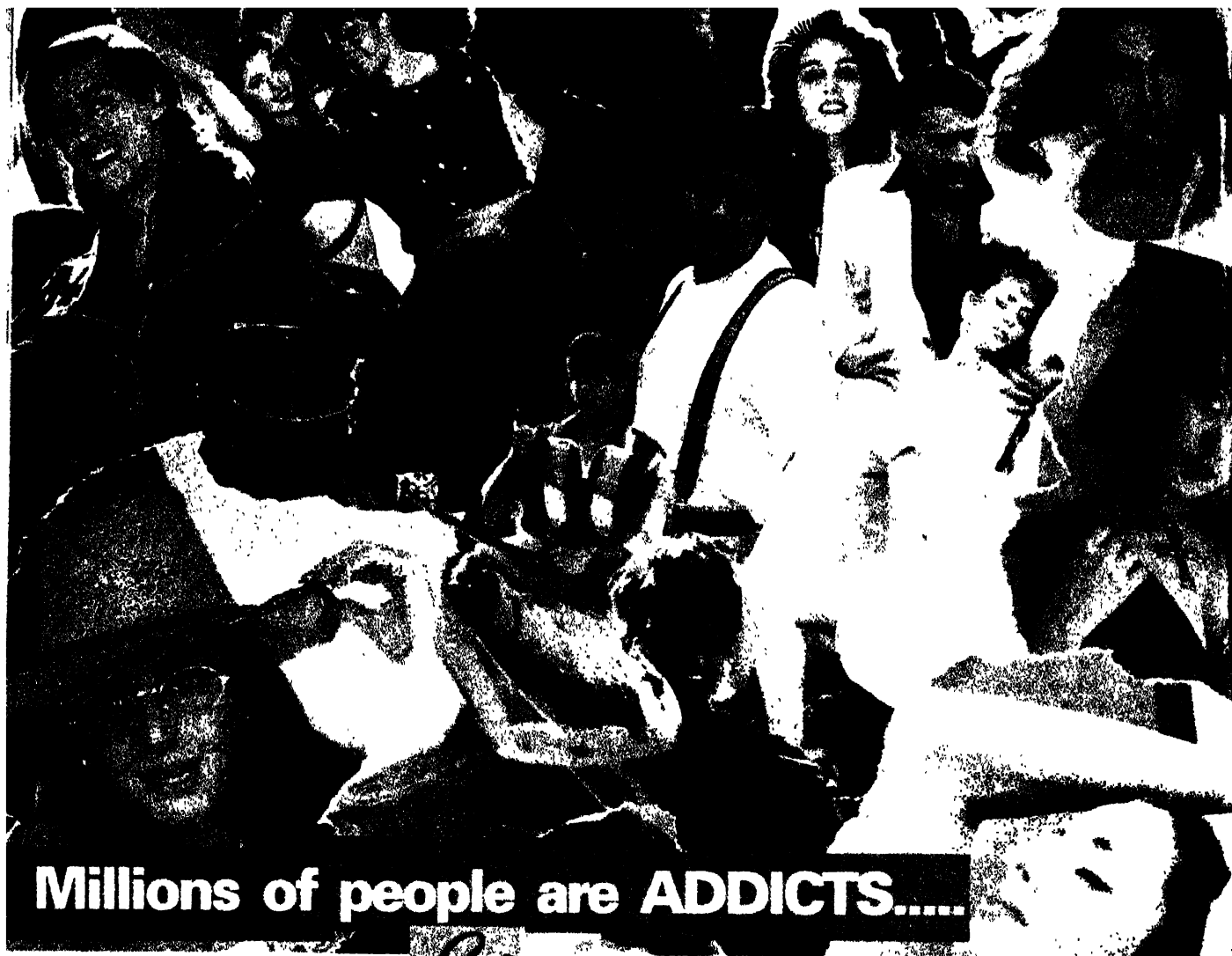
When the Frenchman, threatening to redeem the early break in the opening set, exquisitely lobbed his opponent to reach 30-30, Sampras responded like a wounded lion. He pounced upon Pioline with an ace to reach set point and winning a first service to secure it 6-4. Pioline had taken just four points off the Sampras service thus far. Worse was to follow. At 2-2 and 15-30 in the second set, Pioline netted a difficult volley. Sampras broke again at 4-2 as Pioline's net play collapsed under the assault. At the close of the second set, Pioline's gains off the Sampras service had dipped to three. The third set too was little different. After Sampras had seized the initiative to lead 3-1, Pioline conjured his first break point of

the match when 4-3 in arrears. It arrived after 87 minutes' play; Sampras promptly negated it with an unreturnable second service, followed by an ace. When, eight minutes later, another winning service closed the match, Sampras had joined the fourth place in the pantheon of Grand Slam champions.

The only good news for India was India's Ramesh Krishnan and Jeremy Bates won the senior men's doubles Wimbledon title trouncing their American opponents in straight sets on July 6, 1997. They beat Kevin Curren and Johan Kriek 6-4, 6-4.

The tournament saw the exit of many titans of recent times. It saw the pale reflection of American tennis—with the notable exception of Pete Sampras—with most of the stars down and out—Michael Chang, Jim Courier and Andre Agassi. Monica Seles was ousted by France's Sandrine Testud in the third round of the Wimbledon. Boris Becker, the former champion, also bade goodbye to the fans of Wimbledon, after his quarter-final defeat against Pete Sampras. 'Boom Boom Becker' would be surely missed next year! A seven-time Wimbledon champion, Steffi Graf was out of the Wimbledon as she had been undergoing treatment after a knee surgery.

For the tennis champions the world over, Wimbledon remains the ultimate in their sweet dreams. Over 11,000 people watched 111th Championship at the All England Club, and thanks to 1,800 broadcasters, millions of people in 170 countries saw it or heard on their television or radio. □



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BODY LANGUAGE

How to read others' thoughts by their gestures

Allan Pease

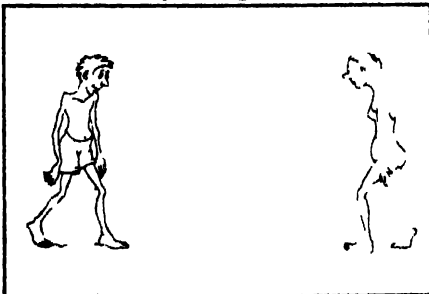
World-Renowned Authority on Body Language

Allan Pease is a world-renowned authority on the art and science of communication skills. He has, in addition to his own interviewing and research of over a decade, summarised many of the studies by leading behavioural scientists and has combined them with similar research done by people in other professions—sociology, anthropology, education, psychiatry, family counselling, professional negotiating and selling. With many books, speeches and films to his credit, he is also the Managing Director of a management consultancy company based in Sydney, Australia.

Written in a simple and lucid style, this feature seeks to make you more aware of your own non-verbal cues and signals and to demonstrate how people communicate with each other using this medium. Personal and practice will give you greater insight into communication with your fellowmen and you will develop a deeper understanding of other people, and, therefore, of yourself. This feature, which is a treasure-house of knowledge, has been presented in such a way that any person, regardless of his or her vocation or position in life, can use it to obtain a better understanding of life's most complex event—a face-to-face encounter with another person—and climb his way to success—quickly, efficiently and with grace.

COURTSHIP GESTURES AND SIGNALS

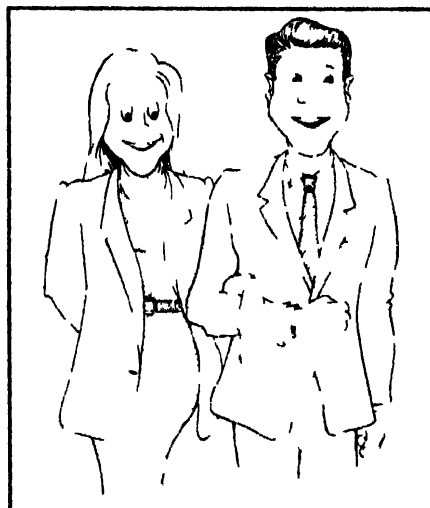
I have a friend named Graham who has developed an art that most males would love to acquire. Whenever he attends a social function he can quickly psych out the available women make his choice and in almost record-breaking time (sometime as little as ten minutes), he may be seen heading towards the exit with the woman, escorting her to his car and driving back to his apartment. I have even seen him return to the party within an hour and repeat this amazing process two or three times in the same evening. He seems to have built in radar for finding the right girl at the right



Man and woman approaching on a beach

time and getting her to go with him. Many people wonder what is the key to his success? Perhaps you know someone like Graham and have asked yourself the same question.

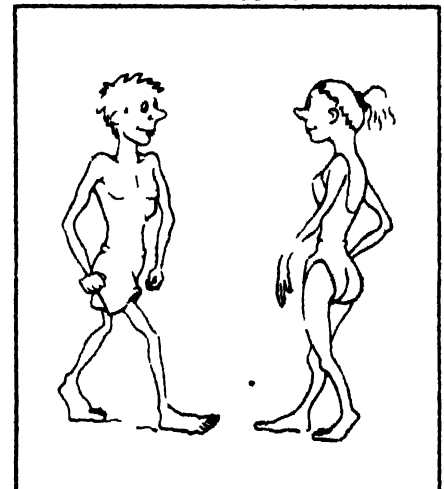
Research into animal courtship behaviour conducted by zoologists and behavioural scientists reveals that male and female animals use a series of intricate courtship gestures, some quite obvious and others extremely subtle, and that most are done subconsciously. In the animal world courtship behaviour in each species follows specific and predetermined patterns. For



The attraction between the male and female species has been there right from the beginning of civilisation. Both the animal kingdom and human kingdom have developed their own distinctive courtship signals to attract the opposite sex. Allan Pease, the international authority on body language, enumerates the different signals used by male and female to attract each other. Women are aware of the courtship gestures, as they are aware of most other body gestures, but men are far less perceptive, often being totally blind to them. While some courtship signals are studied and deliberate others are given completely unconsciously.

example in several species of bird the male struts around the female giving a vocal display puffing up his feathers and performing many intricate body movements to gain her attention while the female appears to display little or no interest. This ritual is similar to that performed by the human animal when courtship begins.

Graham's technique was to display male courtship gestures to the prospective females and those who were interested would respond with the appropriate female



They see each other

courtship signals giving Graham the non-verbal green light to proceed with a more intimate approach.

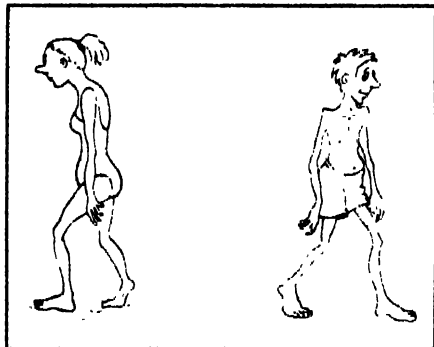
The success that people have in social encounters with members of the opposite sex is directly related to their ability to send courtship signals and to recognise those being sent back. Women are aware of the

other body gestures, but men are far less perceptive, often being totally blind to them.

It was interesting to note that women described Graham as 'sexy', 'masculine' and 'someone who makes you feel feminine'; their reactions to his constant array of courtship signals. Men, on the other hand, described him as 'aggressive', 'insincere', and 'arrogant'; their reaction to the aggressive competition that Graham represented. Consequently he had very few male friends, and the reasons for this would be obvious—no male likes a rival for the attentions of his female.

'What gestures and body movements do people use to communicate desire for involvement?' is frequently asked. We will now list the signals used by both sexes to attract potential sexual partners. You will note that more space is devoted to female courtship signals than to male signals; this is because women have a greater range of courtship signals than men.

While some courtship signals are studied and deliberate, others are given completely



They pass each other

unconsciously. How we learn these signals is difficult to explain and a popular theory is that they may be inborn.

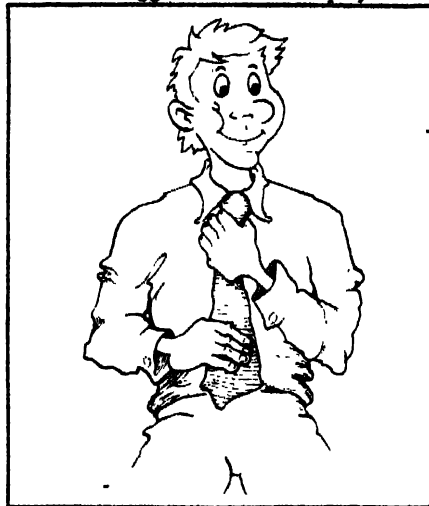
Dr Albert Schefflen, in his article 'Quasicourtship behaviour in psychotherapy', noted that, when a person enters the company of a member of the opposite sex, certain physiological changes take place. He found that high muscle tone became evident in preparation for a possible sexual encounter, 'bagging' around the face and eyes decreased, body sagging disappeared, the chest protruded, the stomach was automatically pulled in, pot-bellied slumping disappeared, the body assumed an erect posture and the person appeared to become more youthful in appearance. The ideal place to observe these changes is on a beach when a man and woman approach each other from a distance. The changes take place when the man and woman are close enough to meet each other's gaze and continue until after they have passed each other, at which time the original posture returns.

MALE COURTSHIP GESTURES

Like most animal species, the human male displays preening behaviour as the female approaches. In addition to the automatic physiological reactions already mentioned, he will reach for his throat and straighten

his tie. If he is not wearing a tie, he may smooth his collar or brush imaginary dust from his shoulder and rearrange cufflinks, shirt, coat and other clothing. He may also preen himself by smoothing his hair.

The most aggressive sexual display he can



Male preening gesture

make towards the female is the aggressive thumbs-in-belt gesture that highlights his genital region. He may also turn his body towards her and point his foot at her. He uses the intimate gaze and holds her gaze for a split second longer than normal. If he is really keen his pupils will be dilated. He often stands with his hands on hips to accentuate his physical size and show his readiness to be involved with the female. When seated or leaning against a wall, he may also spread his legs to give a crutch display.

When it comes to courtship rituals, most men are about as effective as someone standing in a river trying to catch fish by hitting them on the head with a big stick.



Courtship cluster used to sell cigars

Women, as we shall see, have more lures and fishing skills to land their fish than any male could ever hope to acquire.

FEMALE COURTSHIP GESTURES AND SIGNALS

Women use most of the same basic preening gestures as men, including touching the hair, smoothing the clothing,

one or both hands on hips, root and body pointing towards the male, extended intimate gaze and increasing eye contact. They also adopt the thumbs-in-belt gesture which, although it is a male aggression gesture, is used with feminine subtlety; only one thumb tucked into a belt or protruding from a handbag or pocket is displayed.

Excited interest also causes pupil dilation and a flushed appearance in the cheeks. Other female courtship signals follow.

The Head Toss

The head is flicked to toss the hair back over the shoulders or away from the face. Even women with short hair may use this gesture.

Exposed Wrists

An interested female will gradually expose the smooth soft skin of her wrists to the potential male partner. The wrist area has long been considered one of the highly erotic areas of the body. The palms are also made visible to the male while she is speaking. Women who smoke cigarettes find this tantalising wrist/palm exposure quite simple to perform while smoking. The exposed wrist and head toss gestures are often mimicked by homosexual males who want to take on a feminine appearance.

Open Legs

The legs are opened wider than they would normally have been if the male had not arrived on the scene. This occurs whether the woman is sitting or standing and contrasts with the sexually defensive female who keeps her legs crossed and together at all times.

Rolling Hips

The hips have an accentuated roll when walking to highlight the pelvic region.

Some of the more subtle female courtship gestures that follow have been used for centuries in advertising to sell goods and services.

Sideways Glance

With partially dropped eyelids, the woman holds the man's gaze just long enough for him to notice, then she quickly looks away. This has the tantalising feeling of peeping and being peeped at and can light the fires of most normal men.

Mouth Slightly Open, Wet Lips

Dr. Desmond Morris describes this as 'self-mimicry' as it is intended to symbolise the female genital region. The lips can be made to appear wet either by the use of saliva or cosmetics. Both give the woman the appearance of sexual invitation.

Lipstick

When a woman becomes sexually aroused her lips, breasts and genitals become larger and redder as they fill with blood. The use of lipstick is a technique thousands of years old that is intended to mimic the reddened genitals of the sexually aroused female. □

Expected Questions Objective General Knowledge

Madan Lal

Former Secretary, Staff Selection Commission, Government of India

As Secretary of the Staff Selection Commission, Mr. Madan Lal was the person who planned the entire scheme of Objective Type Tests for the competitive examinations held by the Commission. For the benefit of our readers, he has compiled a set of Expected Questions which are likely to be asked in various competitive examinations. Every month, we publish expected questions from different disciplines to equip our readers with the material to bring them sure success.



The paper on General Knowledge or General Awareness or General Studies plays a pivotal role in the competitive examinations conducted by various boards for recruitment to public services. As the readers are no doubt aware, this feature has extensive coverage of subjects. It covers Everyday Science, History, Economics, Geography, Political Science, Civics, Life Science, Current National and International Affairs/Events, Constitution of India, Indian National Movement and so on.

For the present issue I have drawn up a test battery of 100 questions on Economics—Theory And General. As an aid to proper and systematic preparation the readers are advised to answer this test paper in one hour and then make a self assessment of their performance with reference to the answers printed at the end of this feature. The following are the marks for the readers for self assessment:

- (i) Less than 30 per cent score — Poor
- (ii) 31 to 50 per cent score — Fair
- (iii) 51 to 65 per cent score — Good
- (iv) 66 to 80 per cent score — Very good
- (v) Above 80 per cent score — Excellent

The aim of the readers should be to achieve a score of not less than 60 per cent.

In the next issue a test battery of 100 questions on Biological Science will be drawn.

Economics—Theory And General

Q 1 In India present trend of rapid urbanisation is due to

- (a) Influence of cinema and electronic media
- (b) Breakup of joint family system
- (c) Abolition of zamindari system
- (d) Lack of employment opportunities in rural areas

Q 2 The insurance cover against crop failure is the process of one of the major methods of risk coverage by Indian farmers in

- (a) Share cropping (b) Relay cropping
- (c) Mixed cropping (d) Dry farming

Q 3 What is the minimum permissible age for employment in any factory or mine?

- (a) Twelve years (b) Fourteen years
- (c) Sixteen years (d) Eighteen years

Q 4 Credit creation increases

- (a) Real national income
- (b) Supply of money
- (c) Real wealth of the community
- (d) Purchasing power of the currency

Q 5 IBRD aims at

- (a) Helping children all over the world
- (b) Promoting the peaceful uses of atomic energy
- (c) Helping in reconstruction and development of economies
- (d) Promoting international monetary cooperation

Q 6 The modern State is

- (a) Laissez faire State (b) Aristocratic State
- (c) Welfare State (d) Police State

Q 7 Economic planning refers to

- (a) The mobilisation of taxes
- (b) The allocation of resources
- (c) The planning of manpower

(d) The mobilisation of both taxes and manpower

Q 8 Economic planning is an essential feature of

- (a) Mixed economy (b) Dual economy
- (c) Socialist economy (d) Capitalist economy

Q 9 One of the following is *not* the cause of inequalities of income

- (a) Law of inheritance
- (b) The competitive market
- (c) Social security programme
- (d) Occupational differences

Q 10 In a free economy, inequalities of income are mainly due to

- (a) Free competition
- (b) Private property only
- (c) Differences in the marginal productivity of labour
- (d) Private property and inheritance

Q 11 Change in demand refers to

- (a) Increase in quantity demanded on the same demand curve
- (b) Changing relation of demand and supply
- (c) Shift in demand curve
- (d) Decrease in quantity demanded on the same demand curve

Q 12 According to the law of demand, when price

- (a) Increases demand decreases
- (b) Increases demand increases
- (c) Decreases demand decreases
- (d) Decreases demand does not change

Q 13 In the States of India, the State Financial Corporations have given assistance mainly to develop

- (a) Agricultural farms
- (b) Cottage industry

(c) Large-scale industries

(d) Medium and small scale industries

Q 14 A major shift in the 9th Five Year Plan from its preceding one is

- (a) People's involvement in all fields in the development process
- (b) Major investment in agriculture with a view to promote exports
- (c) The concentration of public investment in infrastructural sectors
- (d) Major investment in sectors in which industrial sickness has become a chronic problem

Q 15 When a firm is operating under conditions where the law of diminishing returns applies it means that

- (a) Large scale economies are impossible
- (b) Returns to scales cannot be constant
- (c) Returns to scales must be increasing
- (d) None of the above

Q 16 Which of the following provides the largest part of the demand for industrial funds in India

- (a) Hire purchase borrower
- (b) Private house purchasers
- (c) Corporate businesses
- (d) Farmers

Q 17 The main argument advanced in favour of small scale and cottage industries in India is that

- (a) These generate a large volume employment
- (b) These require comparatively small capital investment
- (c) These advance the goal of equitable distribution of income
- (d) Cost of production is low

Q. 18. Which of the following factors would aggravate inflationary trend ?

- (a) An increase of 10 per cent in the price of agricultural products
- (b) An increase of 15 per cent in the money supply in the market
- (c) A decrease of 12 per cent in the production of industrial goods
- (d) All of the above factors

Q. 19. Which of the following zones of the Indian Railways has the highest route-kilometrage ?

- (a) Central Zone (b) Northern Zone
- (c) South Central Zone (d) Western Zone

Q. 20. A market rate of interest of 10 per cent implies that

- (a) The average yield on capital is 10 per cent
- (b) 90 per cent of the national income is used for present consumption
- (c) The marginal productivity of capital is 10 per cent
- (d) Everybody prefers Rs. 110 next year to Rs. 100 now

Q. 21. The reason why the earnings of land are not entirely economic rent is that

- (a) Land can be employed in several uses
- (b) The elasticity of supply of land is zero
- (c) Other factors of production must be combined with land to secure any output from it
- (d) None of the above

Q. 22. The multiplier is the factor by which

- (a) A change in income changes saving
- (b) A change in income changes investment
- (c) An increase in investment lowers income
- (d) A change in autonomous expenditure changes income

Q. 23. Given that the marginal propensity to consume is four-fifths, which of the following will cause the biggest fall in the value of multiplier ?

- (a) Rising family allowance by 25 per cent, with no corresponding increase in taxation
- (b) Raising the marginal propensity to save to one-third
- (c) Lowering the marginal propensity to consume three quarters
- (d) None of the above

Q. 24. All of the following are subsidiaries of the State Bank of India, except

- (a) Central Bank of India
- (b) State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur
- (c) State Bank of Hyderabad
- (d) State Bank of Patiala

Q. 25. If there is a rise in wage rates and a person's working time is reduced to fewer hours, this means that

- (a) The person prefers leisure to work
- (b) The supply curve of labour slopes downwards to the right
- (c) The person prefers work to leisure at the margin
- (d) The substitution effect of the change in wage rates more than offsets the income effect

Q. 26. Which of the following deductions should not be made from the total revenue of a firm for arriving at its profit for a year ?

- (a) Depreciation of capital
- (b) Dividends paid to ordinary shareholders
- (c) Excess of the value of stocks over their purchase

(d) Imputed interest on owner's capital left in the business

Q. 27. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Indian agriculture ?

- (a) Over-dependence on nature
- (b) Low level of productivity
- (c) Multiplicity of crops
- (d) Predominance of large farms

Q. 28. The unit of currency used in Germany is

- (a) Peso (b) Dollar (c) Mark (d) Yen

Q. 29. The largest producer of coal in the world is

- (a) Russia (b) Canada (c) U.K. (d) U.S.A.

Q. 30. Which of the following steps may be taken by a government to check inflation temporarily ?

- (a) Taxes should be reduced
- (b) Wages of workers should be increased
- (c) Money supply should be reduced
- (d) None of the above

Q. 31. Stability of prices can be brought about by

- (a) Increasing production
- (b) Controlling the circulation of money
- (c) Devaluation of currency
- (d) Both (a) and (b) above

Q. 32. Which of the following is an example of credit investment ?

- (a) A share (of stock) (b) A draft
- (c) A banker's acceptance (d) A bond

Q. 33. Which of the following would be "fixed cost" to a manufacturing firm ?

- (a) Plant and machinery (b) Raw materials
- (c) Replacement of load (d) Wages

Q. 34. Change in which of the following is the best indicator of the change in the standard of living of the people of a country ?

- (a) Cost of living index
- (b) Index of industrial productivity
- (c) Per capita income
- (d) Wholesale price index

Q. 35. It is impossible for a factor of production to earn economic rent if it

- (a) Is in perfectly inelastic demand
- (b) Is in perfectly elastic supply
- (c) Is not a fixed supply
- (d) Has more than a single use

Q. 36. Which of the following is most likely to cause an immediate increase in the size of the working population ?

- (a) A rise in the average size of families
- (b) An increase in the birth rate
- (c) A fall in the death rate of the over 60-year-olds
- (d) More favourable tax treatment of the earnings of married women

Q. 37. Which of the following will tend to raise the market rate of interest in the long run ?

- (a) A fall in the marginal productivity of capital
- (b) An increase in the amount of savings by individuals
- (c) A rise in consumer demand for present over future consumption
- (d) None of the above

Q. 38. Public Sector consists of those enterprises in which the State owns

- (a) 50 per cent of the capital
- (b) 66 per cent of the capital
- (c) 85 per cent of the capital
- (d) 100 per cent of the capital

Q. 39. If a firm in a perfect competition has a U-shaped average cost curve in the

Query Australia

With regard to the flood of letters received at the Competition Success Review office about Query Australia, we present here a few selected queries regarding studying in Australia answered by Ms. Vivienne Porter, formerly Director of University of Western Sydney, Nepean.

● Ms. Tina Gohain from Arunachal Pradesh wants to know about study opportunities after her Class 10th.

Ans : It is possible for students to study their 11th & 12th in Australia. Class 11th can only be studied at private or government schools in Australia whereas for Class 12th there are three options available.

1. One year Standard Foundation Studies Programme, which is taught at the university and upon completion you enter the 1st year in university. Class sizes are 15-25 students per teacher.

2. Go to a government Technical And Further Education (TAFE) or private school and do a Diploma course which articulates into university. Advanced diploma's receive Credit.

3. Do Class 12th at a government secondary school and upon completion proceed to university

The average cost for a year for any of these courses is A\$ 7,500-10,000 per year. This is tuition fee only. A further A\$ 7,000-10,000 for living expenses is required.

● Mr. Sudipta Ghosh from Calcutta wants to know if a student can do Postgraduate studies in computers even if his first degree is not in the computing disciplines.

Ans : Australia's tertiary education system is quite flexible and hence caters to the high demand for computer-related courses. If you have a bachelor's degree with 1st or 2nd Class in any discipline then you can do a 1 year Postgraduate Diploma in computer studies and then proceed to a 1-1½ year Master's Degree in Computing.

● Mr. Neelabh Bisen from Kanpur wants to know about study options if you are already a Diploma holder.

Ans : A student who already has a diploma from a government institution can get credit for study and go into their second year of Bachelors degree programme, if grades are acceptable.

● Mr. Surinder Kumar from Hissar wants to know about entry criteria for MBA studies and M.Sc. in Agriculture.

Ans : Most Australian universities require work experience after graduation for MBA, however, some universities accept fresh graduates too. Entry criteria vary enormously among universities. Some require GMAT, GRE and work experience, whereas others grant exemption based on interviews and grades. TOEFL is not always required if you have done studies in English medium and you have been earlier interviewed by university personnel. With regard to M.Sc. in Agriculture, the entry criteria will be 1st or 2nd class pass in Bachelors in Agriculture. Two which are well known in Agriculture, are, University of Western Sydney (Hawkesbury) and La Trobe University (Melbourne). □

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short run, it implies that

- (a) At least one factor of production must be subject to diminishing returns
- (b) The firm must have some element of monopoly power
- (c) Diseconomies of scale apply in the industry
- (d) The firm must have a choice of plants of different size

Q. 40. What percentage of the divisible pool of Income Tax is distributable to the States, including the amount retainable by the Centre for Union Territories, during the period 1990-95 ?

- (a) 45% (b) 65% (c) 75% (d) 85%

Q. 41. In which of the following situations is there no need to calculate a weighted average price index ?

- (a) All prices change in the same direction and by the same amount
- (b) Every family has exactly the same expenditure pattern
- (c) When prices rise, no single price falls and vice versa.
- (d) All of the above

Q. 42. If the satisfaction of each individual in a community depends exclusively on the collection of goods and services which he consumes, it follows that

- (a) There are no external economies or diseconomies in production
- (b) There are no external economies or diseconomies in consumption
- (c) Social benefits are greater than private benefits
- (d) Competition is perfect

Q. 43. When did the Reserve Bank of India become a State-owned institution ?

- (a) 1943 (b) 1947 (c) 1949 (d) 1952

Q. 44. Which of the following terms represents the co-existence of private and public sectors in an economy ?

- (a) Controlled economy
- (b) Capitalism
- (c) Joint sector
- (d) Mixed economy

Q. 45. On which of the following did the Mahalanobis Model lay greater emphasis for planned development in India after Independence ?

- (a) Agriculture
- (b) Development of heavy industries
- (c) Generation of power
- (d) Science and Technology

Q. 46. Which of the following agricultural holdings have the largest percentage in India ?

- (a) Marginal holdings (b) Small holdings
- (c) Medium holdings (d) Large holdings

Q. 47. Which of the following policies is likely to cause the least conflict for a country which enjoys a surplus in the balance of payments, but is in danger of rising unemployment ? (Assume that demands are elastic in international trade.)

- (a) Reducing government expenditure
- (b) Budgeting for a deficit
- (c) Budgeting for a surplus
- (d) Devaluation

Q. 48. Which of the following is not a function of money ?

- (a) It is a medium of exchange
- (b) It increases the purchasing power
- (c) It is a standard measure of value
- (d) It is a hedge against inflation

Q. 49. Free economic goods are those

- (a) Which are not important
- (b) Provided to the people by government

(c) Available freely in nature

(d) Given to us by our parents

Q. 50. If the per cent increase in the price of a product causes a decline of 2.5 per cent in its demand, the demand is said to be

- (a) Constant
- (b) Elastic
- (c) Indeterminate
- (d) Inelastic

Q. 51. If the production possibility curve for two goods shifts so that it moves further from the origin throughout its length this could be due to

- (a) An increase in productivity of one factor of production
- (b) A decline in the level of unemployment
- (c) An increase in consumers' demand for both goods
- (d) All of the above

Q. 52. The area under a demand curve for a good represents a measure of

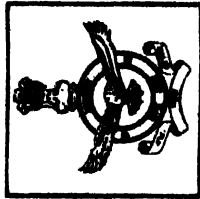
- (a) Marginal utility
- (b) Total cost of production
- (c) Total consumers' surplus
- (d) Total utility

Q. 53. Public goods are those which

- (a) Are bought by members of the public as distinct from the government
- (b) Are produced by a public company as distinct from a nationalised industry
- (c) Are cheap but not of good quality
- (d) Are consumed collectively by the community

Q. 54. Which of the following interferes least with the allocation of resources in a market which is otherwise accepted as ideal ?

- (a) A regressive tax
- (b) A progressive income tax
- (c) A poll tax
- (d) A value added tax



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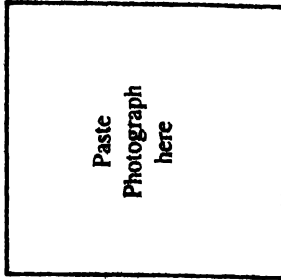
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- Q. 55. A regressive tax will tend to redistribute income more
(a) Equally (b) Unequally (c) Equitably (d) Inequitably
- Q. 56. The supply curve for a commodity is assumed to slope
ward from left to right. Which of the following would cause it to
lift downwards to the right?
(a) An increase in consumers' income
(b) A rise in the price of a substitute
(c) A unit subsidy from the government
(d) None of the above
- Q. 57. Which of the following totals would *not* be included in a
m's profit and loss account?
(a) Overhead costs (b) Direct costs
(c) Allowance for depreciation of assets
(d) All of the above will be included
- Q. 58. The supply schedule of labour is dependent on all the
following, *except* the
(a) Costs of training (b) Degree of mobility of labour
(c) Marginal (revenue) product of labour
(d) Size of the population
- Q. 59. What was the most significant impact of the Industrial
evolution in Europe on India's economy?
(a) Handicrafts of India were ruined
(b) Machines were introduced in the textile industry
(c) Heavy import duty was imposed on foreign goods
(d) Employment opportunities increased manifold
- Q. 60. Which of the following is the basis for determining the
national income?
(a) Total revenue of the State
(b) Production of goods and services
(c) Net profit earned and expenditure incurred by the State
(d) All of the above
- Q. 61. Which of the following tendencies is meant by the U-shaped
cost-curve?
(a) Marginal costs will rise at first and then fall
(b) Average costs will rise at first and then fall
(c) Average total costs will rise at first and then fall
(d) Marginal revenue will fall at first and then rise
- Q. 62. All of the following totals would be included in a company's
profit and loss account, *except*
(a) Direct costs (b) Allowance for depreciation of assets
(c) Overhead costs (d) Value of premises owned by the company
- Q. 63. The scheduled commercial banks in the public sector
account for what percentage of commercial banking system in India?
(a) 60 per cent (b) 70 per cent (c) 80 per cent (d) 90 per cent
- Q. 64. When did the World Trade Organisation, which sets out
rules for world trade, come into force?
(a) 1948 (b) 1951 (c) 1954 (d) 1995
- Q. 65. The Ninth Plan envisages a national investment of
(a) Rs. 2190 thousand crore (b) Rs. 1980 thousand crore
(c) Rs. 2210 thousand crore (d) Rs. 2040 thousand crore
- Q. 66. Which of the following measures is *not* likely to help in
improving India's balance of payments position?
(a) Encouragement of import substitution
(b) Imposition of higher duty on exports
(c) Imposition of higher duty on imports
(d) Devaluation of the rupee
- Q. 67. An increase in the supply of money will, *ceteris paribus*, tend
cause the rate of interest to fall unless
(a) The economy is at the top of a boom
(b) The bank rate is lowered at same time
(c) The demand for money increases at the same time
(d) The multiplier is zero
- Q. 68. With the increase in the production of an industrial concern,
which of the following increases continuously?
(a) Average cost (b) Fixed cost (c) Marginal cost (d) Variable cost
- Q. 69. While considering the Gross National Product (GNP), which
the following is *not* required?
(a) Governmental purchases of goods
(b) Per capita income of individuals
(c) Private investment (d) Net foreign investment
- Q. 70. Who manages a joint stock company?
(a) Its Board of Directors (b) Its General Body
(c) Its Management Council (d) All of the above
- Q. 71. Which of the following is the leading export item among
plantation crops?
(a) Coffee (b) Rubber (c) Tea (d) Spices

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Q. 72. Which of the following is associated with the term 'deflation' in economics ?

- (a) Decrease in the supply of coins and currency notes
- (b) Decrease in the supply of goods and services
- (c) Decrease in the import of goods and services
- (d) Decrease in the money relative to the supply of goods and services

Q. 73. A firm will always operate at the output at which its average total cost is at a minimum if

- (a) It is a monopolist
- (b) It is trying to maximise its profits
- (c) Average variable cost is also at a minimum
- (d) Average total cost equals marginal cost equals marginal revenue

Q. 74. The costs, which do not vary with changes in a firm's output, are known as

- (a) Fixed costs (b) Variable costs (c) Implicit costs (d) Social costs

Q. 75. Which of the following could explain why the demand curve for a particular product slopes down from left to right ?

- (a) The cost of production falls as output increases
- (b) More consumers enter the market at low prices than at high prices
- (c) Incomes are rising at the same time as prices
- (d) All of the above

Q. 76. Which of the following is exclusively concerned with the credit needs of all types of agricultural and rural development in India

- (a) IBRD (b) RBI (c) NABARD (d) SBI

Q. 77. The main function of the National Development Council of India is to

- (a) Promote national integration
- (b) Review the working of the National Plan from time to time
- (c) Develop villages
- (d) None of the above

Q. 78. Which of the following States leads in commerce and industry ?

- (a) Maharashtra (b) Tamil Nadu (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) West Bengal

Q. 79. Which of the following activities dominates the economy of southern Bihar ?

- (a) Commercial agriculture
- (b) Exploitation of mineral resources
- (c) Small-scale handicraft industries
- (d) Transport industry

Q. 80. Which of the following States accounts for the largest share of industrial production and capital investment ?

- (a) Gujarat (b) Maharashtra (c) Tamil Nadu (d) West Bengal

Q. 81. Which of the following factors is responsible for the biggest problem faced by India's cotton textile industry ?

- (a) Rising cost of production (b) Falling demand
- (c) Competition from handloom sector (d) Obsolete machinery

Q. 82. When prices are rising, which of the following steps should the Government adopt to bring about reduction in prices ?

- (a) Reduce the rate of tax on personal incomes
- (b) Increase governmental spending
- (c) Lower the interest rates
- (d) Increase the availability of goods

Q. 83. To provide telephones on demand, the Ninth Plan envisages an investment of

- (a) Rs. 40,000 crore (b) Rs. 60,000 crore
- (c) Rs. 86,000 crore (d) Rs. 92,000 crore

Q. 84. On which of the following do people of India spend more of their income ?

- (a) Clothing (b) Food
- (c) Fuel and light (d) Household durables

Q. 85. For which of the following is the largest area (in acres) used in India ?

- (a) Growing tillage crops (b) Grazing and grasslands
- (c) Forestry (d) Villages, towns and cities

Q. 86. Demand for goods is elastic if

- (a) The demand for the goods increases when the price falls
- (b) The quantity demanded increases less than proportionately with the decrease in price level
- (c) A decrease in price results in a decrease in total expenditure on the commodity
- (d) All the above situations exist

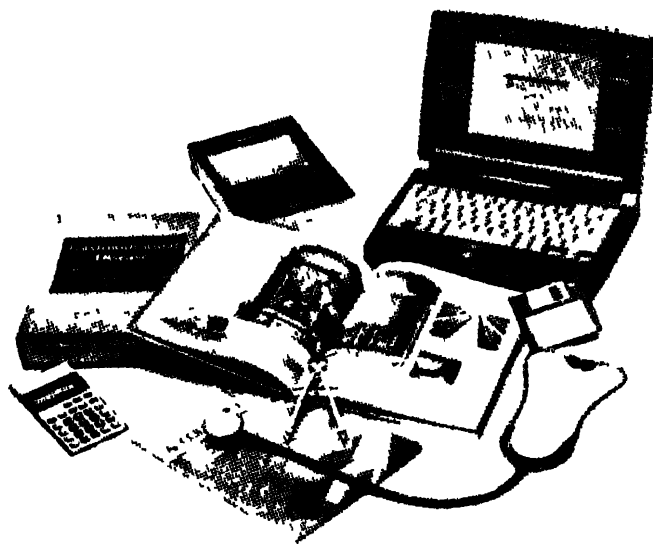
Q. 87. Which of the following is *not* viewed as national debt

- (a) Life Insurance policies
- (b) Long-term Government bonds
- (c) National savings certificates
- (d) Provident Fund

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Q. 88. Which of the following States will be the largest beneficiary of transfers of resources from the Centre to States recommended by the Finance Commission for the period 1990-95?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Maharashtra
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) West Bengal

Q. 89. Which of the following is used for measuring the economic growth of a country?

- (a) Gross national product at current prices
(b) Per capita gross national product at current prices
(c) Total real gross national product at current prices
(d) Total gross national product over a period of time

Q. 90. In order for the free working of the price mechanism to be generally recognised to work well it is necessary that

- (a) Income distribution should be equal
(b) Income distribution should be regarded as equitable
(c) Income should accurately reflect individual's contribution to national output
(d) Consumers' preferences should accurately reflect income distribution

Q. 91. Which of the following is at present the largest power using sector of the Indian economy?

- (a) Agriculture
(b) Domestic consumers and street lighting
(c) Industry
(d) Transport and communication, including Railways

Q. 92. Who among the following Indian economists had done the pioneering work in national income?

- (a) V.K.R.V. Rao (b) Jagdish Bhagwati
(c) P.N. Dhar (d) Prof. Shenoi

Q. 93. Annual growth rate of national income was recorded lowest during

- (a) Second Plan (b) Third Plan
(c) Fifth Plan (d) Sixth Plan

Q. 94. When was the New Liberalised Industrial Policy announced in India?

- (a) 1989 (b) 1990 (c) 1991 (d) 1992

Q. 95. Equilibrium price is that which

- (a) Equates consumers' and producers' surplus
(b) Maximises consumers' satisfaction
(c) Equates supply and demand
(d) Maximises producers' profit

Q. 96. One of the main factors that led to rapid expansion of Indian exports is

- (a) Imposition of import duties
(b) Liberalisation of the economy
(c) Recession in other countries
(d) Diversification of exports

Q. 97. Who advocated the monistic theory of sovereignty?

- (a) Laski (b) J.S. Mill
(c) MacIver (d) Austin

Q. 98. Welfare State is the aim of

- (a) Individualism
(b) Anarchism
(c) Democratic Socialism
(d) Scientific Socialism

Q. 99. Fiscal deficit in the Union Budget means

- (a) The difference between current expenditure and current revenue
(b) Net increase in Union Governments' borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India
(c) The sum of budgetary deficit and net

increase in internal and external borrowings

(d) The sum of monetised deficit and budgetary deficit

Q. 100. The term 'Paper Gold' is associated with

- (a) Deficit budgeting
(b) Currencies still in gold standard
(c) Special drawing rights of the IMF
(d) Special facility of the World Bank

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (c) | 3. (b) | 4. (b) |
| 5. (c) | 6. (c) | 7. (b) | 8. (c) |
| 9. (c) | 10. (d) | 11. (c) | 12. (a) |
| 13. (d) | 14. (a) | 15. (d) | 16. (c) |
| 17. (a) | 18. (d) | 19. (b) | 20. (c) |
| 21. (a) | 22. (d) | 23. (b) | 24. (a) |
| 25. (b) | 26. (b) | 27. (d) | 28. (c) |
| 29. (d) | 30. (c) | 31. (d) | 32. (d) |
| 33. (a) | 34. (c) | 35. (b) | 36. (d) |
| 37. (c) | 38. (d) | 39. (a) | 40. (d) |
| 41. (a) | 42. (b) | 43. (c) | 44. (d) |
| 45. (b) | 46. (a) | 47. (b) | 48. (d) |
| 49. (c) | 50. (b) | 51. (a) | 52. (d) |
| 53. (d) | 54. (c) | 55. (b) | 56. (c) |
| 57. (d) | 58. (c) | 59. (a) | 60. (b) |
| 61. (c) | 62. (d) | 63. (c) | 64. (d) |
| 65. (a) | 66. (b) | 67. (c) | 68. (d) |
| 69. (b) | 70. (a) | 71. (c) | 72. (d) |
| 73. (d) | 74. (a) | 75. (b) | 76. (c) |
| 77. (b) | 78. (a) | 79. (b) | 80. (b) |
| 81. (a) | 82. (d) | 83. (c) | 84. (b) |
| 85. (c) | 86. (a) | 87. (d) | 88. (c) |
| 89. (a) | 90. (b) | 91. (c) | 92. (a) |
| 93. (b) | 94. (c) | 95. (c) | 96. (b) |
| 97. (d) | 98. (c) | 99. (c) | 100. (c) |

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Spotting Errors

Directions (Qs. 1 to 10) : (i) In this Section a number of sentences are given. The sentences are underlined in three separate parts and each one is labelled (a), (b), (c). Read each sentence to find out whether there is an error in any underlined part. No sentence has more than one error. When you find an error in any one of the underlined parts (a, b or c), indicate your response according. You may feel that there is no error in a sentence. In that case letter (d) will signify a 'No error' response.

(ii) You are to indicate only one response for each item. (If you indicate more than one response, your answer will be considered wrong). Errors may be in grammar, word usage or idioms. There may be a word missing or there may be a word which should be removed.

(iii) You are not required to correct the error. You are required only to indicate your response.

Q. 1. The news of the disturbance (a)/ was broadcasted (b)/ the same evening. (c)/ No error. (d)

Q. 2. Everyone visiting the house asked the young girl (a)/ how could she kill the wolf (b)/ single handed and without a weapon. (c)/ No error. (d)

Q. 3. While walking slowly in the park (a)/ on a quiet summer afternoon (b)/ a mad dog suddenly attacked him from behind (c)/ No error. (d)

Q. 4. Since the attachment of air-conditioned sleeping cars to all important trains, (a)/ travelling became very pleasant, (b)/ especially during the summer season. (c)/ No error. (d)

Q. 5. It is the newspaper (a)/ that exposes us to the widest range (b)/ of human experiences and behaviour. (c)/ No error. (d)

Q. 6. The method suggested in the lecture (a)/ enables a student to learn more quickly (b)/ and to have remembered for a longer period of time. (c)/ No error. (d)

Q. 7. Last month we celebrated (a)/ the wedding of our sister for whom (b)/ we have been looking for a suitable alliance for three years. (c)/ No error. (d)

Q. 8. A leading textile manufacturer, one of the fastest growing in the industry, (a)/ is looking for a marketing manager (b)/ to look up the marketing network of the company. (c)/ No error. (d)

Q. 9. There was very heavy rain last night, (a)/ and the rivers have overflowed their banks, (b)/ causing severe hardship to the people living by them. (c)/ No error. (d)

Q. 10. Locke's treatises on government toleration and education (a)/ show a mind fully awake in (b)/ the possibilities of social reconstruction. (c)/ No error. (d)

SENTENCE IMPROVEMENT

Directions (Qs. 11 to 20) : Look at the underlined part of each sentence. Below each sentence are given three possible substitutions for the underlined part. If one of the alternatives (a), (b) or (c) is better than the underlined part, indicate your response accordingly against the corresponding letter (a), (b) or (c). If none of the substitutions improve the sentence, indicate (d) as your response. Thus a 'No improvement' response will be signified by the letter (d).

Q. 11. Other countries have eradicated this disease ten years ago.

- (a) eradicated (b) had eradicated
(c) did eradicate (d) No improvement

Q. 12. We were not the wiser for all his effort to explain the case to us.

- (a) none (b) neither
(c) nevertheless (d) No improvement

Q. 13. If I stood alone in defence of truth, and the whole world is banded against me and against truth, I would fight them all.

- (a) will be banded (b) were banded
(c) banded (d) No improvement

Q. 14. During his long discourse, he did not touch that point.

- (a) touch upon (b) touch on
(c) touch of (d) No improvement

Q. 15. He died in the year 1960 at 11 p.m. on 14 July.

- (a) on 14 July in the year 1960 at 11 p.m.
(b) in the year 1960 on 14 July at 11 p.m.
(c) at 11 p.m. on 14 July in the year 1960
(d) No improvement.

Q. 16. For all our powers of reason and understanding we know a little about life's secrets.

- (a) a little of life's secrets.
(b) little about life's secrets.
(c) nothing about life's secrets
(d) No improvement.

Q. 17. You have come here with a view to insult me.

- (a) to insulting me. (b) of insulting me.
(c) for insulting me. (d) No improvement.

Q. 18. This matter admits of no excuse.

- (a) admits to (b) admits from
(c) admits (d) No improvement.

Q. 19. He has not and can never be in the good books of his employer because he lacks honesty.

- (a) has not and cannot be
(b) has not and can never been
(c) has not been and can never be
(d) No improvement.

Q. 20. The logic of the Berlin Wall already had been undermined, but when the news came through that the Wall itself had been opened / jumped into a car.

- (a) had been undermined already
(b) had already been undermined
(c) had been already undermined
(d) No improvement.

VOCABULARY

Synonyms

Directions (Qs. 21 to 25) : In this Section you find a number of sentences, parts of which are underlined. You may also find only a group of words which is underlined. For each underlined part, four words/phrases are listed below. Choose the word/phrase nearest in meaning to the underlined part.

Q. 21. Only those who are gullible take every advertisement seriously.

- (a) fallible (b) enthusiastic
(c) unsuspecting (d) unrealistic

Q. 22. This young man appears to be quite headstrong.

- (a) thick-headed (b) obstinate
(c) robust (d) witty

Q. 23. That great artist's life was full of vicissitudes.

- (a) sorrows (b) misfortunes
(c) changes (d) surprises

Q. 24. The visitor had a bohemian look.

- (a) hostile (b) unconventional
(c) sinister (d) unfriendly

Q. 25. As the driver was inebriated he could not control the car.

- (a) inexperienced (b) tired
(c) befuddled (d) intoxicated

Antonyms

Directions (Qs. 26 to 30) : In this Section each item consists of a word or a phrase which is underlined in the given sentence. It is followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase which is closest to the opposite in meaning of the underlined word or phrase.

Q. 26. This new magazine is known for its comprehensive coverage of news.

- (a) casual (b) inadequate
(c) indifferent (d) superficial

Q. 27. Many people suffer setbacks in their career because of their inherent levity.

- (a) seriousness (b) solemnity
(c) religiosity (d) gravity

Q. 28. There was something strange and morbid about the whole house.

- (a) healthy (b) cheerful
(c) insipid (d) appealing

Q. 29. His critics found in his overt statements some hidden designs.

- (a) converse (b) pervert
(c) covert (d) contrived

Q. 30. Given these constraints, we had no alternative but to suggest an improvised solution.

- (a) a complete (b) a pre-planned
(c) a permanent (d) a proscribed

SELECTING WORDS

Directions (Qs. 31 to 40) : In the following passage at certain points, you are given a choice of three words marked

(a), (b), (c). Choose the best word from these three and indicate your choice.

From that moment his life became intolerable. He passed his days in apprehension of each succeeding night; and ... (31) ... night the vision ... (32) ... back again. As soon as he ... (33) ... locked himself up in his room he ... (34) ... to struggle; but in vain. An ... (35) ... force lifted him up and pushed him ... (36) ... the glass, as if to call the phantom, and before long he saw it ... (37) ... in the spot where the crime was ... (38) ... lying with arms and legs outspread the way the body ... (39) ... found. Then the dead girl ... (40) ... and came toward him with little steps just as the child had done when she came out of the river.

- Q. 31. (a) all (b) each (c) every
Q. 32. (a) comes (b) come (c) came
Q. 33. (a) had been (b) had (c) was
Q. 34. (a) strives (b) strived (c) strove
Q. 35. (a) compelling (b) irresistible (c) overwhelming
Q. 36. (a) upon (b) towards (c) against
Q. 37. (a) laid (b) lying (c) laying
Q. 38. (a) perpetrated (b) done (c) committed
Q. 39. (a) has been (b) had been (c) was
Q. 40. (a) stood up (b) raised up (c) rose up

COMPREHENSION

Directions (Qs. 41 to 55): In this Section you have four short passages. After each passage you will find several questions raised on the passage. First, read Passage I, and answer the questions based on it. Then go on to the other passages.

PASSAGE I

Laws of nature are not commands but statements of acts. The use of the word "law" in this context is rather unfortunate. It would be better to speak of uniformities of nature. This would do away with the elementary fallacy that a law implies a law-giver. If a piece of matter does not obey a law of nature it is not punished. On the contrary, we say that the law has been incorrectly stated.

Q. 41. Laws of nature differ from man-made laws because

- (a) the former state facts of Nature.
(b) they must be obeyed.
(c) they are natural.
(d) unlike human laws, they are systematic.

Q. 42. The author is not happy with the word 'law' because

- (a) it connotes rigidity and harshness.
(b) it implies an agency which has made them
(c) it does not convey the sense of nature's uniformity.
(d) it gives rise to false beliefs.

Q. 43. If a piece of matter violates nature's law, it is not punished because

- (a) it is not binding to obey it.
(b) there is no superior being to enforce the law of nature.
(c) it cannot be punished.
(d) it simply means that the facts have not been correctly stated by the law.

Q. 44. The laws of nature based on observation are

- (a) conclusive about the nature of the universe.
(b) true and unfalsifiable.
(c) figments of the observer's imagination.
(d) subject to change in the light of new facts.

PASSAGE II

The crouching position which the restricted space of his hiding-place had forced him to assume and the pain he still felt in his ankle made it seem like hours that his pursuers searched in area where he lay concealed, although it was probably not more than a matter of minutes. He dared not move; nor dared he give way to his overwhelming desire to sneeze for fear of revealing his presence. When eventually the voices became fainter in the distance, he allowed himself to shift his position and finally, when he could hear no more, to crawl, half-paralysed, from between the two rocks in whose shelter he had managed to escape capture. Cautiously he peeped out to see if it was safe for him to continue his escape, and discovering no sign of life about him, he started to creep painfully in the direction he had come, hoping in this way to deceive his pursuers. He had not gone above a hundred yards when a movement in the undergrowth nearby made him stand stockstill. Could it be that, after all, some of his enemies were still searching the neighbourhood? A few seconds passed and then, from behind a stump of a tree, there appeared a small black and white dog. Man and dog eyed each other suspiciously for a moment, until, to the man's immense relief, it rushed up to him wagging its tail.

Q. 45. The writer crouched in his hiding place because

- (a) he did not want to take any risk of being caught
(b) he had pain in his ankle
(c) he was mortally scared
(d) there was not much space

Q. 46. 'When eventually the voices became fainter in the distance' means

- (a) it was relatively quiet now
(b) people talking in the distance fainted
(c) there was no sign of any activity nearby
(d) though there was some noise nearby, things were quiet in the distance

Q. 47. The writer decided to come out of his hiding place when

- (a) he was completely paralysed
(b) he could hear no more the voices of his pursuers
(c) he was no longer able to control himself
(d) he was not able to see the pursuers

PASSAGE III

Male lions are rather reticent about expending their energy in hunting—more than three-quarters of kills are made by lionesses. Setting off at dusk on a hunt, the lionesses are in front, tensely scanning ahead, the cubs lag playfully behind and the

males bring up the rear, walking slowly, their massive heads nodding with each step as if they were bored with the whole matter. But slothfulness may have survival value. With lionesses busy hunting, the males function as guards for the cubs, protecting them particularly from hyenas.

Q. 48. According to the passage male lions generally do not go for hunting because

- (a) they do not like it
(b) they want lioness to get training
(c) they wish to save their vigour for other things
(d) they are very lazy

Q. 49. When lionesses go in search for their prey, they are very

- (a) serious (b) cautious
(c) playful (d) sluggish

Q. 50. Male lions protect their cubs

- (a) from the members of their own species
(b) from hyenas only
(c) from hyenas as much as from other enemies
(d) more from hyenas than from other animals

Q. 51. Lionesses go for hunting

- (a) all alone
(b) with their male partners only
(c) with their cubs and male partners
(d) with their cubs only

PASSAGE IV

Harold, a professional man who had worked in an office for many years, had a fearful dream. In it, he found himself in a land where small slug-like animals with slimy tentacles lived on people's bodies. The people tolerated the loathsome creatures because after many years they grew into elephants which then became the nation's system of transport, carrying everyone wherever he wanted to go. Harold suddenly realized that he himself was covered with these things, and he woke up screaming. In a vivid sequence of pictures this dream dramatised for Harold what he had never been able to put into words; he saw himself as letting society feed on his body in his early years so that it would carry him when he retired. He later threw off the "security bug" and took up freelance work.

Q. 52. The statement that 'he later threw off the security bug' means that

- (a) Harold succeeded in overcoming the need for security
(b) Harold stopped giving much importance to dreams
(c) Harold started tolerating social victimisation
(d) Harold killed all the bugs troubling him

Q. 53. Which one of the following phrases best helps to bring out the precise meaning of 'loathsome creatures'?

- (a) Security bug and slimy tentacles
(b) Fearful dream and slug-like animals
(c) Slimy tentacles and slug-like animals
(d) Slug-like animals and security bug

Q. 54. In his dream, Harold found the loathsome creatures

- (a) in his village
(b) in his own house

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Constitution Of India

(Continued from page 63)

The Governor and the Council of Ministers

In the exercise of all his functions, except when he is expressly required to act in his discretion the Governor is aided and assisted by a Council of Ministers headed by a Chief Minister. But if there is a conflict of opinion between the Governor and the ministry as to whether or not a particular matter falls within the scope of the Governor's discretionary power, the decision of the Governor in his discretion shall be final. Further the validity of anything done by the Governor cannot be called in question on the grounds that he ought or ought not to have acted in his discretion. Although the Governor has to act on the advice of the Ministers the question whether any and if so what advice was tendered by the Ministers to the Governor cannot be enquired into by any court.

The Governor appoints the Chief Minister and on the advice of the Chief Minister he appoints the other Ministers. The Ministers hold office during the pleasure of the Governor. The Ministers are collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State just as the Union Ministers are responsible to the Lok Sabha. The Governor administers the oath of office to each Minister before he enters upon his office. The Governor can appoint as Minister a person who is not a member of the State legislature at the time of appointment. But such a Minister should become a member of the legislature within six months after entering upon his office.

We have already noticed that all executive actions of the State Government are taken in the name of the Governor. In this connection the Governor is authorised to make rules for the more convenient transaction of the business of the State Government. He is also empowered to allocate among Ministers the business of the Government except where he is expected to act in his discretion. It is the duty of the Chief Minister as the head of the Council of Ministers to communicate to the Governor all decisions of the Council relating to the administration of the affairs of the State and proposals for legislation. He has also to furnish any information which the Governor calls for and which is connected with any administrative or legislative matter of the State. Again, it is the duty of the Chief Minister to place before the Council if the Governor so requires any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister but which has not been considered by the Council.

These provisions of the Constitution vest in the Governor a fairly long list of powers which if taken on their face value will add up to formidable proportions. Yet by the very nature of his office, his Governor is only a constitutional Head of the State. This means that although he is the chief executive in the exercise of his functions the real power lies in the hands of the Council of Ministers. This was pointed out

again and again by the authorised spokesmen in the Constituent Assembly.

Interpreting the scope of the provision that "the Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor" B.R. Ambedkar said that "I have no doubt that it is the intention of this Constitution that the Ministry shall hold office during such time as it holds the confidence of the majority. It is on this principle that the Constitution will work. The reason why we have not so expressly stated it is because it has not been stated in that fashion or in those terms in any of the constitution which lays down a parliamentary system of Government."

During pleasure is always understood to mean that the pleasure shall not continue notwithstanding the fact the Ministry has lost the confidence of the majority. It is presumed that the Governor will exercise his pleasure in dismissing the Ministry and therefore it is unnecessary to differ from what I may say the stereotyped phraseology which is used in all responsible Governments.

It is difficult to think of a Governor under a fully responsible system of Government established on the broadest possible popular basis to believe in an authoritarian manner when a Cabinet composed of popular Ministers collectively responsible to the legislature is to aid and advise the Governor in the discharge of his functions. Occasions are almost non-existent for him to overrule them or act in a manner contrary to their advice. Nevertheless a careful reading of the constitutional provisions and an appreciation of them in the perspective of the totality of constitutional scheme will show that the Governor is not a mere figurehead but a functionary designed to play a vital role in the administration of the affairs of the State.

The occasions which will give such an opportunity to the Governor to act in his discretion appear to be the following:

- (1) the selection of a Chief Minister prior to the formation of a Council of Ministers.
- (2) dismissal of a Ministry.
- (3) dissolution of the Legislative Assembly.
- (4) asking information from the Chief Minister relating to legislative and administrative matters.
- (5) asking the Chief Minister to submit for the consideration of the Council of Ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister but which has not been considered by the Council.
- (6) refusing to give assent to a Bill passed by the legislature and sending it back for reconsideration.
- (7) reserving a Bill passed by the State legislature for the assent of the President.
- (8) seeking instructions from the President before promulgating any ordinance dealing with certain matters.
- (9) advising the President for the proclamation of emergency, and
- (10) in the case of Governor of Assam, certain administrative matters connected with the tribal areas and settling disputes between the Governor of Assam and the district council (of an autonomous district) with respect to mining royalties. □

Improve Your Personality

(Continued from page 65)

others come first and yours only next. Co-operation will also automatically rule out jealousy and rivalry. While healthy competitions goad you to better efforts, unhealthy rivalries tend to produce conflicts. A leader should, therefore, develop and display cooperative attitude in a positive and robust manner.

Social adaptability also implies accommodative ability on the part of the individual. He has to realise that no two individuals could react in the same manner to any given situation. There are individual differences. The temperament and tastes differ from person to person. You cannot therefore become impatient, ill-tempered or hostile because the other individual has not responded the way you anticipated. He may have valid and compelling reasons for acting the way he has done. The leader should understand human psychology and individual limitations. He may have to use different techniques for different individuals. What appeals to one may prove highly allergic to another. The leader should therefore be considerate to the feelings and limitations of others. He must display tact and understanding instead of showing annoyance and irritability. Accommodative disposition also indicates the ability to face criticism of one's ideas and action in a calm, balanced and detached manner. There is no room for emotion and feelings. What is more he should be amenable to suggestions. Rigidity is the arch enemy of accommodative temperament. A leader cannot afford to take a rigid and uncompromising attitude in regard to matters which affect group interests. By and large most of our social values are relative and they change according to places, people and times. A leader should be sensible and not sensitive to such changes. He should be ready to welcome progressive changes without at the same time advocating dogmatically revolutionary measures in the teeth of opposition. Cooperation and accommodative spirit will also involve putting up with various minor inconveniences. It may be necessary for the leader to make some sacrifices, perform certain irksome jobs far more than his legitimate share of work. The leader should accept such matters with a cheerful disposition.

Yet another, equally important attribute which influences social adaptability is the individual's sense of responsibility. A leader should display initiative, seek out more and greater responsibilities and shoulder them smilingly and cheerfully. Greater responsibility means more work and more inconvenience. A leader should welcome such responsibility and go all out to discharge them effectively. Cooperation, accommodation and responsibility will demand understanding, sympathy, help and sacrifice from the leader. You should be able to provide them in abundant measure to be a leader. □

General Knowledge Encyclopedia

National Postal Network

With over 1.5 lakh post offices located in different parts of the country, the Indian Postal System or the National Postal Network is the largest in the world. It has been our long-term objective to locate post offices within three kilometres of every village and provide the facility of a letter box in every village with a population of 500. With all the progress achieved so far, there are still around 1,09,800 Gram Panchayat villages which do not have a post office.

The Postal Department too has not lagged behind in taking advantage of the spectacular advancement in information technology; it has started providing value-added services to the customers by computerising the services provided across the counter in post offices using PC-based multi-purpose counter machines (MPCMs) in all post offices with more than five counters. As many as 1852 machines have been supplied so far covering around 700 selected post offices and another 2500 machines are to be installed soon.

Computerisation has been introduced in such operations as mail processing, savings bank and materials management. During 1994-95 Metro Channel service linking the six metros, the Rajdhani channel linking Delhi with most of the State capitals and a Business Channel, which gives priority to pin-coded business mail were introduced. The Green Channel expedites quick delivery of local mail while the Periodical Channel ensures timely transmission of daily newspapers and periodicals in major cities.

In order to speed up money order transmission, the Postal Department uses satellite channels. 26 VSAT (Very Small Aperture Terminals) were set up in 1994-95. The network of VSATs is being used for providing value added services like Hybrid Mail involving open message and data transfer and corporate money order service, involving corporate cash transfer.

To ensure greater efficiency of the Speed Post traffic, the Department provides additional facilities like proof of delivery, bulk discounting, packaging services, insurance and the facility of refund in case of delay in delivery of Speed Post articles. To improve the monitoring of speed post articles from the point of receipt to the point of delivery, the Postal Department has launched a Track and Trace System.

The Postal Life Insurance (PLI) consists of over 21 lakh policies with a sum assured of Rs. 4776 crore. The Post Office Savings Bank operates through the wide network of post offices of which 89 per cent are located in rural areas. The Department also operates the Mahila Samridhi Yojana scheme introduced in October 1993 in order to empower adult rural women.

Here are a few landmarks and milestones in the history of postal services in the country.

The postal service in India was opened to the public in 1837 and the first postage stamp was issued in 1852. The first Indian postage stamp was printed in the mint at Calcutta and issued in July 1854. The printing of stamps in the Calcutta mint came to a halt in November 1885 and thereafter the stamps were printed in London. The Indian Security Press was set up in Nashik in 1925 and stamps have been printed there ever since. The money order service was introduced in 1880. The Postal Index Number Code, popularly known as PIN Code, was introduced in 1972 to facilitate prompt delivery of mail. The Speed Post system was introduced on August 1, 1986.

India is a member of both the Universal Postal Union and the Asia Pacific Postal Union. India has direct postal links with almost all countries of the world.

Tea, Then and Now

The first tea was said to have been concocted by the legendary Chinese emperor Shen Nung, who, so goes the story, was boiling water when leaves from a nearby bush floated down into the pot. An entry in Shen's medical diary, dated 2737 B.C., presages what later tea lovers would come to declare about the drink: "It quenches thirst. It lessens the desire to sleep. It gladdens and cheers the heart."



Commercial production of tea in our country could be said to have begun only after the advent of the East India Company. The pioneering effort at producing tea in Assam began in 1893 through the Assam Tea Company. In a span of a century, the tea industry has spread from Assam to West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka. India can boast around 14,000 tea estates, 1,200 tea processing plants employing a million people. The total land under cultivation of tea exceeds 4.22 lakh hectares and the area is steadily on the rise.

Production of tea in India has grown steadily from 561 million kgs in 1982-83 to an estimated 737.39 million kgs in 1994-95. The rising demand for tea in the domestic market has put pressure on the exportable surplus which is close to about 200 million kgs. Efforts are on to stimulate production to meet the growing domestic and foreign demands. A perspective plan for achieving the target of 1000 million kgs by 2000 AD has been drawn up by the Tea Board. But this is feasible only when we are able to improve the yield of tea per hectare. On an average, India produces 1,787 kg per hectare, but still our productivity is lower than that of Malawi and Kenya, the latter producing 3 340 kg per hectare.

We produce over 38 per cent of global tea, three-fourth of which being accounted by Assam and West Bengal and the remainder by the southern States. To Tamil Nadu goes the distinction of raising a yield of 2,854 kg per hectare. A combination of efforts in a wide range of areas such as the process of cultivation—tissue culture, multi-tier cropping, scientific application of fertilisers, water-retention capacity of the soil—needs to be promoted to augment productivity. For high yields greater labour cooperation and modern management techniques are as important as the right climate, dependable methods of irrigation, systematic pruning, plucking, water management and timely harvesting.

Such areas of production as modern processing, financing, structural changes as tea-cooperatives in case of small holdings need in-depth study and follow-up action.

With the collapse of the Soviet empire in 1991, the tea industry in India faced an acute crisis in the export market : the former Soviet Union was the biggest buyer of Indian tea. A country that used to buy one lakh tonnes of tea from India in the heydays of Communism halved its purchase to 50,000 tonnes from 1994. Likewise, Iran, too, reduced its quota of tea imports from India for different reasons.

The working group of the Planning Commission has estimated that the tea industry requires Rs. 1,378 crore during the Ninth Five Year Plan period for undertaking various developmental, promotional and research activities. It has also set a production and export target of 1,000 million kg and 265 million kg respectively for the terminal year of the Ninth-Plan period, i.e., 2001-02. Plantation development gets a lion's share of Rs. 1,033 crore while the processing industry gets Rs. 215 crore, market development, export promotion and R & D have been earmarked Rs. 60 crore each while the human resource development gets a measly Rs. 10 crore.

While the Tea Board is likely to render financial assistance to small medium growers, the big growers have to bank upon financial institutions and commercial banks. There is a general view that subsidy should be provided for such activities as re-plantation, rejuvenation, pruning, infilling and new plantation in non-traditional area. This is

considered to be the best way to motivate tea planters and new entrepreneurs to take up promotional activities in right earnest.

Development of Ports

India's long coastline of 5,600 km boasts as many as eleven major ports and 139 minor working ports. All the major ports like Kandla, Mumbai, Mormugao, New Mangalore, Cochin and Jawaharlal Nehru ports on the west coast and Tuticorin, Chennai, Visakhapatnam, Paradip and Calcutta-Haldia on the east coast, administered in accordance with the provisions of the Major Port Trust Act 1963, are the direct responsibility of the Central Government. Among the major ports, Mumbai handles over one-fifth of the total traffic of the ports and bulk of the cargo consists of petroleum products and dry cargo while Kandla, a 'tidal port' handles all types of traffic. In terms of total quantum handled, Mormugao occupies the fifth position. New Mangalore has developed special facilities for the export of Kudremukh iron ore. On the west coast Cochin is a natural harbour. Chennai, one of the oldest ports on the east coast, handles both crude oil and iron ore while Tuticorin mainly handles coal traffic. Visakhapatnam is the 'deepest port' with an outer harbour developed for exporting iron ore; the port has a special berth for crude oil and petroleum products and a multi-purpose general cargo berth. Paradip handles iron ore, coal and dry cargo. Calcutta is a riverine port handling diversified commodities; a new mechanised dock system at Haldia with provision for deep draft vessels supplements the facilities available at Calcutta.

The management and development of all the 139 minor or intermediate ports is the responsibility of the State governments.

The total capacity of India's major ports has been estimated at 174 million tonnes as on March 31, 1995.

The economic policy initiated in 1991 envisages introduction of both modern technology and private investment followed by privatisation of port facilities. Activities offered for private participation include building, operation and maintenance of container terminals and cargo handling facilities; pilotage service; dredging; operation and maintenance of port crafts and other equipments. There is also scope for privatisation in a wide range of other sectors like supply, operation and maintenance of equipments and machines, container operations including supply and maintenance of container handling equipments, management of container freight stations, maintenance of civil engineering works like sheds, yards, warehouses and maintenance navigational aids. In conformity with the privatisation policy, two dry docks at the Calcutta dock system have been privatised and two berths at the Haldia dock complex have been leased out to SAIL and TISCO.

A Maritime State Development Council, under the chairmanship of the Minister for Surface Transport, with the concerned ministers from the maritime States, was formed in May 1997 to evolve a co-ordinated approach to the development of major and minor ports in the country. The Council will assess the future development of ports by the maritime States either directly or through captive users and private participation. The Council is also likely to formulate master plans or perspective plans for the development of ports, also appraising the other infrastructure requirements like roads, rail and inland water transport and make suitable recommendations. □

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Latest In General Knowledge

Abv.

VDIS : Voluntary Disclosure of Income Scheme

A scheme to tap the huge black money circulating in the Indian economy, which proposes a far more reduced rate of tax (i.e. 30 per cent) than previous schemes with the same goal and immunity to the declarants. The scheme was flagged off on July 1, 1997 with much fanfare by Finance Minister, Mr. P. Chidambaram, and would remain open till December 31, 1997.

C-DAC : Centre for Development of Advanced Computing

An autonomous scientific society of the Department of Electronics, it has launched the design and development of new generation Parallel Supercomputer with a Terraflops Architecture. It had already developed India's first indigenous Gigaflops Supercomputer called PARAM.

NEEM : National Elementary Education Mission.

Established by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, NEEM's macro-objectives are to bring the universalisation of elementary education, so that the constitutional objective of free and compulsory education is provided to all children below the age of 14 years.

SLORC : State Law and Order Restoration Council.

The Armed forces of the then Burma, after seizing power on September 18, 1989 set up a State Law and Order Restoration Council. And on June 19, 1989 the Government changed the official name of the country in English to the Union of Myanmar. The council, a military junta, still governs the country.

ICSSR : Indian Council of Social Science Research.

It promotes, develops and finances research on social science subjects and finances independent research institutes and organisations. It also coordinates research in social science among different countries through institutes which function there.

International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking : The International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking was observed on June 26, 1997.

Anti-Emergency Day : The people of India on June 26, 1997 recalled the days when emergency was clamped on this day in 1975.

Sanjay Gandhi's Death Anniversary : The nation paid tributes to Sanjay Gandhi, second son of late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, on his 17th death anniversary on June 23, 1997.

UN Charter Day : The 52nd anniversary of the signing of the UN Charter was observed on June 25, 1997.

Operation Bluestar Anniversary : The 13th anniversary of the Operation Bluestar was observed on June 6, 1997.

World Environment Day : The World Environment Day was celebrated on June 5, 1997.

Anniversary of Tiananmen Protest : The people of China paid tributes on June 4, 1997 to those massacred by the Chinese armed troops on the night of June 3/4, 1989 at the Tiananmen Square in Beijing in a bid to suppress a predominantly students-backed pro-democracy movement.



APPOINTMENTS

Director, CBI : Mr. R.C. Sharma, the CBI Special Director has been appointed Director, CBI on June 30, 1997. He replaced Mr. Joginder Singh. Mr. Sharma has served the investigative agency in various capacities for the last eleven years.

Prime Minister, Ireland : Mr. Bertie Ahern of the Fianna Fail Party, which won 77 seats in the 166-seat Dail, Ireland's key lawmaking chamber of Parliament, in the June 6 national election, got support from 8 more legislators on June 26, 1997 and was elected the new Prime Minister of Ireland.

Chairman, LIC : Mr. G. Krishnamurthy, current-in-charge and Managing Director, has been appointed as Chairman of the Life Insurance Corporation of India on June 27, 1997.

President, Croatia : Mr. Franjo Tudjman, the 75-year-old nationalist leader of Croatia, was re-elected to a second five-year presidential term by a 40% margin.



Mr. R.C. Sharma



ECONOMIC SCENE

sees inhuman injustice and demand for justice."

"Alas! this heart culture is not one of the criteria for selection of judges and so it is that the Constitution of India and the judicial process are sometimes distant neighbours and often not on spiritually talking terms."

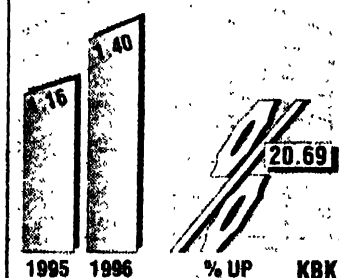
Gendered Situations, Gendered Selves — A Gender Lens on Social Psychology : This book has been authored by two renowned sociologists, Judith A. Howard and Jocelyn A. Hollander and focusses on gender-related social psychology.

Viewing the world through a "gender lens" means recognising and analysing the central role that gender plays in social life. The book presents a comprehensive understanding of social action which is impossible without knowing how individuals perceive their physical and social environments, themselves and others; how they assess and make decisions, judgements and evaluations; how they meet the demands, stresses, joys and disappointments of day-to-day life.

Hong Kong in India-China Trade : With the midnight of June 30, 1997 in Hong Kong, India's planners are keeping their fingers

INDIA-CHINA TRADE THROUGH HONG KONG

Bilateral trade in billion US \$



In 1995, as much as 63 per cent of Indian exports to China and 39 per cent of Indian imports from China were routed through Hong Kong. Overall, close to fifty per cent of Indian bilateral trade with China in 1995 passed through Hong Kong.

crossed regarding the future changes in business attitude of this former British protectorate. India has had a healthy business relation with Hong Kong's business community.

Human Development Report : The Human Development Report 1997, published by the United Nations Development Programme and released in all important

Towering Justice : Authored by well-known lawyer of Bangalore, Mr. C.B. Srinivasan, this "quasi-biography" of Mr. Justice, M.N. Venkatachalaiah, former Chief Justice of India and at present Chairman, National Human Rights Commission, projects that Mr. Venkatachalaiah was tall in an age of judicial midgets. The author opines, "...I found Venkatachalaiah's eyes moist as he recounted this tale of trauma and triumph. ...No person deserves to be on the bench to exercise powers under our compassionate Constitution unless he has the capacity to be moved to tears when he

capitals on June 12, 1997 states that nearly a third of the developing world's population—about 1.3 billion people—live on less than one US dollar a day. More than 800 million people do not get enough to eat. Over a billion lack access to water. Some regions are marching ahead, others lagging behind with low-life expectancy, increasing malnutrition, widening income disparities, and worsening gender gap.

While painting a grim picture of hunger, and exploitation, the report holds out the promise that extreme poverty can be eradicated in the first one or two decades of the 21st century, provided its recommendations are followed worldwide.

The report was put together by a team which included well-known social scientists like Amartya Sen, Sudhir Anand, Meghnad Desai, Dipak Mazumdar, Jyoti Parikh and Gita Sen.

Top Ten Foreign Investors : All Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) approvals may not in reality bring about the entry of foreign exchange in the country. And it is also true that in the case of India, the ratio of the FDI approvals and the final investment is also

dismal. But one cannot deny that these approvals are indicative of the interest among foreign investors with the Indian economy. USA is the leading investor with approvals (between 1991 to February 1997) of Rs. 2,88,920.75 million. In 1996 alone, it had received approvals of the order of Rs. 100,559 million for investment in India.

New VDIS Scheme Launched : A new scheme to tap black money Voluntary Disclosure of Income Scheme (VDIS) was launched on July 1, 1997 by Finance Minister, Mr. P. Chidambaram. The scheme which proposes a 30 per cent tax and immunity to the declarants would remain open till December 31, 1997.

Subsidy for Shipbuilding : The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved the introduction of shipbuilding scheme for a period of five years to public shipyards, both for domestic and export order. Under the scheme, the government would be paying 30 per cent subsidy to the yard over and above the international price of the vessel. The outlay of subsidy after the enhancement is expected to be around Rs. 375 crore in the Ninth Plan.

EIC Reconstituted : The Economic Intelligence Council was reconstituted under the chairmanship of the Finance Minister on July 2, 1997 to strengthen coordination and evolve an integrated strategy to combat economic crimes.

The 18-member council will include Revenue and Finance Secretaries, RBI Governor, SEBI Chairman, Directors-General of Central Economic Intelligence Bureau, Narcotics Control Bureau and Revenue Intelligence and Chairmen of CBDT and CBFC.

The prize, worth 8,00,000 French francs, is awarded annually to honour individuals, institutions or organisations which have contributed significantly to the promotion of safeguard or maintenance of peace.

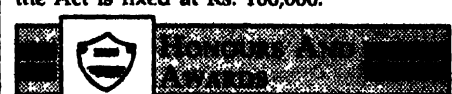
Rotary International Award : South African President, Nelson Mandela, has been presented the Rotary International Award for World Understanding.

B.M. Birla Science Award : Prof. Dipendra Prasad of Mehta Research Institute, Allahabad, has been awarded the prestigious B.M. Birla Science Prize in Mathematics for 1994. The award consists of a cash prize of Rs. 50,000 and a citation.

M.A. Thomas National Human Rights Award : Ravi Nair, Executive Director, South Asia Human Rights Documentation, has been selected for the prestigious M.A. Thomas National Human Rights Award

the choice of three Indian scripts—Devanagari, Gurmukhi and Gujarati.

Enhancement of Gratuity : The Union Cabinet has approved the proposal for introduction of a Bill in Parliament for enhancing the ceiling on the maximum amount of gratuity from Rs. 100,000 to Rs. 250,000. Under the present Act, the employees are entitled to gratuity at the rate of 15 days wages for every completed year of service or part thereof in excess of six months. In seasonal establishments for each working season, the employees are entitled to seven days wages as gratuity. The maximum amount of gratuity payable under the Act is fixed at Rs. 100,000.



Swarajaya Award : The legendary musician M.S. Subbulakshmi has been awarded the *Swarajaya Puraskaram* on June 29, 1997. The award consists of a cash prize of Rs. one lakh, a citation and a bronze sculpture.

ICAR Award : The Best Institution Award set up by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has gone to Chaudhary Charan Singh Hararyana Agriculture University in recognition of its outstanding performance in agriculture research and training during the last decade.

Boehringer Mannheim-Lilly-Alliance-Amputation Prevention International Award : Dr. Sharad Pendsey, a diabetes specialist of Nagpur, has been named as the winner of the Boehringer Mannheim-Lilly Alliance-Amputation Prevention International Award. The award will be conferred on him at the International Diabetes Federation Congress to be held at Finland in August 1997.

UNESCO Houphouet-Boigny Peace Prize : The UNESCO Houphouet-Boigny Peace Prize was awarded to Guatemala's President, Alvaro Arzu and the head of the country's opposition guerrilla movement Ricardo Ramirez de Leon on June 27, 1997.

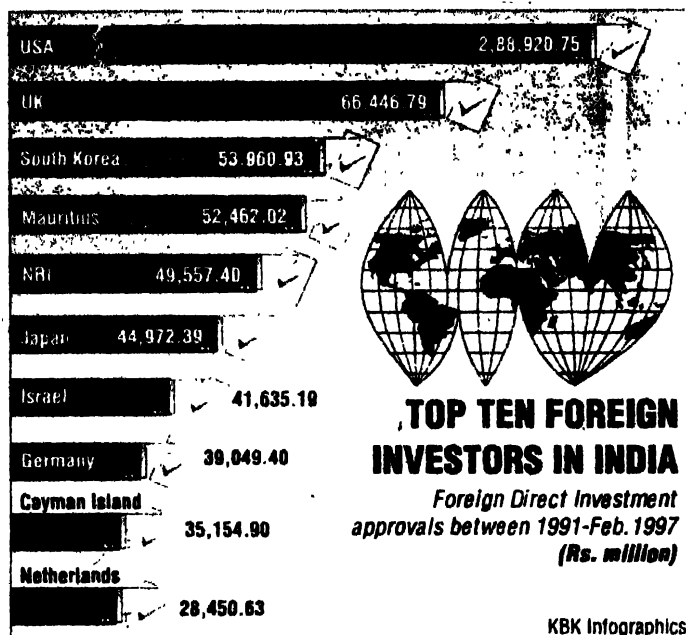
The two signed an agreement on December 30, 1996 ending a 36-year-old Civil War in which 1,50,000 persons were killed and another 40,000 disappeared.

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Autonomy to Navaratna PSUs : The Union Government has freed the nine top public sector undertakings (PSUs), which together account for annual profits of Rs. 10,000 crore, from its control to put them firmly on the road to become global giants.

It granted the nine PSUs, popularly known as *navaratnas*—Indian Oil Corporation (IOC), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL), Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL),

for 1997. This award, given by the Vigil India Movement, consists of a cash prize of Rs. 1 lakh and a citation.

M.P. Birla Memorial Award : Prof. K. Kasturirangan, Chairman of the Indian Space Research Organisation and Space Commission, has been selected for this year's M.P. Birla Memorial award for his contribution to astronomy and astrophysics.

PEW Foundation Award : Father Thomas Kocherry of the National Fishworkers' Forum has become the first Indian to win the \$1,50,000 PEW Foundation Award, normally given to American researchers and scientists. The triennial (1997-2000) award goes to Father Kocherry for fighting against foreign fishing vessels under the guise of joint-charter-lease-test fishing vessels.

Sant Dnyaneshwar Award : The Sant Dnyaneshwar Award for 1997 has been conferred on veteran Urdu poet Ali Sardar Jafri for his outstanding contribution to Urdu literature. The award carries a citation, a shawl and a cash prize of Rs. 51,000.

Biographical Institute Award : The American Biographical Institute, North Carolina, USA, has conferred the 1997 Platinum Record for Exceptional Performance on engineer and social activist Yogeshwar Davar.

ICC Award : Eminent economist Amartya Sen was conferred the second ICC Lifetime Achievement Award.

US National Catalyst Award : Professor Ajay Bose of the Stevens Institute of Technology, New Jersey (USA) has been awarded the 1997 National Catalyst Award for excellence in Chemistry and Science Teaching by the US Chemical Manufacturers' Association on June 5, 1997.

Sarala Award : The prestigious Sarala Award has been conferred on eminent Sarvodaya leader and writer Manmohan Chowdhury for his work *Kasturi Mruga Sama*.



INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES

Vishnu Statue : A mutilated 31-inch black soapstone Vishnu statue was found recently on the Malpe-Vadabhandeshwar beach.

Fossil Embryo of Dinosaur : Archaeologists in central Portugal have discovered the fossilised embryo of a meat-eating dinosaur believed to date from 140 million years ago, twice the age of any such previous discovery.

Philippe Taquet, Director of the Paris National History Museum's Paleontology Laboratory, said on June 23, 1997 that the oldest embryos discovered until now—some 20 in all—had been found in the United States and the Gobi Desert of Mongolia and were about 70 million years old.



MISCELLANY

Jaya's Comeback : Ace actress and an activist for children's cinema, Mrs. Jaya Bachchan, would soon be seen again on the screen.



Jaya Bachchan at the muburat of "Hazaar Chaurasi Ki Maa" in Mumbai on July 1, 1997

The 'Guddi' who had entered into the hearts of millions of Indian viewers with her innocent grin and effortless acting will be back after a hiatus of over a decade and a half. She has started giving her

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shots for *Hazaar Chaurasi Ki Maa* directed by Govind Nihlani, which is based on a novel written by Jnanpith award winner Mahasweta Devi.



Strongest Magnet : The world's most powerful magnet has been built at the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, California. It is 250,000 times stronger than the earth's magnetic field. Such powerful magnets are of great help to particle physicists who use them to bend jets of particles in atom smashers. The magnet which has been developed by Mr. Ron Scanlan and his team, is a superconducting coil made up of a niobium-tin alloy. Niobium was not previously used by scientists as it was brittle and impossible to wind into a coil. The Berkeley group solved this problem by coiling separate strands of niobium and tin—which are flexible—and then heating them to 680 degrees Celsius to form the alloy.

Asthma Gene Identified : Researchers of the San Diego-based Sequana Therapeutics have for the first time identified a mutated gene that makes people susceptible to asthma, and discovered it lurking in one of the world's most 'loneliest' islands, Tristan da Cunha, a south Atlantic island about 2,400 km from South Africa. The pinpointing of the mutated genes eventually could suggest new drugs for treatment.

Thinking Machine : Professor Igor Aleksander of Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine, London, has claimed to have developed the first thinking machine. In preliminary experiments, the machine named *Magnus*, made up of artificial neurons, used computer software to recognise a series of pictures—a cat, a mouse and a butterfly. *Magnus* learns the sequence of the pictures, memorising when different images were placed on a 'map' on the screen and makes arbitrary decisions about routes it takes around the map.

Designer Cow : A 'Designer Cow' called *Daisy* which can produce semi-skimmed milk and butter that spreads straight from the refrigerator has been bred by Britain's Agricultural Development and Advisory Service. By feeding certain foodstuffs to *Daisy*, she can be programmed to provide any new healthy eating product. Scientists have claimed that designer milks are more 'natural' than existing dairy products because the additives are naturally occurring and there is no need for subsequent processing.

Earthquake Warning Device : A new household instrument which can give warnings of serious earthquakes has been made in Israel. It can detect the preliminary shocks of any earthquake and based on that sound a warning of 45 seconds is given before the quake, giving enough time for people to take shelter or leave threatened buildings. It has been tested by the Israeli Geophysics Institute and other institutes in the U.S. and Turkey.

Electricity From Grass : Scientists at Thames Water, England, have developed a new technique which generates electricity from grass cuttings, hedge trimmings and vegetable peelings from ordinary household waste. These, together with other household waste, are first reduced to sludge before the process can begin. Tests have shown that the new process can produce 25 per cent more electricity than existing techniques that use such waste.

Fattest Rats : Scientists at the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, have established a colony of world's fattest rats each weighing 1.4 kg against the normal 300 grams.

The fat rats are being sought after by biomedical researchers to be used as "models" to develop cures for obesity and diabetes, two major problems afflicting people worldwide.



Companion to Moon : Mr. Paul Wiegert and his colleagues from York University in Ontario, Canada, have reported the finding that the earth has a second companion in space in addition to the moon. It is a five-kilometre-wide asteroid that follows on orbit locked to earth.

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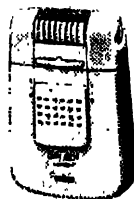
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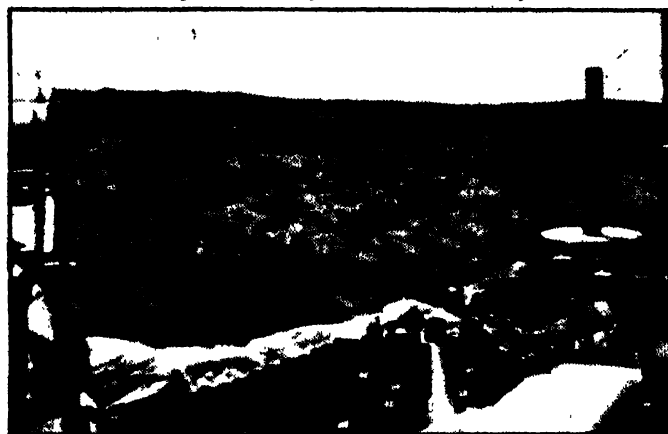


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The asteroid, named 3753, follows an unusual orbital path shaped like a horseshoe and even at its closest approach to Earth, it is still 40 times the distance between Earth and the moon. The astronomers said that such close approach happened about 100 years ago and happens only once every 385 years. The asteroid 3753's orbit is the second example of a horseshoe orbit known to exist in our solar system. The only other objects moving in similar horseshoe paths are two moons of Saturn.

Landing on Mars : The US Pathfinder probe entered the Martian atmosphere and landed on Mars after a seven-month flight on July 4 (American Independence Day), 1997. After the September 3, 1976



Images of Mars sent by Pathfinder which landed on Martian surfaces on July 4, 1997

landing of the Viking 2 spacecraft, this was the first spacecraft to land on the planet.

The probe of the planet will be carried out by a 10-kg six-wheeled rover, called Sojourner, which will move across the dusty flood plain in Mars, called Ares, the site of its landing. □

INTERNET : MADE EASY

Suresh G. Bharwani
President

Jetking School of Electronic Technology, Mumbai

IT SEEMS LIKE EVERY TIME YOU turn on the television or open a newspaper these days, there is another big story about the Internet and the wondrous things that are happening in cyberspace. Unfortunately, many of these stories fail to answer people's most basic questions about the Internet itself. Ordinary people don't understand the differences between online services and the Internet and the World Wide Web browsers and search services. For the layman we've compiled a list of frequently asked questions. These questions are pretty basic, and we haven't plunged too deeply into any of the subjects listed.

What is the Internet ?

The Internet is essentially one big, loosely connected network that links smaller networks and individual computers all over the world using modems, phone lines, and satellite links. The Internet gives people the ability to communicate with other connected computer users through electronic mail (E-mail) and real time typed conversations (which is known as IRC or Internet Relay Chat). It also provides easy access to a wealth of information and entertainment.

Everyone is welcome in the Internet's global community, as long as their computers run the communications standard TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol). This universal standard allows different types of computers to communicate with each other, regardless of their make, model, or operating system. Even PCs and Macintoshes get along on the 'Net'.)

In order for information to travel on the Internet, a computer has to break down a single message into smaller chunks of data called packets and send those packets through modems and down the telephone lines. These packets move independently from one line to another, one network to another, until they reach their final target destination, where another computer gathers them all together and reassembles them into the original message. The beauty of the way the Internet works as a communication tool is that even if one or more phone lines become unavailable, or a number of individual networks go down, data packets can always find another route through different lines, networks, and computers to their final destination. Consequently, it would be very hard to shut down the entire Internet.

That's why the Internet came into existence in the first place. In 1969, the U.S. Department of Defence decided to try connecting several major computing

centres together in a network. The Defence department reasoned that this would permit communications to continue across the United States, even if a natural disaster or armed conflict destroyed parts of the network. From these humble beginnings, the 'Net' was born.

What is modem ?

The term "modem" comes from the word Modulator Demodulator, which actually describes how this essential piece of hardware acts as your computer's link to the rest of the world. Connected to your computer either internally or externally, a modem transforms (modulates) the digital signals that can travel across regular phone lines and into the modems of other computers. When a modem receives a signal, it must reverse the original process and transform the original signal back (demodulate) into a digital one the computer can use.

One of the most important attributes of a modem is speed at which it can transmit and receive signals. A fast modem lets you jet across the Internet and its famous offspring the World Wide Web in no time. You can move from site to site more quickly and download more efficiently, and more cost effectively, by staying online for less time. (Downloading is when you transfer a file from a site on the Internet to your computer's hard drive.) We measure a modem's speed in bits per second (bps). Bits are tiny pieces of data. Most of the modems sold these days have a speed of 28,800 bps. However, this number is usually expressed as 28.8 kilobits per second, or 28.8 Kbps.

What is the World Wide Web ?

The Internet contains different parts, with the most famous being the World Wide Web. Users with a Web browser can enjoy the graphical interfaces on the Web that are considerably more user-friendly than the text-only sites found throughout much of the Internet. By pointing the cursor and clicking the mouse, users can visit individual Web sites that contain everything from text and images to sound, animation, and video.

It seems everybody has their own Web site these days. From universities to movie studios, advertising agencies to potato chips manufacturers, scientists to the average Joe—they're all on there. If you want information, useful or not, presented in a visually pleasing way, you want the Web.

The Web also gives users the ability to jump from site to site by simply clicking highlighted sections of text, called hyperlinks, that appear in most sites. For example, if you're reading an online magazine's review of a current movie, you

might notice the director's name highlighted in blue within the body of the text. That means the person who created this page has created a link for you. If you click the name, you'll jump to a related story about the film's director.

What is a Web browser ?

Web browsers are the Internet equivalent of a magic carpet that can take you anywhere you want to go. The intuitive, point-and-click nature of these programmes makes them very easy to use, and they've had a great deal to do with the popularisation of the Internet.

A Web browser lets users type in an Internet address (called a Universal Resource Locator, or URL) and instantly move to that location on the 'Net'. If it turns out you really like the site, most browsers will let you mark it in memory, so you can return at the click of the button. Other prominent capabilities of most browsers include access to E-mail and newsgroups and the ability to help you download files.

Another handy utility of most browsers is that they can keep track of where you have been during your Internet trek. By simply clicking the Back button, or your browser's equivalents you can retrace your route and return to sites you've already visited. The major Web browsers also offer direct access to a list of search services, which can help you find what you're looking for free on the Internet.

What is a search service or search engine ?

Search service is a company that runs a complex programme to keep track of all sites popping up on the Internet. Users can access a service's listings to try to find sites of interest by using keywords and names. For example, if you wanted to see what types of sites the Internet had to offer on Mark Twain, you might visit the Yahoo! site (at <http://www.yahoo.com>). Once you're there, you simply type mark twain in the search window and away you go. Yahoo! was one of the first, and is still one of the most popular, search sites because of its simple interface and friendly demeanor.

Your request for sites about Mark Twain should bring back a list of possible sites. If they're not exactly what you were looking for, you might try to narrow your search parameters; most search services make it easy to do.

If you're having difficulty with a search or if you just want to find an interesting topic, most search services now offer directories for you to browse through. In a directory, you can pick a general topic and work your way down to a specific site. For

example, you could pick the general category of health, then pick the subcategory hospitals, and finally pick out a particular hospital's Web site. Directories are very easy to use and can lead to some great discoveries. Some search services even provide reviews and ratings of Web site.

It's usually pretty easy to find a search service (more are popping up every day), and most Web browsers offer their own list at the start page or through a button on the browser. These sites work for free, but beware: most sell space to advertisers who want to sell you something.

What is a URL ?

URL stands for Universal Resource Locator, which is a fancy way of saying "Internet address." URLs are those long strings of text that are popping up in everything from newspaper articles to television commercials, asking you to visit a certain Web site. URLs usually start with "http;" have a mess of letters, numbers, and punctuation marks in the middle; and include a three-letter combination such as .EDU or .COM at the end.

By typing a complete URL into the appropriate window of a Web browser, you can jump instantly to a new site on the Internet. Just like a real-life address, it's very important to make sure you enter a URL; otherwise, it's likely you'll end up in the wrong place.

What is E-mail ?

Electronic mail (E-mail) is a letter or document composed, mailed, received, and read through computers. Most E-mail reaches its destination by travelling in the Internet, although office networks and commercial online services also provides E-mail services to their users.

E-mail lets people use written communication (which many prefer) in a timely manner. It combines the qualities traditionally attributed to a letter or document sent through the postal service, with a speed, efficiency, and dependability of placing a phone call. And it usually costs less than either one.

Most Web browsers have some type of E-mail program, and there are dozens more to choose from on the market and on the Internet. E-mail is the most popular use for the 'Net', and in the future, almost everyone probably will have two addresses, one where they receive their "real" mail and one where they receive E-mail.

What are commercial online services ?

Most online companies also offer their own gateways to the Internet. The main difference between the Internet and the commercial online services is that no single person or company owns the Internet, so there is nobody in charge of content.

Since nobody owns the Internet, you don't have to pay anybody to use it. You do, however, have to pay to connect to it. This is where Internet service providers (ISPs) come into play. They provide the link between your computer and the rest of the Internet. An ISP, however, has absolutely no control over the content of the Internet. Companies own and operate the commercial

services. They work to create content, monitor activity, and provide services that users won't find on the Internet. Commercial services also offer monitored chat rooms, where people can have a real-time discussions under the watchful eye of the company's censors. If people in a chat room get out of line and use forbidden words or phrases, the company can remove them from the service.

What is a PPP connection ?

Point-to-Point Protocol is a method for connecting your computer directly to the Internet. A fully connected machine lets you experience all the vibrant graphics, animation, sounds, and video available on the World Wide Web. Using a PPP connection, you can bypass that second computer and link directly to the Internet. This lets you take full advantage of what is available online.

Windows 95 has built-in software for installing a PPP connection on your computer.

What is IRC ?

IRC, which stands for Internet Relay Chat, is virtual area where people gather to use their computers and modems to chat in real time. To take part in this worldwide gabfest, users first must obtain an IRC program called a Client. (The best are available for free on the Internet.) After installing the client, it should be easy for the user to log on to a server that connects in turn to another server where they can find the IRC's individual channels.

Selecting a channel from the thousands that exist can be the most difficult part of IRC. You have a range of topics from which to choose, including everything from music groups to literature to politics. Once you can join a channel, you can communicate with the other people thereby simply typing what you want to say. Your statement zooms around the world in an instant, and your international conversation has begun.

What is a newsgroup ?

If you're looking for a place to keep busy about your favourite topics—from hobbies to television shows to personal habits—along with people that share your interests, a newsgroup is the place for you. Newsgroups are essentially bulletin boards where people can read and post messages about the topics of their choice. When you post a message to a newsgroup, everyone who visits that newsgroup can read your comments and respond if they want to. Usenet is the cyberspace where users can find a collection of thousands of different newsgroups.

If you have one of the major Web browsers, for example, Netscape 2.0, accessing these Newsgroups is as easy as clicking the Newsgroups' button and following the instructions to set it all up. This amounts to connecting to an appropriate server and choosing which topics you're interested in. Once you're in, mind your manners and remember: whatever you type may be read by a large number of people.

What is FTP ?

File-transfer protocol is a way to transfer computer files over the Internet. FTP sites house programmes that are available as shareware (meaning you pay a registration fee to use them) or as freeware (which costs nothing, but the programmes remain copyrighted).

In the past, you needed an FTP client (software) to access FTP sites. Using a client involved learning various commands as well as dealing with site administrators. Today, you can access most FTP sites with your average Web browsers and it will handle the details. All you have to do is go to one of these sites and download the software to your hard drive. It's as easy as that.

With the improved ease of downloading files from the Internet, a commercially viable use for FTP files has arisen. Many software companies have recently begun to offer demonstration versions of the software they have for sale. It works this way: You visit a company's Web site and download partial version of its program. For example, you only would get one or two levels of a 10-level scenario if you were downloading a game. And if you were downloading a product such as flowcharting software, the demonstration programme might leave out the spelling programme or some other important feature. You use the downloaded programme and then decide whether you want to buy the full version.

This process works for both sides. Users can decide before they buy if they want or need a program. The software designers, on the other hand, win in that they don't have to deal with unsatisfied customers who return programmes that didn't do what they wanted.

What is HTML ?

Hypertext Markup Language is the language of the World Wide Web. You can use HTML to create the instructions that tell a Web browser and your computer how to display a Web page.

You can add HTML tags to plain text files to create things such as headlines and other page elements. One of the most important elements of HTML is the fact that any browser, on any computer, can read and interpret it.

What is uploading ?

One of the most interesting aspects of the Internet is the incredible amount of diversity you can find there. Anyone with access to the Internet can make a contribution, through the process of uploading. This occurs when you take files from your computer and copy them onto another computer where users can access them from the Internet.

Of course, some people's idea of a worthwhile contribution is different from others. While some strive to bring enlightenment and entertainment to people through their writings and images, others feel they've done their part by making dirty pictures and obscene commentary available to all.

While people can add material of questionable taste to the Internet, uploading commercial software is absolutely forbidden.

World Press : South-East Asia

The 1984 Joint Declaration, which stipulated the return of Hong Kong to China in 1997, called for maintaining the capitalist system and lifestyles of Hong Kong for 50 years afterward. Tung, the shipping magnate appointed by Beijing, pledged to hold an election in May to replace the Provisional Legislature, which will serve for one year after the handover.

Enigma of Hong Kong

One view about Hong Kong reflects that in 1841 it was just a barren piece of rock. The other view holds that it is a land of crass materialism. Professor Helen Siu of the Yale University writing in a special supplement on the Hong Kong handover in **THE ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL** of June 27, 1997, published from Hong Kong, says that such views need to be dealt with a pinch of salt.

Hong Kong was not a barren rock when the British came. Local settlements were connected with major trade routes in the region. Traders came from Europe, the Middle East and Southeast Asia..... Distance from the political center meant that the locals were, in many ways, beyond the reach of the formal state apparatus, and

British had to reckon with an articulate and sophisticated merchant community, which was worldly without losing its Chinese cultural bearing.

Many Chinese who sank roots into the territory also contributed to the mainland's modernization. Even Sun Yatsen, in a speech to students at Hong Kong University in 1923, pointed out how he could envision positive links between his Hong Kong experience and China's future. "People have asked me, where did you get your revolutionary ideas?" he said. "To be honest about it: They came from Hong Kong."

Moreover, in turbulent times, from the late 1940s to the 1970s, Hong Kong provided a haven for the Chinese diaspora that kept intellectual discourse alive.....

And that view—like the vision of Hong Kong as a product solely of colonialism—misses that other, important side of Hong Kong, one that can contribute much to China's modernity if harnessed well and not shunned as a threat.

Over the years, successive generations of locals and immigrants have exerted tremendous ingenuity to accommodate, to maneuver, to absorb, which has created the phenomenon we know as Hong Kong. In a way, Hong Kong is fortunate to have been at the margins of empire. While physically cramped, its residents have collectively created some unusual cultural and political space, where they can choose and act on agendas most meaningful to them. Hopefully this

historical narrative will not end.

Mixed Feelings in Hong Kong

As the new flag of Hong Kong, the Special Administrative Region of China, the bauhinia emblazoned on a claret red background, was raised, **THE DAILY YOMIURI** of July 1, 1997, published from Tokyo, predicts.

The new Hong Kong leader, Tung Chee-hwa, will have the onerous task of ensuring Hong Kong's freedom and capitalist system for 50 years under "one country, two systems," the formula worked out by the late Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping.

The 1984 Joint Declaration, which stipulated the return of Hong Kong to China in 1997, called for maintaining the capitalist system and lifestyles of Hong Kong for 50 years afterward.

Tung, the shipping magnate appointed by Beijing, pledged to hold an election in May to replace the Provisional Legislature, which will serve for one year after the handover.

Hong Kong people, who are on a five day holiday for the handover, harbor mix feelings—elation for decolonization and concerns for freedoms under Chinese rule handover.

Civil War in Cambodia

Civil wars, terror tactics, loot and plunder have engulfed the South-East Asian nation of Cambodia. The capture of Khmer Rouge leader Pol Pot was analysed by many as the end to a major source of terror for the country. But the hopes of such optimists were belied. Very soon, the country was a witness to a coup and now a civil war looms large over it. Leading Thai newspaper, **THE NATION** of July 8, 1997, published from Bangkok, reports from Phnom Penh

Cambodia's Second Prime Minister Hun Sen took control of Phnom Penh and its outskirts yesterday, but his ousted rival Prince Norodom Ranariddh vowed from France to organise resistance

In a sign of confidence after launching a successful coup, Cambodia's new rulers lifted a curfew and declared a return to normalcy despite a daylong looting spree by victorious soldiers rampaging through the capital

The troops, loyal to Hun Sen, celebrated their victory over partisans of deposed First Premier Ranariddh by carting off televisions, washing machines and air traffic control equipment in citywide pillaging

Troops loyal to Ranariddh pulled out of their Tang Krasang base near Phnom Penh airport overnight, leaving Hun Sen's forces unopposed

Ranariddh said that his rival had ousted him from power and vowed to organise resistance against Hun Sen.

"Now that he has succeeded in his coup d'etat, he says he has power and legitimacy," Ranariddh said in France in an interview with the newspaper **Le Monde**. "The resistance will not be organised inside and outside Cambodia"

Ranariddh told Associated Press Television (APT) that continued fighting could lead to a civil war between his supporters and Hun Sen's forces

"I'd like France to play a role alongside with Japan as intermediary," Ranariddh told APTV. "If such fighting will be continuing, we will have.....civil war."



Hong Kong Standard

ence had more freedom of maneuver, even in their efforts to emulate the political elites at the center. Merchants, however marginal their position in society, could well afford to buy orthodoxy.

That continued even under British rule. Hong Kong has always been at the margins of empires, and those who chose to come here have been instrumental in developing the territory's identity..... The point is that, through a combination of efforts—intentional or not—the Hong Kong environment provided unique opportunities for people to extend themselves and maximize their creativity. The result was not simply a product of colonialism; instead, the



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Y.K. BHUSHAN, Director

Memory Retention Contest ANNOUNCEMENT

Decision of the Editorial Board will be final. Entries should be addressed to the Editor, Competition Review Private Limited, 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110008. Last date for receipt of entries is August 20, 1997.

CSR Felicitates Mr. Justice V.B. Eradi, IAS Toppers and Puzzle Contest Winners

It was a memorable day by all accounts: memorable for Mr. Justice V.B. Eradi, former judge of the Supreme Court of India and Chairman, National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, for recalling the long, cherished association with CSR; memorable for IAS toppers for the honour conferred on them by CSR that has been a perennial source of inspiration to them; memorable for the puzzle contest winners for the matchless gifts awarded to them and memorable for CSR for getting the unique opportunity to welcome and honour the IAS toppers of 1996-97 and for yet another chance to show to the rest of the country that here is a magazine totally wedded to promoting young talent and leadership throughout the country. The fiesta of colour, brilliance, music and bonhomie that brought together great minds from different walks of life at the Utsav hall at Vasant Continental Hotel, New Delhi on June 11, 1997 marks yet another watershed in the history of *Competition Success Review*.

In his welcome address, Mr. S.K. Sachdeva enumerated the sustained efforts of CSR in promoting the talent of the youth all over the country not only through the magazines, *Competition Success Review* and *General Knowledge Today* but through various contests like the puzzle contests and the Super Brains of India Contest. He said that CSR was feeling great pride in honouring its regular readers who had become IAS toppers in 1996-97. Mr. Sachdeva paid rich tributes to the long association of Mr. Justice V.B. Eradi and lauded his qualities of head and heart and enumerated the long list of services rendered by him to the nation in various capacities. He recalled his services as the Chief Justice of the High Court of Kerala and as a Judge of the Supreme Court of India and as the Chairman of the Ravi and Beas Waters Tribunal and some of his path-breaking judgements as the President of the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission. A great God-fearing man, Mr. Justice Eradi, was also closely associated with several spiritual organisations, said Mr. Sachdeva. But what struck him most was his humanism, breadth of vision, concern for the underdog, sincerity of purpose and dedication to the welfare of all, assets that sought to reinforce the ties with CSR. He said that CSR owed a great debt of gratitude to this towering personality in the judicial history of India.

Mr. Sachdeva also welcomed Mr. N.R. Shetty, the Vice Chancellor of the Bangalore University, Mr. Justice Ishwar Prasad and Mr. Justice Mallimath, the IAS toppers and other members of the distinguished audience.

All the IAS toppers present at the function including topper one Mr. Sunil Kumar Barnwal, Ms. Rita Singh, the topper among women, Mr. Rakesh Gupta, Mr. Manoj

Kumar Dwivedi, Mr. Hari Om, Ms. K. Nandini, Mr. Milind R. Bharambe and Mr. Vijay Kumar Singh, all regular readers of CSR, were gifted with souvenirs by Mr. S.K. Sachdeva.

Speaking on the occasion, Mr. Justice V.B. Eradi, congratulated CSR for taking the initiative in felicitating and honouring the IAS toppers. He said that CSR had helped young aspirants not only to pass the Civil Service examinations, but to secure high ranks. He was happy that CSR had maintained its lead over the last two decades as the only monthly journal of its kind with the highest circulation in the country. "This is perhaps the only journal of its kind which encourages youth to succeed in careers and life by publishing informative articles and material on different subjects of interest and which are much sought after in competitive examinations." Mr. Justice Eradi described



Mr. Justice V.B. Eradi

CSR as a class by itself: "There is no obscene or cheap type of material published in CSR; it has exploded the myth that unless a magazine publishes all sorts of obscene matter, it won't sell."

Mr. Justice Eradi was all praise for CSR and its editor for trying to build the character and broad vision of the young readers, inculcating in them both national pride and honour. He said that CSR had been consistently trying to build up a new leadership imbued with right values.

Dr. N.R. Shetty, Vice Chancellor of the University of Bangalore, felt that CSR had been promoting the competitive spirit of the youth of the country through decades. He felt sorry that today's education lacked the spirit of competition and people took things lightly; people did not seem to realise their potential. He said that by promoting the spirit of competition even in those regions

where educational progress was relatively backward, CSR played a unique role by bringing forth the best of talents and by producing top IAS rankers. He felt that Mr. Sachdeva was one of the few who ploughed back the profits of his organisation to nurture young talents throughout the country. He commended the growing quality of CSR, the largest circulated English monthly in the country, even surpassing the circulation of the *Readers Digest*.

The colourful evening was also an occasion for jubilation for the winners of CSR Puzzle Contests 31, 32 and 33. While Mr. Sultan Singh of Rohtak, Haryana won the first prize of an air ticket for Delhi-Rome-Delhi in Puzzle Contest 31, the second prize of a colour TV was bagged by Mr. Sanjay Bhardwaz of Mahendra Garh, Haryana and the third prize of two-in-one was bagged by Master Karan Karwal of Janakpuri, Delhi. The lucky winner of the first prize in Puzzle Contest 32 was Mr. Tushar Mittal of Ahmedabad who was presented air ticket for Delhi-Geneva-Delhi while the second prize winner was Mr. Sudhanshu Shekhar of Sitamarhi, Bihar (recipient of a colour TV) and the third prize winner was Diptesh V. Raval of Sidhpur, Gujarat. Mr. Prabhat Kumar of Patna was presented the air ticket for Delhi-London-Delhi for winning the first prize in Puzzle Contest 33 while Mr. B. Sridhar Rao won a TV set for winning the second prize and Mr. Rakesh Srivastava of Ratlam, Madhya Pradesh won a two-in-one for the third prize.

In the draw of lots for the puzzle contests No. 34 and 35 for which lots were taken the winners were Ms. Nisha Mathew from Nagpur (1st prize), Mr. Jaideep Karmakar, Darjeeling, West Bengal (IInd prize) and Mr. Sarbajit Singh of Amritsar (IInd prize), all for Contest No. 34; Mr. S. Madan Mohan from Hyderabad (1st prize), Mr. Naveen Srivastava from Hyderabad (IInd prize) and Mr. Muthupandi from Ramanthapuram, Tamil Nadu (IInd prize) all for Puzzle Contest No. 35.

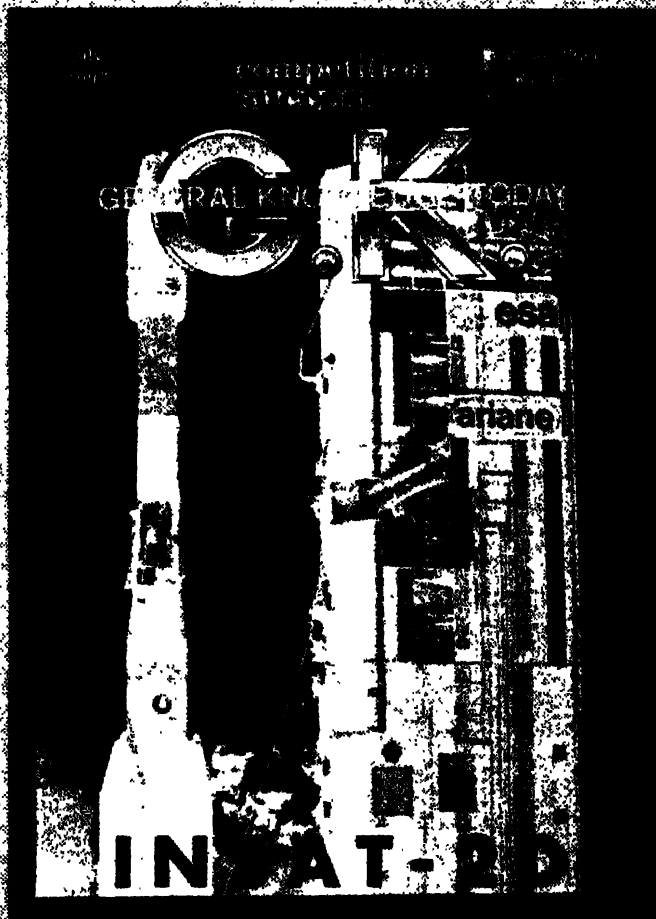
The programme was ably compered Ms. Nirmala Raturi, Public Relation Manager, Competition Review Pvt. Ltd.

Mr. Rakesh Gupta, one of the IAS toppers, thanked the CSR and the honourable judges for the honour conferred on the IAS toppers. Speaking on behalf of the IAS toppers he confessed that all his friends in the IAS toppers list were happy to have been inspired and guided by CSR. Speaking for himself, he said that when he was caught in bouts of depression, the editorials of CSR lifted his spirit.

Almost all the VIPs and the toppers among men and women in IAS were associated with either the prize giving ceremony or the draw of lots in respect of the puzzle contests. □

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NEW



Highlights Of JULY 1997 Issue

♦ K.R. Narayanan—Leading Presidential Candidate ♦ INSAT-2D Consolidates A Secure Place For India In The Exclusive Space Club ♦ Iva Majoli—1997 French Open Women's Champion ♦ Sportsperson Of The Month : Mahesh Bhupati : The First Indian To Win A Grand Slam Title ♦ Current Events ♦ Special Feature : Biology, Physiology And Health ♦ Fully-Solved Objective General Knowledge Question Papers Of National Defence Academy Examination, Railway Recruitment Board (Calcutta) Examination, Inspectors of Central Excise, Income Tax, Etc. Examination ♦ News In Pictures ♦ Junior Essays & Announcement ♦ Numerical Aptitude Test ♦ General Intelligence ♦ Careers & Courses ♦ Expected Questions On Current Affairs ♦ English Language ♦ Test Of Clerical Aptitude ♦ Latest Who's Who ♦ Recruitment Programme 1997 ♦ Do You Know ?

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Sports Round-Up



Paris Grand Prix : Michael Johnson rushed to his first 400-metre defeat in eight years when he came in fifth on June 25, 1997 in the Paris Grand Prix race which was won by fellow American Antonio Pettigrew in 14.86 seconds.

Canadian Donovan Bailey, the world and Olympic Champion won the gold in 10.07 seconds in the 100-metre race.

While, Namibian Frankie Fredericks took the 200-metre gold.

European Cup : Linfort Christie of Britain took the joint first place in the 200 metres in 20.56 seconds with Greek runner, Geogios Panayiotopoulos, to help the British men's team to win the Bruno Zauli Trophy on June 22, 1997 at Munich in the European Cup.

While Olga Kuzenkova twice bettered the women's hammer world record to help Russia win the women's overall title.

National Games : Delhi's Amit Khanna overcame a poor start to scorch the track over 10.54 seconds at the Kanteerava stadium, Bangalore and add the 100-metre gold on June 11, 1997 to the 200-metre crown that he won on the opening day of the track and field competitions at the Fourth National Games. Rachita Panda nee Mistry returned to the track after more than two years to win the women's crown in the 100-metre event in 11.86 seconds.

IAAF Golden Gala Grand Prix : The Kenyan-born, Wilson Kipketer, who runs for Denmark, clocked 1:43.54 seconds over 800 metres on June 5, 1997 to set a season's best timing at the IAAF Golden Gala Grand Prix in Rome.

Daniel Komen outduelled Salkh Hissoum over the final lap to capture the 5,000-metre race in a swift 12:48.98.

Kenyan Moses Kipitanui comfortably won the 3,000 metres steepchase with a timing of 8:07.70.

Cuba's Ivan Pedroso and James Beckfort of Jamaica each went 8.48 metres in the long jump.

On the women's side, 20-year-old Kenyan Lidia Cheromei won the 5,000-metre event in a season's best time of 14:49.37.

While, Cuba's Ana Quirot overtook Olympic champion Svetlana Masterkova to win the women's 800 metres in 1:58.70.



Junior National Championship : Punjab defended their title in the boys' final of the SAFF 48th Junior National Basketball Championship by defeating Kerala in a cliffhanger 48-47 at New Delhi on June 23, 1997.

Maharashtra outplayed Madhya Pradesh 53-43 to lift the girls' title.



Senior National Billiards Championship : Geet Sethi of Gujarat thrashed Ashok Shandilya of Railways 2353-914 to regain the Titan PSI 2000 63rd Senior National Billiards Championship title on June 22, 1997 at Bangalore. This was Geet Sethi's sixth national title, having won it in 1981 at Chennai, and then for four years in a row from 1984 to 1987 at Hyderabad, Chandigarh, Guntur and Pune respectively.

Om Agrawal Memorial Billiards : Geet Sethi defeated Champan 1268-1192 in a gruelling four-hour final to win the Alpico Om Agrawal Memorial Billiards title on June 17, 1997 at Mumbai.



World Boxing Association Heavyweight Title : Evander Holyfield retained his World Boxing Association Heavyweight title at Las Vegas, U.S.A., on June 28, 1997 when challenger Mike Tyson was sensationally disqualified after three rounds for biting the champion's ear twice.



Hamburg Classic Rapid Chess Tournament : Indian Grandmaster Viswanathan Anand defeated former world champion Anatoly Karpov of Russia on June 29, 1997 to annex the Hamburg Classic Rapid Chess Tournament in Germany by 2.5-0.5.

Novgorod Chess Tournament : World chess champion, Garry Kasparov, who was beaten recently in New York by an IBM supercomputer, proved on June 23, 1997 that he could still outplay any human challenger.

Kasparov won the two-round Novgorod Chess Tournament against six of the world's best players, beating his compatriot Vladimir Kramnik-No. 2 in the last International Chess Federation listings by half a point. Kasparov (6.5), scored four wins and went down only once in his first game against Kramnik (6). His challenger for the world title in 1993, Nigel Short of Britain was third (5).



Ashes series : Due to a poor batting display at Edgbaston in the first innings, Australia lost the first test match by 9 wickets to England in the Ashes series.

In the second test match of the Ashes series, Michael Atherton and Mark Batcher shared an opening partnership of 162 on the final day on June 23, 1997 to ensure a draw for England in the rain-shortened test match. Earlier, Australia had replied with a 213 against a poor 77 runs in the first innings by England.

Cable and Wireless Test Series : West Indies won the first test match at St. John's in Antigua on June 15, 1997 beating Sri Lanka by six wickets to take a 1-1 lead in the two-match in the Cable and Wireless Test Series. Opening batsmen Sherwin Campbell (79) and Strart Williams (83) shared a 60-run second-innings stand to steer West Indies to victory.

While the second and last test match was heading for a grand climax, when Sri Lanka chasing a victory target 269 runs were 233 for eight with 16 overs scheduled to bowl, when poor light and heavy rain thwarted resumption of play on June 26, 1997.

Siyaram Cup Invitation Tournament : A fine allround performance by young Shahid Afridi enabled Pakistan XI lift the three-national Siyaram Cup beating hosts India XI by 5 wickets in the finals played at the Lal Bahadur Shastri Stadium, Hyderabad on June 16, 1997.



World Youth Football Championship : Defending champions Argentina retained their World Youth Football title in an all-South American final by defeating Uruguay



Argentina's youth soccer team jubilate after winning the XI World Youth Football Championships in Shah Alam on July 5, 1997

2-1 at Shah Alam, Malaysia on July 5, 1997. With this win, Argentina has won the under-20 title three times in this 11th biannual tournament.

Copa America Title : Brazil captured their fifth Copa America title—the first on foreign soil—with a 3-1 victory over Bolivia. It was the first South American title for Brazil since 1989, and the first time in 11 finals away from home.

Mc Dowell Cup : Displaying scintillating soccer, local giants East Bengal lifted the third McDowell Cup trouncing star-studded FC Kochi 3-1 at the floodlit Salt Lake stadium at Calcutta on June 11, 1997.

US Open Golf Title : The 27-year-old South African, Ernie Els battled current British Open Champion Tom Lehman, Europe's No. 1 player Colin Montgomery and Jeff Maggert to emerge victorious in the U.S. Open Golf Title at the Congressional Country Club in Bethesda on June 15, 1997.



National Junior Hockey Championship : Border Security Force's simple game plan of marking the Air India frontline tightly worked to a nicety as the paramilitary outfit won the National Junior Hockey Championship title 5-3 in the tie-breaker at the National Stadium in New Delhi on July 1, 1997. The teams were levelled 1-1 at the end of the regulation period and the extra-time also did not produce a goal.

Nehru Quadrangular Hockey Tournament : Gangling centre-forward of Air India Academy, Gagan Ajit Singh provided a striking finish to help his team win the Nehru Quadrangular Hockey Tournament title with a 2-1 triumph over SAIL Academy in the final at the Shivaji Stadium, New Delhi on June 11, 1997.

National Games Hockey : Punjab defeated Maharashtra 2-1 to win the gold in the Fourth National Games men's hockey final on June 9, 1997. While Orissa won the gold medal for the women's final by a solitary goal against Chandigarh.



Mafatal "Cricketer of the Year" Award : Venkatesh Prasad of Indian cricket team with 99 points to his credit and only in his first year of Test cricket won the 6th edition of Sun-Grace-Mafatal "Indian Cricketer of 1996-97" award, which carries a cash award of Rs. 1,00,000. There was a close contest between Prasad (88 points), Sachin Tendulkar (85 points) and Anil Kumble (84 points) which finally resulted in Prasad walking away with the award.

Life Membership of MCC : The President of International Cricket Council, Mr. Jagmohan Dalmiya, has been bestowed with the rare honour of honorary life

membership of the Marylebone Cricket Club by MCC President at London on June 13, 1997.

Order of British Empire : After historic win in the first Ashes Test match against Australia, English captain Mike Atherton has been made an Officer of the Order of the British Empire (OBE) in the Queen's birthday honours list announced in London on June 14, 1997.

Greatest Weightlifters of the Century : India's Kunjarani Devi has earned the distinction of being listed among the top-100 lifters of the century in the recent *World Weightlifting* magazine for her tally of 42 medals in the World and Asian-level contests, which is unparalleled in the annals of Indian sports.

Mahindra "Golfer of the Year" Award : Delhi's Gaurav Ghei received the Mahindra "Golfer of the Year" award on June 22, 1997. The Mahindra award was instituted to encourage Indian golfers to play as many events as they could on the Indian circuit and to help improve standards. Gaurav in the season had won Rs. 10,93,833 for his five wins out of nine tournaments that he played. He has a current scoring average of 70.53. His efforts earned him 229.5 points in the Mahindra rankings ahead of Vijay Kumar (221.5) and the "Golfer of the Year" award which had carried a prize of Rs. 4 lakhs.

Fourth National Games : Marksman Jaspal Rana was adjudged "The Athlete of the Fourth National Games", while the swimming sensations, J. Abhijith and Nisha Millet received the Best Sportsman and Best Sportswoman award at the Games, respectively. The host state, Karnataka by raking up a stupendous tally of 72 golds, 45 silvers and 51 bronzes emerged the undisputed champions of the Games far ahead of the other 25 contingents.

\$ 1 m FIFA Grant for Asia : Asia has secured a \$ 1 million grant from FIFA to develop the game in the region. The grant is for the years 1999 to 2003, which will be used to train coaches, develop youth programmes and purchase equipment for the respective countries. The news of the grant was made public by Mr. Peter Velappan, the General Secretary of the Asian Football Confederation (AFC).



Junior National Snooker Championship : Sixteen-year-old Delhi schoolboy Manan Chandra won the Titan PSI 2000 21st Junior National Snooker Championship on June 18, 1997. He won all his three matches and defeated the first-seed Gaurav Anand of Railways 4-2 in the decisive league match.



Asian Youth Softball Championship : The Philippines men outclassed India 10-1 to win the inaugural Asian Youth Softball Championship (under-19) at Chennai on June 28, 1997.

While in the girls' final, Japan defeated China 2-0 to win the title.



Al-Ahram International Squash Championship : Peter Nicol's perseverance earned him the biggest paycheck of his career as he defeated World No. 1 Jansher Khan of Pakistan in the final of \$ 130,000 Al-Ahram International Squash Championship at Cairo on June 18, 1997.



National Games Table Tennis : National Champion Chetan Baboor of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu's N.R. Indu clinched the men's and women's singles crown in the Fourth National Games on June 9, 1997 at Mysore.

Top-seed Baboor had to dig deep into his reserves after losing the first two games against Arup Basak before notching up a thrilling 19-21, 27-29, 21-18, 21-19, 21-10 victory in the men's final. While Indu defeated her Tamil Nadu mate, Mythili 21-16, 15-21, 21-9, 22-20 in the women's final.



London Grass Court Title : 20-year-old tennis player from Melbourne, Mark Philippoussis, who holds the record of 229 kph for the fastest serve ever measured, won the London Grass Court Title at London on June 15, 1997 with a thumping 7-6, 6-3 victory over Goran Ivanisevic.



National Games : The fight between two weightlifters, National Champion Sandeep Kumar of Punjab and promising youngster from Tamil Nadu Jayaraman Devamani went on a record breaking spree—erasing eight records before the latter came up with something spectacular to grab the gold in the 64-kg class in the weightlifting event of the National Games at Bangalore on June 3, 1997.

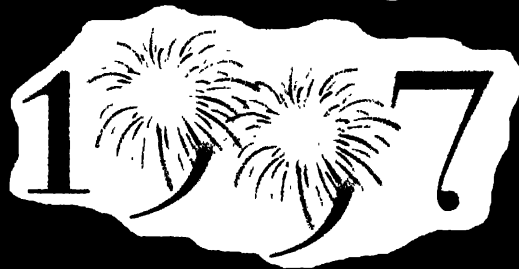
Asian Womens Weightlifting Championship : Former Asian champion N. Kunjarani has claimed the silver medal in the 46-kg category of the Asian Women's Weightlifting championship in Beijing on July 8, 1997.



World Cadet Freestyle Wrestling Championship : Russia justified their top billing in the 11th World Cadet Freestyle Wrestling Championship at Delhi logging 71 points. Hosts, India came in the second spot with 57 points.

India's Ramesh Kumar won the gold in the 63 kg on June 21, 1997, while Anil Kumar Mann won the gold in the 83 kg final on June 20, 1997. India won 2 golds and 1 silver in the championship.

HONG KONG HANDOVER



A billion people across on the Chinese mainland, half a million people on the waterfront and a 100 million viewers around the world became witnesses to yet another turning point in history—the change of guard of Hong Kong—“boisterous, lively, exciting” in the words of its last

Foreign Minister Mr. Yevgeny Primakov, the Chinese Prime Minister, Mr. Li Peng, top military officials from China and Mrs. Zhao Lin, the widow of paramount Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping, who died four months before he could fulfil his lifelong wish of Hong Kong’s reunion with mainland China.

regime during the last phase before their withdrawal on the midnight of June 30, one cannot blame the Chinese if they still carry the scars and pockmarks of the humiliation they suffered ever since the island was captured by the British after the Opium Wars 156 years ago. The champions of democracy in the West, in their pentup odium against all that is bad with the old brand of communism, fail to disentangle Chinese nationalism from the regimentation of communism.

So when the Union Jack and the old Hong Kong flag were lowered seconds before midnight on the ceremonial handover of Hong Kong, even as the Chinese national flag and the flag of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) were raised, most of the Chinese on the mainland saw it all as the restoration of Chinese nationalism rather than of old type Communism.

A day after Hong Kong changed hands, the Chinese President Mr. Jiang Zemin assured the rest of the world that China wouldn’t touch Hong Kong’s present capitalist system for 50 years. “To many foreigners living here, Hong Kong has already become their home in the future



Governor, Mr. Chris Patten, the enclave known for its fast living and quick money entrepreneurship—witnesses who saw it all with resurgent pride from different places in China, the millions who saw it, on the small screen, the lowering of the Union Jack and last of all, the people of Hong Kong who saw the change of masters with a brilliant display of fireworks in the dark sky over the Hong Kong waterfront.

At the stroke of midnight hour on June 30, 1997, Hong Kong was united with its motherland China after 156 years of British rule at a glittering ceremony watched by millions of people and attended by as many as 4,000 VIPs from around the globe and covered for the media by 8,000 journalists from around the world. President Mr. Jiang Zemin, the first Chinese Head of State ever to set foot on the soil of Hong Kong, was received by the heir to the British throne, Prince Charles. The great dignitaries to grace the occasion were the British Prime Minister, Mr. Tony Blair, former British Prime Minister Ms. Margaret Thatcher, U.S. Secretary of State Ms. Madeleine Albright, Russian

Whatever the truth behind the much-vaunted and overblown concern expressed in Western circles and by the retreating colonial power of yesteryears over the future of nascent democracy and so called representative government, the seeds of which were sown by the British colonial



*British troops, right, during a ceremonial handover to Chinese troops at the Prince of Wales building at Tamar in central Hong Kong on July 1, 1997.
In the background is HMS Chatham*



Members of the combined Chinese Armed Forces colorguard raises the Chinese Flag at the Hong Kong convention centre on July 1, 1997 marking the moment Hong Kong reverted to Chinese rule

where they can live and work in peace and contentment." The Chinese President assured that everyone would have the chance to compete on an equal footing and everyone would be entitled to rights and freedom as protected by law, regardless of race and colour. He said the policies of "one country, two systems", had been formulated after careful considerations and the need to safeguard the immediate interests and fundamental interests of the nation. He promised non-interference in Hong Kong's affairs by saying that no central department would be allowed to interfere in the affairs, which under the basic law (Hong Kong's mini-constitution) should be administered by the Hong Kong SAR on its own.

But few are prepared to take the Chinese assurances at their face value. Forty eight hours before he left the Victoria Harbour on board *HMS Britannia*, along with other British dignitaries, Chris Pattern, the last British Governor of Hong Kong had said that Hong Kong is "a great success story, written to be fair within a system of values and British institutions which have encouraged, not threatened, that success."

The Chinese who got back a part of their territory after 156 years would not like to be dictated by the British whatever be the merits of the British dispensation. Rabid nationalism demands a blending of what needs to be retained after the British left with an adequate dose of Chinese values and culture. All the same, the Chinese are not foolish enough to destroy in one go the gains of Hong Kong. For they themselves admit that Hong Kong's success could be attributed to a number of factors—its advantageous geographical location, free port policy of complete openness, well-developed legal system and highly efficient

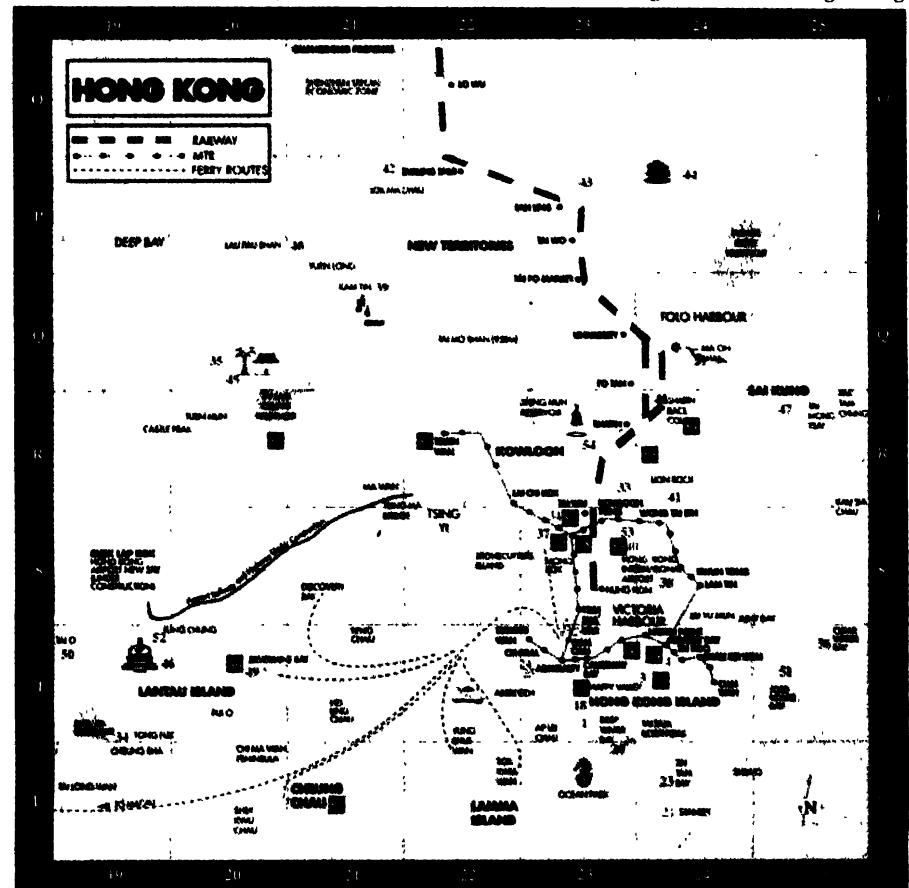
team of civil service and effective economic management and civic administration. Most of these assets the Chinese would seldom try to destroy.

The 1984 agreement between China and Britain—enshrined in the Basic Law and the Joint Declaration—provides certain guarantees and the looming fear is whether

China will honour the agreement in both letter and spirit.

One cannot obviously expect Hong Kong to keep all the trappings of the British. The first thing China has done after the takeover was the replacement of the elected Legislative Council (LEGCO) by a provisional legislature appointed by Beijing. A total of 27 members of the 60-seat Legislative Council—many of them democracy activists—have not been appointed by Beijing to the new Provincial Legislature. Halfway into its mandate LEGCO stood dissolved on the morrow of the hoisting of the Chinese flag in the island. "After leaving colonial rule we are going to enjoy less democracy and freedom", said one of the members of the Council before its dissolution. Yet another fear is that the very same units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army that took part in the Tiananmen Square massacre in June 1989 have been a part of the garrison that has occupied British barracks. China has said that the maximum number of troops it would maintain in Hong Kong would be 10,000, the peak number retained there by Britain in 1980.

Meanwhile China has announced that Hong Kong will abide by the international treaties signed during the British rule. The treaties relate to economy and trade, customs, science and technology, civil aviation, merchant ships, intellectual property rights, resources, environmental protection, postal services and international laws, among others. It may be recalled that almost a fortnight before Hong Kong





Mr. Chris Patten, the outgoing Governor of Hong Kong, holds a folded British flag as he receives a salute during a ceremony for his departure from the Government House in Hong Kong on June 30, 1997.

changed hands the Chinese Foreign Minister went to the length of assuring that even anti-Chinese demonstrations would not be "our (Beijing's) responsibility, but that of the Hong Kong government." He further said, "Hong Kong will not implement the laws we have on the mainland. They will apply their own laws."

Whatever be the criticism of the colonial rule, the last of the British governors, Chris Patten did leave an indelible stamp which the Chinese can illafford to erase in its entirety. ".....the Governor proved to be a brilliant, principled politician who opened up the government and civil service to an extent no preceding viceroy ever considered.....What cannot be denied is that the last jewel in the crown of empire shines brighter today than ever, despite warning that democratisation would kill the magic. He himself was proud of saying: "The Hong Kong Britain leaves on June 30 is one of the greatest cities in the world. I think we can take a smidgen of credit."

But the lion's share of Hong Kong's prosperity must go to the creativity of the Hong Kong people themselves. Its 6.4 million people, almost half of whom fled there from China, are called the once-barren territory's "only natural resource."



Hong Kong's future Chief Executive Mr. Tung Chee-Hwa, left, and United Nations Secretary-General Mr. Kofi Annan shake hands at Tung's office prior to their meeting in Hong Kong on June 30, 1997.

These refugees have built up a paradise by dint of sheer hard work, emphasis on education, entrepreneurship and investment. Hong Kong worker's average wage—more than \$25,000—surpassed that of their colonial masters a decade ago. Will the Hong Kong miracle survive? It depends upon both the Chinese and the people of Hong Kong who should learn to get adjusted to the change without jeopardising the interests of both.

Mr. S.K. Sachdeva, Editor, *Competition Success Review* who has been on a whirlwind tour of Hong Kong, Thailand and Japan during the last week of June and the first week of July 1997 when the historic handover was taking place has brought to the CSR editorial desk the views of those who matter in the historic change-over.

The man who moulded the destiny of Hong Kong in the crucial years before the handover, Mr. Chris Patten feels that people of Hong Kong would remember that over the years British administrators sheltered millions of refugees fleeing from chaos in China. They would remember that it was Britain that fostered Hong Kong's rule of law, and gave Hong Kong its political and economic freedoms. Hong Kong, according to Chris Patten, "has been a triumphant story of individual human beings overcoming adversity and creating one of the great cities of the world."

Ms. Margaret Thatcher, former British Prime Minister who was one of the VIPs present at the handover ceremony and who signed the historic Sino-British Joint Declaration in 1984 entertains mixed feelings of hope that the incredibly gifted people of Hong Kong would thrive in spite of difficulties the future may hold, because they have absorbed and exemplified over the years all that is best in both the Chinese and British values. Recalling the Chinese undertaking in the Joint Declaration of 1984, Mrs. Thatcher hoped that China would keep the promise of preserving the autonomy of Hong Kong. According to the agreement signed, "it (Hong Kong) would retain its social and economic systems, and would keep its common law and independent judiciary with its own Court of Final Appeal. Fundamental freedoms such as freedom of speech, a free press, a free assembly, free association and freedom of religious belief

would be secured. And all these, and other terms of the Joint Declaration would apply for 50 years."

But all that glitters is not gold. The past record of China shows that it may not go by the spirit of the accords it signs. Even over Hong Kong it has not concealed its displeasure over the unsavory comments made by the Western press and G-8 over the way China would deal with fundamental freedoms in Hong Kong.

There is a growing fear that riding on the crest of Hong Kong takeover, China could heighten her belligerency over both Taiwan and Macao. Mr. Lee Teng-hui, President of Taiwan, who has a foretaste of Chinese bellicosity and sabre-rattling only last year knows full that his country cannot afford to remain complacent after the Chinese takeover of Hong Kong. He knows that China will now be more determined than ever before to regain control of what it regards as a renegade province. While Taiwan would resist with all the might at



Hong Kong's Chief Executive-designate Tung Chee-Hwa, right, escorts Indian Foreign Minister Ms. Kamala Sinha to the meeting room in his office on June 28, 1997. Sinha is among some 40 foreign ministers who attended the July 1 handover ceremonies.

her disposal against forcible reunification with China until China introduces democracy, it cannot for long stand up to the Chinese threats now that Hong Kong has become a part of China.

The Hong Kong handover has to be seen in the global context of China becoming a global power accentuated by a population of 1.2 billion people, its growing military might, its nuclear arsenal and its booming economic power. Beijing's record of suppression of dissent was evident in the merciless crackdown in Tiananmen Square in 1989. When it comes to sharing its nuclear and missile technology with a country like Pakistan, even U.S.A. is powerless to remind Beijing of its obligations under NPT and CTBT. Beyond doubt, the Hong Kong handover will mark the beginning of the emergence of a new China that could challenge many myths in global politics. □

Pathfinder : Mission to Mars

After a prolonged lull spanning over more than two decades, Mars is opening up to unravel its secrets to earthlings. Good tidings never comes in a single file and only a few months ago scientists were all agog over a meteorite discovered in the Antarctica that showed bacterial life may have existed millions of years ago in Mars. Now comes the best news on Mars with the successful landing on July 4, 1997 of the American spacecraft *Pathfinder* on the Martian surface at the conclusion of a journey that took several months.

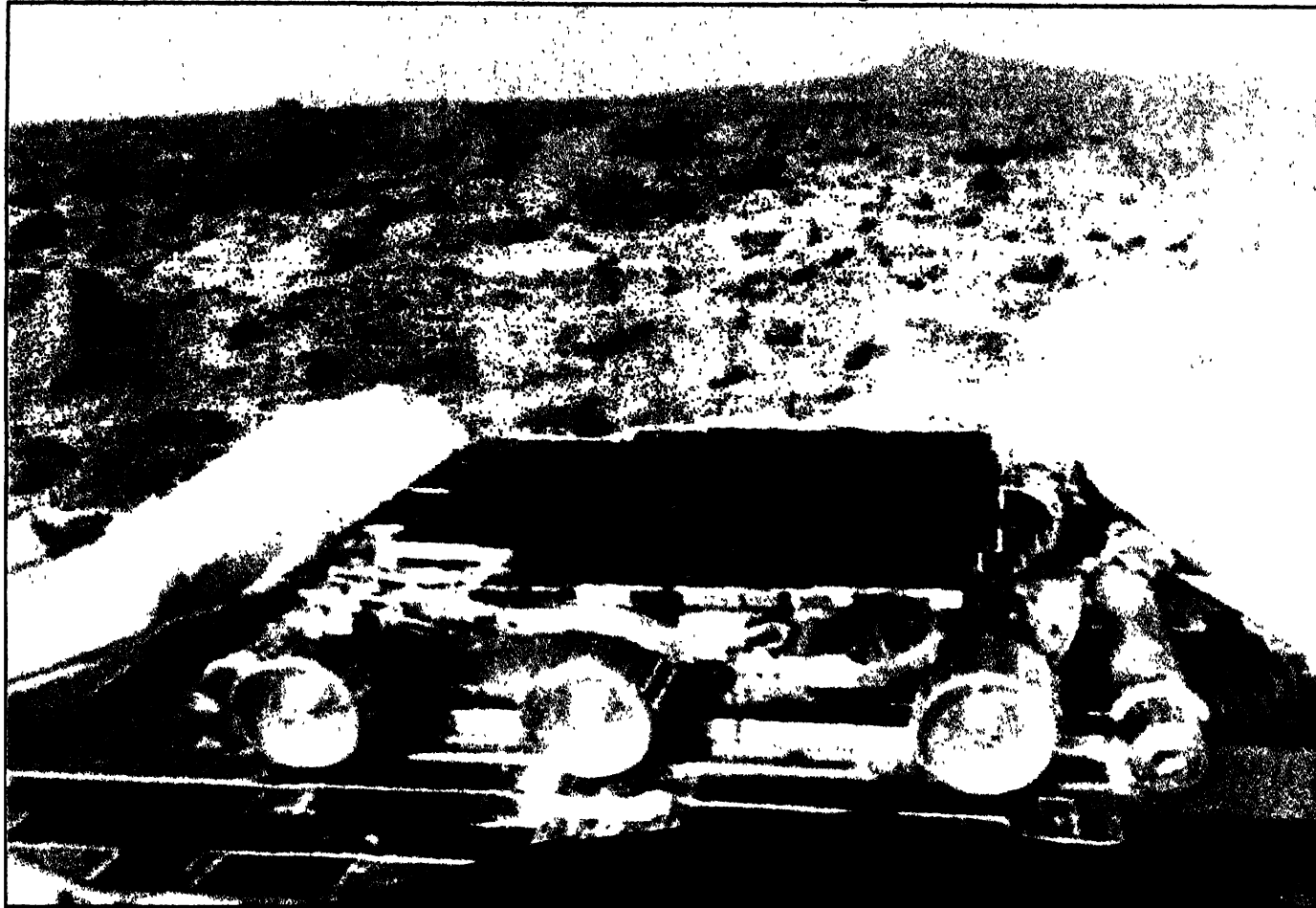
NASA scientists at Pasadena saw their spacecraft millions of kilometres away on a boulder-strewn plain of the Red Planet looking as barren and desolate as the most forbidden desert.

excited by the marvellous performance of the *Pathfinder*. The *Pathfinder* has already begun to transmit 3-D images of remarkable resolution back to Earth.

A day after *Pathfinder* landed on Mars, its mobile robot, *Sojourner*, started exploring Mars; the rover, a 10 kg vehicle resembling a microwave oven on wheels, has begun its work—analysing rock and soil. In addition to its on-board laboratory, it is equipped with lasers that will help it navigate the Martian terrain. The *Sojourner* is expected to carry out what is called a 'material abrasion experiment' on an agonisingly slow crawl across the landscape, a little distance away from the *Pathfinder* spacecraft that carried it to the Red Planet. In a space of two days the rover travelled 16 inches sitting

African-American crusader, Sojourner Truth, who fought against slavery and worked for the Union Army during the American Civil War. NASA scientists at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory at Pasadena, have given interesting names to some of the rocks around the landing site of the *Pathfinder*. 'Barnacle Hill' is not the only name given to one of the rocks; there are also rocks bearing the names of "Yogi", "Flat Top" and "Casper". "Yogi", a much larger rock several metres from the landing site, is named after the animated television character Yogi Bear. "Flat Top", not surprisingly, is a fattish rock, while "Casper" appears to be white, like Casper, the friendly ghost of comic book fame.

American scientists believe that large amounts of water once flowed across the



Pathfinder is the first mission to transmit images from the Martian surface since 1970s when NASA sent two *Viking* landers to earth's nearest planetary neighbour. The present American mission will study the geology of at least a few dozen square metres of Martian surface to find out clues of ancient life on the planet.

Space scientists who hail the success of the latest mission as scientific fiction metamorphosing into scientific fact are all

face to face with a lumpy Martian rock which the scientists at NASA preferred to call as 'Barnacle Hill'. A spectrometer mounted on the back of the rover was used to study the rock's chemical makeup.

The *Sojourner's* mission, which was described as the robotic equivalent of Neil Armstrong's historic landing on the moon in 1969, is clearly the high point for the \$ 266-million present American project to Mars. The *Sojourner* was named after an

surface of Mars. There could have been multiple events of flooding, so they surmise, in the Ares Vallis plain where *Pathfinder* touched down. Unlike the landing site of the US *Viking* Project 21 years ago, Ares Vallis includes numerous "round rocks, transported by water".

Look at the marvel of science ! Very minute study of Mars is being carried out, million of km away at the Pasadena NASA Laboratory. □

STUDYING ABROAD

Quality Courses ★ Great Future



Australia

Australia has always been one of the fascinating destinations of Studying abroad inviting thousands of students every year from all over the world. Since 1988 it has a prominent position in the educational map of the world when the Australian Government decided that small campus institutions should amalgamate with the bigger ones and consequently, now, there are 35 universities of international standards. A few of the factors that possibly egg on students to opt for Australia are: the conducive atmosphere for multi-cultured applicants and a low-cost education system.

Australian universities are worldwide famous for very high standards in teaching

Education) and TAFE (Technical and Further Education). TAFE is a naturally recognised government system of vocational education and training and it is the major provider of the skills required by the Australian workforce. The TAFE year runs from February to December.

Victoria University

Recognised as one of Australia's most innovative institutions of higher education and technical and further education, Victoria University has a comprehensive quality assurance strategy which is designed to ensure that students get the latest and most relevant curriculum and research in a modern and caring environment.

Situated in the capital of the State of Victoria, Melbourne, the University comprises six campuses in the inner city and Western metropolitan area. The campuses in the City, Footscray, Melton, St. Albans, Sunburg and Werribee are all serviced by public transport.

Rapid growth has underpinned the early years of the University and today

it has more than 16,500 students whose educational needs are satisfied by 1,437 administrative and academic personnel. The six campuses are home to more than 90 nationalities with staff and students converging from all corners of the globe to provide the greatest international mix at any Australian University. More than 600 international students are currently participating in the various programmes with a further 1,000 taking the courses outside Australia.

The University offers a broad range of vocationally-oriented programmes ranging from certificate courses within the Technical And Further Education (TAFE) Division to undergraduate associate diplomas. Degrees

postgraduate awards are available for completion by course work and research. Vocational programmes meet the educational requirements of professional and employer groups within Australia.

Some of the good reasons that attract students all across the world are: internationally-recognised degrees, world renowned staff, extensive international links, an innovative range of programmes, flexibility in programming, multi-campus library and computing resources, rich cultural, recreation and leisure opportunities, continuous assessment, TAFE affiliation and reasonably priced accommodation among others.

Leading Fields of Instruction

All undergraduate and postgraduate programmes by course work commence in the last week of February or first week of March in the current academic year. Some TAFE courses may start earlier in February. Victoria University has five faculties and 23 departments offering a broad range of programmes. The various faculties are Arts, Business, Engineering, Human Development on Science. While the TAFE Division has two schools—Business & Technology and Social Sciences.

The University runs an Orientation Programme for commencing international students in mid-February and mid-July of each academic year. Attendance is strongly recommended and students should plan to arrive in Melbourne at least two weeks before classes begin.

Each academic year is divided into two semesters. In general, Semester 1 runs from the end of February to the middle of June and Semester 2 runs from mid-July to late November.

Opportunities exist for international students to pursue a semester or full year of study at Victoria University as a component of their degree studies in their home country.

Students may apply for admission in either Semester 1 or Semester 2 and each applicant is individually assessed. It is recommended that students complete at least two years of their course before studying abroad.



and research. They normally expect overseas students not only to have good scores in qualifying exams like GMAT and TOEFL but also to have work experience for entry into their Master Degree Programmes. In technical fields such as Engineering, Medicine and Science, there are more hours of lectures, tutorials and practical classes where students are expected to spend more time in individual reading and research.

Australian Education System

Broadly, the education system in Australia is based on three tiers of education: Primary Education, Secondary Education and Tertiary Education. Tertiary Education itself has two components: Universities (Higher

Entry Requirements

Apart from the other standard requirements as per various streams, the minimum entrance requirement is English. English is the language of instruction at Victoria University and applicants must demonstrate English language proficiency before admission can be considered. Where a student fails to meet the minimum entrance requirements in English language, the student is encouraged to seek a "conditional offer" of a place subject to reaching the required language proficiency through an intensive English language training programme before commencement of study. Students may obtain English language training at the English Language Institute of the University. Courses leading to the gaining of IELTS qualifications are held at the City Campus.

The basic English language requirements for undergraduate and TAFE programmes are TOEFL 550+ and the Test of written English (TWE) 5+; IELTS-overall Band score 6+, subject to individual profile, etc.

Scholarships

Three Australian Government scholarship programmes are open to international students of Victoria University:

- The Australian Development Cooperation Scholarships are for international students of exceptional academic ability who meet their specific country criteria.
- The Australian Sponsored Training Scholarships are for international students

nominated by their home governments to undertake further study in Australia.

- The Overseas Postgraduate Research Scholarship is for excellent international students who wish to participate in postgraduate research programmes in Australian higher education institutions.

Further scholarships are offered by some faculties and departments within the University. Enquiries should be made directly to the department in which the student is enrolled.

Tuition Fees

The annual tuition fees for the TAFE Division for the Associate Diplomas and Certificates are A\$7500. In the faculty of Arts, it varies between A\$9000 to A\$13000, in the Faculty of Business it ranges between A\$9000 to A\$12000 and for other faculties it varies between A\$9000 to A\$14000 per year.

Accommodation

Victoria University owns and operates the Student Village, a residential facility catering for some 600 students. Situated in Maribyrnong on 12 hectares of parkland, the Village is close to most campuses and only nine kilometers from the centre of Melbourne. Good public transport operates in the area. The Village is home to students from a number of different academic institutions located in and around Melbourne giving residents the opportunity to meet a diverse range of people.

Temporary accommodation can be found in motels at A\$30 to \$80 per night or hostels

at A\$20 to A\$50 a night. Board in private homes can be obtained at A\$80 to A\$120 per week depending on the number of meals and other services provided.

Further enquiries can be done at:

*The International Office
Victoria University of Technology
PO Box 14428 MCMC
Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, 8001.*

The United Kingdom

The United Kingdom, which is widely known as a Mecca of academics for overseas students, has a 600 years of long cherished tradition of academic excellence envied by the rest of the world. Although, small in terms of size by international standards, UK universities offer a high level of education with personal care. They are independent, self-supported and established by the Royal Charter of Parliament which authorises each university to award its own degrees.

British Education System

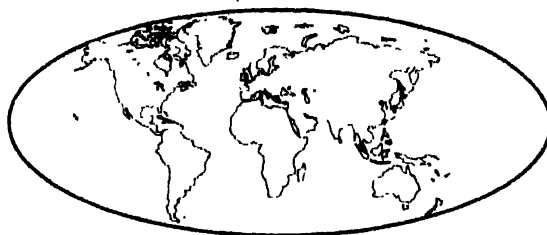
The education system of Britain is highly distinctive, diverse and flexible. It provides value for money by offering shorter and more intensive courses available elsewhere. It offers a stimulating academic environment and a wide choice and there are over 200 institutions offering all forms of education. A student who holds an international or European Baccalaureate will probably be considered for admission by most universities in the United Kingdom, but overseas students holding local degrees will have to satisfy their own entrance criteria.

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Aberdeen is assured of an enthusiastic welcome from both the University and the wider community in which it thrives.

The choice of studying at the University of Aberdeen opens up a whole range of opportunities—study options to suit one's academic interests, strengths and career aspirations, choices of lifestyle which reflect leisure pursuits and social interests for one and

which contribute to one's overall well-being and enjoyment. The University of Aberdeen believes in maintaining a breadth of curriculum that affords a wide range of courses to build-up a portfolio tailored to one's individual needs and ambitions.

Entry Requirements

International students are warmly welcomed by the academic and civic communities of Aberdeen. Currently, about 14% of the student population are from overseas, coming from 90 different nations. International students wishing to take a full undergraduate degree course must, like British students, apply for entry through University and Colleges Admission Service (UCAS). Most entrants come from schools, offering academic qualification in the form of examination passed in the various forms of Certificate of Education, are all recognised for entry purposes. In some cases, appropriate national certificate modules and vocational qualifications are required. For each degree there is an Admissions Selector, who is interested in one's academic achievement, who will also take notice of the spread of subjects one has studied and will judge the competence-level in specific subjects, if required as eligibility criteria for particular degree programmes. Selectors look at the whole application form, giving due attention to one's Personal Statement and to one's Referee's Report. Mature applicants and those seeking to enter University at a younger age are generally interviewed.

Leading Fields of Instruction

The University of Aberdeen offers remarkably flexible degree programmes in a splendidly wide variety of subjects. From traditional Arts subjects to Medicine to various sciences, the breadth of curriculum is so wide that it encompasses options for one and all. The various study options are:

- Arts & Social Sciences
- Divinity
- Engineering
- Land Economy
- Marine Resource Management
- Law
- Medicine, Health Sciences
- Science (Pure Sciences)
- Forestry
- Agriculture
- Aquaculture & Rural Business Management

The Term Dates for 1998-1999 are:

- Winter Term : 22 Sept. to 18 Dec., 1998
- Spring Term : 11 Jan. to 26 March, 1999

Second Year

Session begins : 31 Jan., 1999

Summer Term : 19 April to 11 June, 1999.

To apply in 1997 one will need a 1998 UCAS Application Form and Handbook. The opening date for receipt by the UCAS office of applications for admission in Autumn 1998 is September 1, 1997. The closing date for application for entry in Autumn 1998 is October 15, 1997.

Tuition Fees

Tuition Fees payable vary depending on whether the degree being taken is Arts-based, Science-based, or a Clinical Medical degree.

For Arts-based Courses (including Law, Land Economy and Divinity) : £6,360
For Science-based Courses (including Psychology) : £8,400
For Clinical Medical Courses : £15,420

Scholarships

International students sponsored by the British Council or other agencies may have their tuition fees paid by their sponsors. Students financed by their governments, or from other sources should find out for themselves who will be responsible for the payments of their fees. There are quite a number of scholarships available like Engineering Sponsorships, Choral and Organ Scholarships and B. Technol Sponsorships. Besides, there are a few sports bursaries and prizes. The University also allows students to undertake a limited amount of paid part-time employment.

Accommodation

Because of excellent accommodation facilities, currently, almost 50% of total student population and some 60% of undergraduates are in university accommodation. A place in University Halls is guaranteed for all first-year students. Matured students, married students and those with families may qualify for university-managed accommodations Halls of Residence like Crombie-Johnston Hall,



Elphinstone Road Hall, Dunbar Hall, St. Peter Street Hall, etc. For students choosing not to live in a Hall of Residence, there are university-owned flats available for groups of between two and seven students.

More details regarding the Institute can be had from:

Student Recruitment Services
University of Aberdeen,
Regent Walk, Aberdeen
AB2Y 3FX, U.K.

The British education system has been broadly segmented into five phases: The Pre-school, the Primary, the Secondary, Further Education and Higher Education. Further Education provides a range of academic and professional training courses for students from the undergraduate to the Ph.D level. Postgraduate study in the UK is intensive and requires full-time application. The distinct advantage, however, is that the courses are relatively short with diplomas for nine months, i.e., Master's level for twelve months and Ph.D normally for three years. This means that once a student completes one's postgraduate studies he or she is available in the employment market earlier than those postgraduate students from other countries where the duration of the courses is a minimum of two years or more.

Generally, at most universities the academic year is divided into three terms of eight to ten weeks each. The first term usually runs from the beginning of October to the middle of December; the second term from mid-January to about the end of March; and the third from the end of April to late June or early July. A few universities follow the American pattern of two 'semesters' a year—September to December and February to June/July.

University of Aberdeen

Aberdeen is a vibrant and cosmopolitan city, a city of fascinating contrasts, with something for everyone. Its rich cultural heritage combines with a thriving contemporary community and a strong economic pulse, to make the Granite City a lively and rewarding place in which to live and study. As a fascinating destination of high quality education, University of Aberdeen serves as UK's topmost academic centre inviting foreign students from all over the world. Its buoyant economy is the result of diverse commercial activities, which include trading, tourism, farming and fishing, sustaining a high quality of lifestyle. In recent times, it has also become the hub of the world's offshore energy network, as the administrative centre for the North Sea and beyond.

As a university city, Aberdeen has always taken its student population to its heart. Besides an unmatched academic environment, it has much to offer in the way of entertainment and leisure. Culturally, it caters to all tastes. There are excellent facilities for sports lovers and for fresh air enthusiasts, there are miles of golden beaches, dunes and cliffs. A student at

SUPER BRAIN SUPER PERSONALITY CONTEST 1998

Inspired by the runaway success of Super Brain Super Personality Contest 1997, CSR is happy to announce the second Super Brain Super Personality Contest 1998. The Contest, open to all citizens of India in the age group of 20 - 28 as on June 1, 1997, will be conducted in two stages. As part of **Stage I**, there will be a Super Brains Essay Contest every month for both women and men categories. Four new topics—two each for women's and men's categories—for the essay contest will be announced every month. The candidates will write an essay on any one of the following topics.

MS. SUPER BRAIN ESSAY CONTEST 4	
Topics	(i) Violence And Vulgarly In Indian Films. or (ii) India At Fifty.
First Prize	Ms. Intellectual Trophy (Three days/Two nights in Mussoorie—Rs. 6000 hotel vouchers), Books worth Rs. 500 and a Certificate
Consolation Prize (Twelve)	Books worth Rs. 300 each and a Certificate

MR. SUPER BRAIN ESSAY CONTEST 4	
Topics	(i) Poor Infrastructure Retards Development. or (ii) Brain Drain
First Prize	Mr. Intellectual Trophy (Three days/Two nights in Mussoorie—Rs. 6000 hotel vouchers), Books worth Rs. 500 and a Certificate
Consolation Prize (Twelve)	Books worth Rs. 300 each and a Certificate

As suggested by most of you, there will be four prize winners every month—two female prize winners and two male prize winners. In other words, four essays on four different topics will be chosen for the four first prizes. In each contest will thus emerge four Intellectuals—two Ms Intellectuals and two Mr Intellectuals. All the first prize winning four essays will be published in CSR. The duration of the Contest will be six months instead of one year as was the case with the 1997 contest.

At the conclusion of the 6-month essay contest, all the 24 prize winners (i.e., 12 Ms Intellectuals and 12 Mr Intellectuals) will be sent a General Knowledge Paper (descriptive type) as the second part of the Stage I of the Contest. On the basis of the evaluation of the answers of the General Knowledge Paper, there would be a final selection of 18 contestants (nine Ms Intellectuals and nine Mr Intellectuals) out of the 24.

As part of the **Stage II** of the Contest, all the 18 finalists (nine Ms Intellectuals and nine Mr Intellectuals) will be invited to participate in the **Ms. Super Brain Personality** and **Mr. Super Brain Personality Contest 1998**, to be held in New Delhi. The second stage of the Contest will comprise the following three phases: (i) A Short Essay Writing contest on a given topic (Maximum marks 100), (ii) Personality Assessment Group Discussion, Interview, etc (Maximum marks 100), and (iii) General Knowledge round (Maximum marks 100).

The General Knowledge and Extempore Speech rounds will take place before a large gathering of invited guests.

On the basis of the performance of the second stage of the Contest, the panel of judges will select **Ms. Super Brain of India 1998** and **Mr. Super Brain of India 1998**. Two Runners-up (I and II), each from men's and women's categories, will also be selected.

Ms Super Brain Of India and Mr Super Brain Of India will each win many other prizes in addition to a Return Ticket to LONDON and a Super Brain Trophy. There will be a lot of prizes and surprises for winners.

There is no entry fee. Entries should not exceed 2000 words and should be typed double-spaced on one side of the paper and must be accompanied by latest (1) passport size (bust) and (2) full-length black and white photographs. Photographs should be taken in formal dress, i.e., men wearing a suit/shirt with tie and women wearing a blouse and saree/top and skirt/salwar kameez as if appearing for an interview/Personality Test. Name and address of the contributor along with biodata must be written on the first page of the entry and only name on the back of the photograph. Do not write anything, or sign or affix rubber stamp on the front of the photograph. Mutilated or old photographs will not be accepted. Handwritten entries or entries without photograph and incomplete biodata will not be considered. All entries received will be the exclusive property of Competition Success Review. Only original essays will be considered. The contributor will be solely responsible for any violation of the Copyright Act where the material submitted for the Contest is not original. Editor's decision will be final and binding. No correspondence will be entertained in this regard. Entries should be marked "**Ms. Super Brain Personality Contest 4**" or "**Mr. Super Brain Personality Contest 4**", as the case may be, and addressed to Competition Review Pvt. Ltd., 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110 008. Last date for receiving the entries for Super Brains Of India Contest 4 is August 25, 1997. Entries will close with the last mail on that date.

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Contact : Major G.D. Jaggi, Commandt. JSP (Reto)

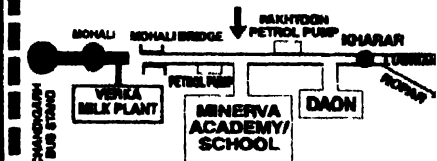
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Management Process International) from the very first letter that stands for Entrepreneurship is a business school which started with a vision to churn out dynamic entrepreneurs through Management Education in the coming years as the country is witnessing a total change with the liberalisation and integration of world economy. The basic aim is to train what is termed as modern Entrepreneurial Managers. Conventionally Entrepreneurship and Management have been viewed as two separate processes. Entrepreneurship was posed to be innovative and dynamic riskers who build enterprises while the Management was seen as professional maintainers of the existing system. The programme's unique feature are the gap it bridges between management and entrepreneurship and the emphasis it places on management education.



Today a large body of research has revealed that Managers as leaders require a certain set of skills to motivate and inspire, create a shared vision based on social responsibility as well as have additional skills which are in sharp contrast with the more traditional skills of planning, organising and controlling. EMPI was founded in 1995 to impart new skills to those who had the potential and willingness to face the future squarely as Entrepreneurial Managers. The programme is led by two highly recognised experienced academicians, Prof. Verma and Prof. Eshwar who bring with themselves years of experience in the field of education and industrial interaction to EMPI. According to president of EMPI Mr. Gurnam Singh, "EMPI has to become a knowledge creating and applying institution. For

translating this into action EMPI is launching "Centres of Excellence" that shall synergise industry and academia through consulting, training and constant research." The concept of future management education as seen by Pankaj Saran, Consultant & Conceptualiser (EMPI) & Executive Director PAD Centre, stands as an edifice of his dreams and a concretization of his dedicated and persevering efforts. It was these efforts that led to EMPI's Flagship programmes.

EMPI is different from other business schools as it offers entrepreneurial management education for the undergraduates.

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Campus environment reminds one of the age old 'gurukul' system, the serene atmosphere and sanctity of learning. The institution is set up in a large and spacious residential academic setting—the CSKM Educational Complex founded in 1986 by the dynamic educationist-Col. Satiangli is set amidst the lush greenery of Mehrauli in South Delhi. The campus environment provides enough recreational opportunity for the students. The students are encouraged to participate actively in sports and games like cricket, basketball, tennis, squash, badminton, horse-riding, swimming and athletics. EMPI boasts of a fully residential campus equipped with all modern amenities—a 24-hour library and full Internet connectivity.

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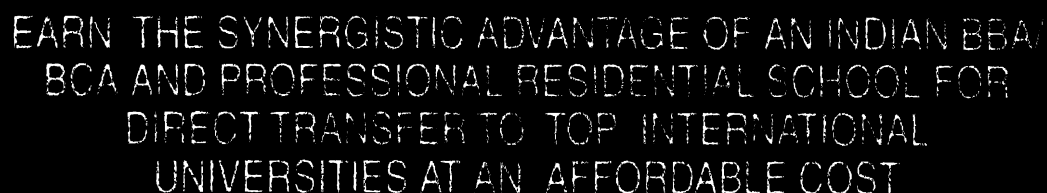
The post-graduate diploma in entrepreneurship and management (PG-DBM) is a two-year programme after graduate level studies. Applicants should have scored at least 50 per cent marks in a degree level examination from India or abroad recognised by the Association of Indian Universities.

As a measure of EMPI's achievements, all one has to do is browse through the list of placements of its, just one, PG-DBM batch comprising of young dynamic vibrant "Change Leaders" and Entrepreneurial Managers, who have been placed in a number of professional as well as highly recognised Indian as well as MNC megacorporations. An illustrative list comprises of Bank of America, Tata Infomatics, Reebok, NIIT, Modi-Hoover amongst others.

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(1) Master of Marketing Management,
(2) Master of Investment Management,
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Personal contact programme centres are situated at Chennai, Mumbai, New Delhi and Calcutta.

Application Form and Prospectus can be obtained from : The Director, Directorate of Distance Education, Alagappa University, Karaikudi-630 003 by sending a requisition along with a crossed demand draft of Rs. 55, drawn in favour of "The Registrar, Alagappa University", payable at Karaikudi.
Last Date for Issue and Submission of Applications : August 30, 1997.

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The India Education Centre Ltd. (IEC) invites applications for admission to its following courses in Information Technology.

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Candidate should be 10 + 2 pass or graduation in any subject.

Prospectus and Application Forms can be obtained against payment of Rs. 45/- either from the IEC Head Office at IEC House, 92, Connaught Place, New Delhi or from 6, South Extension (Part-II), New Delhi from IEC centres in various towns.

Last Date for Submission of Applications : July 31, 1997.

HOTEL MANAGEMENT

The Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, Pusa, New Delhi-110 012 has invited applications for admission to the Postgraduate Diploma in Accommodation Operation and Management.

Candidates with graduation in English are eligible for the Diploma. The duration of the

course is one year plus six months internship. The upper age limit is 28 years as on August 1, 1997.

Application Forms along with details of the course are available at the Institute's enquiry counter on all working days on payment of Rs. 40. Application Forms may be obtained by post on payment of Rs. 50 or through M.O. in favour of Principal, Institute of Hotel Management, Catering & Nutrition, Pusa, New Delhi-110 012.

Last Date for Submission of Applications : July 18, 1997.

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

The Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board, Krishi Anusandhan Bhavan, Pusa, New Delhi-110 012 has invited applications for a competitive examination to be held by the Board to fill up the vacancies of scientists of the ARS in the ICAR Institutes, combined with National Eligibility Test (NET) for recruitment of Lecturers and Assistant Professors by the State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) and for award of ICAR Senior Research Fellowship.

The selected candidates for Agricultural Research Service will be required to serve the Institutes to which they are posted until they find appointment for higher positions through selection at other institutes. The examination will be held in October, 1997.

Candidates declared successful in the examination for the ARS will be recommended for appointment as Scientists in the ICAR in the scale of Rs. 2200-75-2800-EB-100-4000.

While the candidates clearing the National Eligibility Test will be recommended to various State Agricultural Universities who will consider them for appointment as Lecturers after assessing their suitability through interview or such other tests as may be devised by the SAU concerned.

And for awarding the Senior Research Fellowship, the Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board will prepare a merit list on the following criteria :

(i) 60% marks for written examination,
(ii) 20% marks for viva-voce, and (iii) 20% marks for academic performance.

The candidates to be called for viva-voce will be in the ratio of 1 : 5. The selection of candidates for viva-voce will be made on the basis of marks obtained in the written examination and the weightage given to marks obtained by the candidates in intermediate, graduate and postgraduate examinations.

For application format, number of vacancies, age limits, fee, plan of examination, etc., candidates are requested to refer to the *Employment News* of June 28, 1997.

Last Date for Submission of Applications : August 8, 1997.

INDIAN ARMY

The Indian Army has invited applications from unmarried female or issueless widow or issueless divorcee candidates for grant of commission [Women Special Entry Scheme (Officers)].

The following are the type of entry :

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(ii) Army Service Corps (ASC)

(iii) Army Education Corps (AEC)

(iv) Intelligence Corps (INT)

(v) Signal Administrative Officer/Duty Exchange Officer (SIES)

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(i) Engineers (Engrs)

(ii) Signals (Sigs)

(iii) Electrical and Mechanical Engineers (EME)

The candidate on the first day of the month of commencement of the course must not be below 19 years of age (Born between March 2, 1973 and March 1, 1979) or over 25 years of age except for candidates with post-graduate degree in Physics/History/MCA who should be between 21-27 years (Born between March 2, 1971 and March 1, 1977) and will be considered for AEC only.

The minimum education qualifications for Non-Technical Entry is a graduation degree in the following subjects :

(a) Arts Graduates : Arts Graduate preferably with Commerce, Economics and Diploma in Computer Science/Material Management (60% and above only need apply).

(b) Science Graduates : Science Graduate preferably with Physics, Chemistry, Maths (PCM)/Physics, Chemistry and Diploma in Computer Science/Material Management (60% and above only need apply).

(c) Graduate in any discipline with three years diploma in Hotel Management and Catering Technology from Govt. of India recognised Institute of Hotel Management.

(d) Graduate with interpretership level qualification in any of the following languages : Chinese, Sinhala, Burmese, Pashto, Tibetan.

(e) Post Graduate Diploma or Degree in Mass Communications with either Journalism or Public Relation.

(f) Post Graduate Degree in Physics/History/MCA (Minimum Second Division).

(g) M. Tech/M.Sc. in remote sensing or Civil Engineering with M. Tech in remote sensing (will be considered for INT only).

The minimum qualification for Technical Entry are the following :

(a) B.E. (Civil/Electrical/Mechanical/Automobile)

(b) B.E. (Telecommunication/Telecommunication and Electronics/Computer Science/Computer Engineering/Computer/Computer Science and Engineering/Electronics/Electronics and Computer).

(c) M.Sc. (Computer Science)/M.C.A./M.Sc. Physics with Electronics as subject.

An initial shortlisting of applicants will be done at the Additional Directorate General Recruiting, Army HQ. Shortlisted candidates will be tested by Services Selection Board (SSB). After SSB interview, the selected candidates will have to appear for Medical Examination before a special Medical Board (SMB).

For application format, conditions of eligibility, medical examination, terms and conditions of service, subject code and other details, interested candidates are advised to refer to *Employment News* published on June 28, 1997.

Last Date for Submission of Applications : July 28, 1997.

FELLOWSHIP

The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore has invited applications from toppers (within 20 ranks of the PU Board/University) in the PUC/12th standard wishing to pursue a research career in science and join B.Sc. or an equivalent programme in any branch of science, viz., Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Biology, in any college/university of their choice.

Candidates, if chosen for the IISc fellowship, will get contributions towards payment of their tuition fees and purchase of books. They will also be invited to spend their vacation every year in the research laboratories of IISc, and will be paid for travel and stay. If they maintain a high scholastic record, they will also be admitted to the integrated Ph.D. programme at IISc after completion of their B.Sc. programme.

It is not obligatory on the part of the candidate to join IISc after B.Sc.

Candidates should apply on plain paper with proof of their rank in PUC/12th standard and endorsement from the college principal/authority, where they have joined, to : The Registrar, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore-560012. The envelope of the application should be superscribed : "IISc Young Fellowship Programme."

NURSING

The Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi, has invited applications from unmarried female candidates and widows without encumbrances for the Entrance Examination for the next batch of the Three-year Diploma Course in General Nursing & Midwifery.

Candidates should have passed 10 + 2 or equivalent examination from a recognised Board/University having secured a minimum of 50% of the aggregate marks. (They should have passed the subjects opted in the above examination together in a single attempt).

Candidates should be between 17 and 25 years as on 1.10.97. Those born on or after 1.10.80 and on or before 30.9.75 are eligible to apply. Age relaxation of 5 years in the upper age limit is provided for SC/ST categories and three years for OBCs.

Application Forms can be obtained applying to Principal, School of Nursing, R.M.L. Hospital, New Delhi-110 001 along with self-addressed stamped envelope copy of the marksheet (12th).

Last Date for Submission of Application July 31, 1997.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Institute of Distance Education G. Ghasaldas University, Bilaspur, Madhya Pradesh, has invited applications for admission to the following courses :

- (i) B.B.A. (3-year-duration)
- (ii) B.J.M.C. (1-year-duration)
- (iii) M.Lib. I.Sc. (1-year-duration)

The minimum qualification for the B.B.A. course is pass in the Higher Second examination, while for the B.J.M.C. course is graduation, and for the M.Lib. I.Sc. course is B.Lib. I.Sc.

Application forms can be obtained from the Director, Institute of Distance Education on payment of Rs. 100 in cash or through demand draft of the same amount drawn in favour of the Registrar, Guru Ghasaldas University, Bilaspur (M.P.)-495 009.

Last Date for Submission of Application August 31, 1997.

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Letters

SELECTION FOR CDS

I am happy to inform you that I have come out successfully in the written part of the CDS Examination, December 8, 1996 (Roll. No. 013384).

I take this opportunity to thank CSR for my success.

Chandel (Manipur)

S.S. Thangaminlal

CSR IS EQUIVALENT TO CSR

I have just passed the I.Sc Examination in first division and am appearing for different entrance examinations like NDA. I feel I don't have to look for any other sources of information after reading through the features on India and The World, "Facing The Interview Board", "Group Discussion" etc. published in CSR. I must confess that CSR is equivalent to CSR only.

Hajipur (Bihar)

Sanjay Kumar Suman

SELECTION AS P.O. IN SBI

I am happy to inform you that I have been selected by the State Bank of India as Probationary Officer. The sections containing "Group Discussion" and Interviews have helped me a lot in my selection.

I would like the feature "Studying Abroad" to give more details in regard to financial aid, Tuition Fee waiver, etc. so that it would be more helpful to those who want to study abroad. You could also introduce a feature on "Job Opportunities Abroad".

Chennai (Tamil Nadu)

K. Srinivasan

LEARNING MODERN INDIAN LANGUAGES

I would like to learn modern Indian languages like Tamil, Bengali or Urdu. The Central Institute of Indian Languages conducts courses in Linguistics but I am not aware, if they have centres in Maharashtra or the Western region.

I request you to publish information on the courses conducted by CIIL or any other government recognised institution.

Mumbai (Maharashtra) Paresah Vasant Vaidya

IDIOMS AND PROVERBS

I have been thoroughly enjoying your feature on "Word Power". It would be nice, if CSR starts another feature on Idioms and Proverbs.

Ahmedabad (Gujarat)

Sandeep Goyal

CAREERS IN CHARTERED ACCOUNTANCY

I have found your feature on "Career And Courses"—Chartered Accountancy (CSR June 1997) very interesting. I would like to know more about the I.C.W.A.I. and the courses offered by them.

Jamshedpur (Bihar)

Gurusharan Singh

IAS TOPPER WRITES



I would like to give hearty congratulations and pay my gratitude to *Competition Success Review* for the excellent information and guidance it has provided for the Civil Services Examination preparation. Especially the essays published in CSR were like manna from heaven just before the main examination. CSR provides ready reference material for the General Studies paper. Interviews of the successful candidates published in CSR were of immense help for the preparation of the personality tests.

I have been reading CSR for the last one and a half years and it has helped me to sharpen my cutting edge for both the written examination and the personality test.

I wish best of luck and pray God for the success of all the readers of *Competition Success Review*.

Bihar (Bihar) Ajit Kumar Saini

TIME TO THINK AND ACT

I would like to thank CSR and Mr. K.B. Sahay for his article, "Golden Jubilee Of Indian Independence : Time To Think And Act". He has given a complete account of the problems of India and the need for immediate action to solve them.

Tezpur (Assam)

Satya Sundar Baruah

DATA ON COMMERCIAL PILOTS

I would like CSR to publish information on procedure for recruitment to the post of Commercial Pilot.

Nainital (Uttar Pradesh)

Hassam Ahmad

DEEP BLUE VS. KASPAROV

The victory of Deep Blue over world champion Garry Kasparov was not at all

surprising. One need not attach much significance to this victory of machine over man. A champion in any sport is after all a mortal and is not invincible.

A modern race car need not sweat out to beat a sprinter or for that matter, Bailey is no match for a horse. A bowling machine can throw a ball at a much faster speed than say Allan Donald. In other words, machines can fare far better than human beings in any field of activity. Sporting competition or excellence will have its significance only when it is taken as an art. It is purely the artistic skill of an individual that takes him to glory in any field. Hence, the greatness of Kasparov or any other sportsperson need not be slighted whenever a machine wins.

Kurnool (Andhra Pradesh) P. Sivaram Prasad

INSPIRING EDITORIAL

My preparations for IIT-JEE are in full swing and I often derive tremendous inspiration from your editorials and your features on "IAS Toppers Talk To You".

Bhilai (Madhya Pradesh)

Praveen Pandey

CSR IMPROVES COMMAND OVER ENGLISH

I am a student of St. Patrick's High School, Asansol. I have topped in my school scoring 95.5% in I.Sc. (Class XI Commerce stream). I have been a regular reader of CSR more particularly its editorials and other features and both the CSR Essays and Word Power have helped me improve my command over English Language.

Asansol (West Bengal)

Aditya Biyani

SUCCESS IN MBA

Success comes in toil, determination, imagination and everlasting association with *Competition Success Review*. I could say this because of my success in entrance to MBA in 1996-97. I have so far received calls from as many as nine different Institutes all over the country.

Though CSR is basically meant for IAS aspirants, it also caters to the needs of management aspirants, with its diverse coverage of different topics like Group Discussions, India and The World, Word Power, Body Language, Objective General Knowledge, etc. Since, I have been reading CSR right from my school days, it has laid a strong foundation in me. It was only CSR that helped me sail through smoothly in the Stage-II (Personality Assessment) of EMPIBS for the MBA programme.

Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)

Alok Kumar

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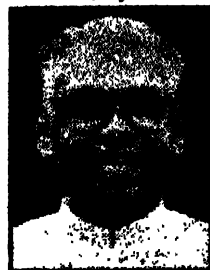
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Persons And Places In News



Kocheril Raman Narayanan : The 75-year-old Vice-President of India is set to become the next President of India. The presidential elections are scheduled to be held on July 14, 1997. His candidature has



Kocheril Raman Narayanan

been supported by all parties, except the Shiv Sena, which has nominated the former Chief Election Commissioner, Mr. T.N. Seshan. The electoral battle is heavily loaded in favour of Mr. Narayanan. Though, he has been an ace diplomat, an effective Union Minister and a much-loved Vice-President, ironically enough, the overwhelming support for him is not for the qualities that he possesses, but for the 'dalit' factor. Unfortunately, in today's India, caste factor has not even left the election to the high office of the Head of the State untouched.

Sivaji Ganesan : The 69-year-old versatile and legendary actor of Tamil cinema was chosen for the coveted Dada Saheb Phalke award for 1996 for his outstanding contribution to the growth of Indian cinema. He is popularly known as *Natikar Tilakam* (star among stars).



Sivaji Ganesan

Martina Hingis : Switzerland's tennis marvel became the youngest Wimbledon champion this century when she beat Jana Novotna of the Czech Republic 2-6, 6-3, 6-3 in the women's singles final on July 5, 1997. It was the second Grand Slam title for the 16-year-old Swiss girl.

Boris Nemtsov : The 37-year-old First Deputy Prime Minister of Russia, with sweeping responsibilities over Russia's deeply troubled economy, and former Governor of Nizhny Novgorod, a region 400 km east of Moscow, has turned into a popular figure. He is being touted by many to succeed President Boris Yeltsin in the year 2000.

R.C. Sharma : The CBI Special Director has been appointed to the high-profile post

of Director, CBI on June 30, 1997. He replaces Mr. Joginder Singh, who has been shifted to the Home Ministry as Special Secretary, Department of Pension, Freedom Fighters and Foreigners. Mr. Sharma has served the investigative agency in various capacities for the last eleven years.



R.C. Sharma

Franjo Tudjman : The 75-year-old nationalist leader of Croatia was re-elected to a second five-year presidential term by a 40% margin in an election, termed by international monitors, as "free but not fair".

Viswanathan Anand : The 28-year-old first Indian chess Grandmaster defeated former world champion Anatoly Karpov of Russia on June 29, 1997 to annex the Hamburg Classic Rapid Chess tournament in Germany. He won the first two games against Karpov and then played safely to draw the third game and pocket the match 2.5 - .5. Earlier, he had convincingly beaten Vesselin Topalov and Eric Lobron to enter the final.



Viswanathan Anand

Chris Patten : The last Governor of Hong Kong who introduced a semblance of democracy through elections and a legislative council before the Colony was duly handed over to the Chinese authority on the midnight of June 30, 1997.



Chris Patten

Anna Kournikova : The 16-year-old Russian tennis sensation became the darling of the crowd at this year's Wimbledon. She hogged the limelight with a super display of an array of shots and, of course, with her beauty. The tennis world after the retirement of Gabriela Sabatini as an advertising medium has directed all attention towards this Russian prodigy. She had a dream run, defeating higher ranked players till she met Martina Hingis in the semi-final, where she was outclassed 3-6, 2-6.

Nicolas Cage : The 33-year-old Hollywood star, the winner of last year's Best Actor Oscar for his role as the weary romantic suicidal alcoholic in *Leaving Las Vegas* is being talked about a lot, as his recent film

Con Air has been just released in movie halls in the U.S. As Harrison Ford, Sylvester Stallone and Arnold Schwarzenegger move into their fifties, he is being projected by movie buffs as the next macho star of the coming years.

Kunjarani Devi : The ace Indian weightlifter has earned the distinction of being listed among the top 100 lifters of the century in the recent issue of *World Weightlifting*, published by the International Federation of Weightlifting. Her tally of 42 medals in World and Asian contests is unparalleled in the annals of Indian sport.



Hong Kong : This south-east Asian island, which was leased to Britain for 99 years by China in 1898, was transferred back to China. From July 1, 1997, Hong Kong has become a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, enjoying a high degree of autonomy.

Denver : The capital city of the State of Colorado, U.S.A., was recently in news, as the G-8 Summit was held there. The nations that took part in the Summit were the US, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Canada, Germany and Russia.

Las Vegas : The casino-city of the world, was recently in news, when the title fight for the World Boxing Association took place. In the richest-ever boxing match, Mike Tyson, bit a piece of Evander Holyfield's ear to get himself disqualified in the third round.

Lumbini : Located 240 km west of Kingdom of Nepal's capital, Kathmandu, the birthplace of Lord Gautam Buddha, was in the news when an international team of archaeologists visited the town to verify the "discovery of the birth-chamber of Lord Buddha", found last year by another international team under the ancient Mayadevi Temple.

Pasadena : This American city in the State of California was recently in news when for the first time a U.S. spacecraft transmitted the images from Mars. The landing on Mars has shown the terrain of Mars marking the beginning of a series of further exploration of Mars. Scientists of Pasadena hope that soon they will be able to bring back Martian rocks and soil for analysis. The spacecraft that has landed on Mars is also equipped with instruments for recording weather conditions.

Baikonur : The cosmodrome in Kazakhstan was in the news recently when an unmanned craft successfully blasted off with supplies to repair the space station MIR, crippled by a collision in June, 1997. □

C/S/R FELICITATION FUNCTION

For sheer colour, grandeur and intellectual brilliance, it was an evening that made a difference to the usual type of people that assembled at Utsav Hall in the Vasant Continental, New Delhi. The unique function organised by CSR on June 11, 1997 brought together Mr. Justice V.B. Eradi, President of the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, Dr. N.R. Shetty, Vice Chancellor of Bangalore University, Mr. Justice Ishwar Prasad, Mr. Justice Mallimath, some of the regular readers of CSR who have become IAS toppers this year and the winners of the Puzzle Contests, all of whom were felicitated and honoured by the CSR.

While Mr. S.K. Sachdeva, Editor, *Competition Success Review*, recalled the work of the CSR over the years and welcomed all the distinguished guests, the main speakers lauded the role of the CSR in fostering the competitive spirit of the youth and promoting dynamic leadership among the youth in the country.

For CSR it was a great mission accomplished when some of IAS toppers honoured by them on the occasion turned out to be the regular readers of CSR. At the grand function both Mr. Sachdeva and Dr. N.R. Shetty paid glowing tributes to the services rendered by Mr. Justice V.B. Eradi in dispensing justice to the depressed and downtrodden. The function was superbly compered by Ms. Nirmala Raturi, Public Relations Manager, Competition Review Pvt. Ltd. (See Report on page 135)



Mr. S.K. Sachdeva welcomes Hon'ble Mr. Justice V.B. Eradi

Mr. S.K. Sachdeva presents a memento to Mr. Justice V.B. Eradi

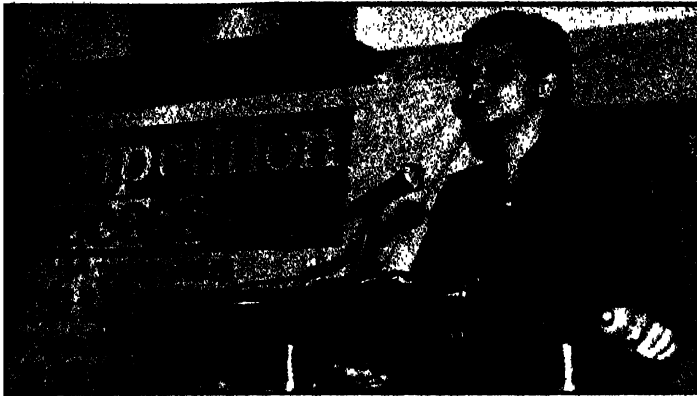


Mr. Justice V.B. Eradi presents CSR Super Brain Super Personality Award to IAS Topper, Mr. Sunil Kumar Barnwal

Mr. Justice V.B. Eradi presents CSR Super Brain Super Personality Award to Ms. Rita Singh, IAS Topper among women



A few of the regular readers of CSR, who emerged as IAS Toppers in 1996-97, pose at the function with their CSR Super Brain Super Personality Awards



Mr. Rakesh Gupta, one of the IAS toppers, speaking on behalf of all the IAS Toppers, stressed the strong influence of CSR on the success of IAS toppers



Mr. Prabhat Kumar of Patna receiving 1st Prize comprising Air Ticket, Delhi-London-Delhi and Rs. 2000 in cash from Dr. N.R. Shetty for Contest No. 33



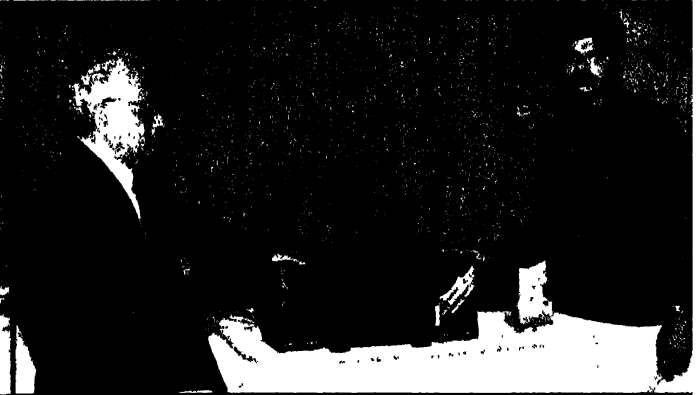
Dr. N.R. Shetty presenting a colour TV + Rs. 2000 cash prize to Mr. Sanjay Bhardwaz of Haryana, Second Prize Winner of Contest No. 31



Dr. N.R. Shetty presenting a colour TV + Rs. 2000 cash prize to Second Prize Winner of Contest No. 33, Mr. B.Sridhar Rao of Hyderabad



Dr. N.R. Shetty presenting a BPL-Sanyo 100 W, 5-speaker Two-in-One + Rs. 2000 cash prize to Mr. Rakesh Shrivastava of Ratlam, Third Prize Winner of Contest No. 33



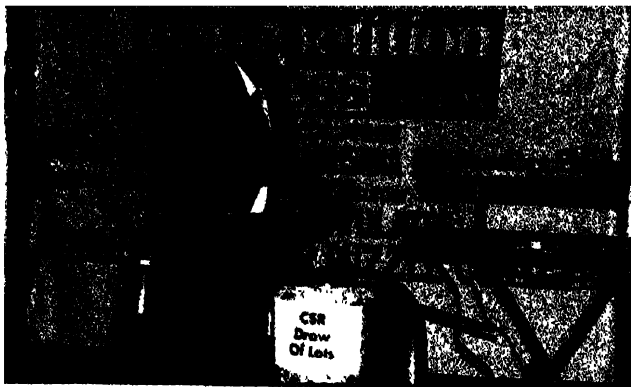
Mr. Diptesh V. Raval, Third Prize Winner of Contest No. 32, receiving a BPL-Sanyo 100 W, 5-speaker Two-in-One + Rs. 200 cash prize from Dr. N.R. Shetty



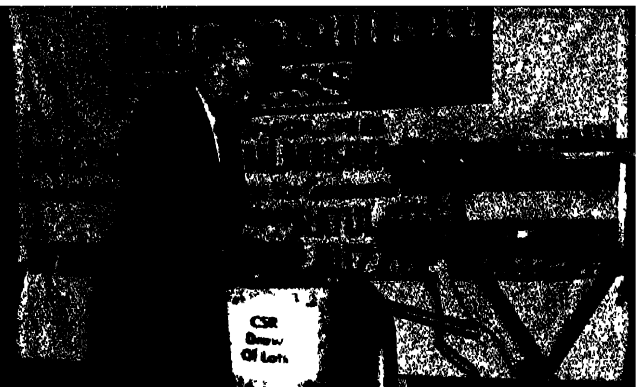
Mr. Sudhanahu Shekhar of Sitamarhi receiving Second Prize for Contest No. 32, a colour TV + Rs. 2000 from Dr. N.R. Shetty



Mr. Harsh Sarin and Mr. Kamal Jetley receiving a Special Prize from Dr. N.R. Shetty



First prize of CSR Puzzle Contest No. 34 being drawn by Mr. Justice V.B. Eradi. Ms. Nisha Mathew of Nagpur emerges as the winner



Second prize of CSR Puzzle Contest No. 34 being drawn by Dr. N.R. Shetty. Mr. Jaideep Karmakar of West Bengal emerges as the winner.



Ms. Rita Singh, IAS topper among women, 1997, announces the name of the Third Prize winner of CSR Puzzle Contest No. 34. Mr. Sarbjeet Singh of Amritsar emerges as the prize winner



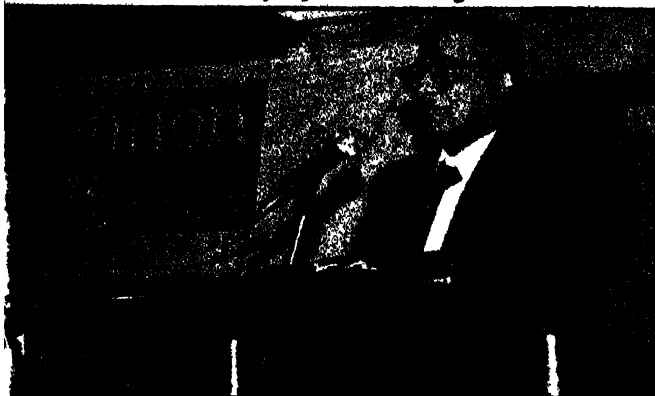
First prize of CSR Puzzle Contest No. 35 being drawn by Mr. Justice Ishwar Prasad. Mr. G. Madan Mohan emerges as the winner



Second prize of CSR Puzzle Contest No. 35 being drawn by Mr. Justice Mullimath. Mr Naveen Srivastav of Hyderabad emerges as the winner



Third prize of CSR Puzzle Contest No. 35 being drawn by Mr. Sunil Kumar Barnwal, IAS topper 1997. Mr. S. Muthupandi of Ramanathapuram emerges as the winner



Mr. Justice V.B. Eradi lauded CSR's role in providing guidance to youth



Dr. N.R. Shetty commended CSR's role in promoting competitive spirit

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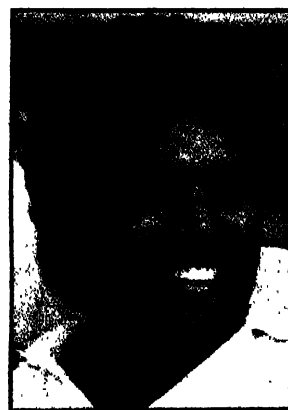
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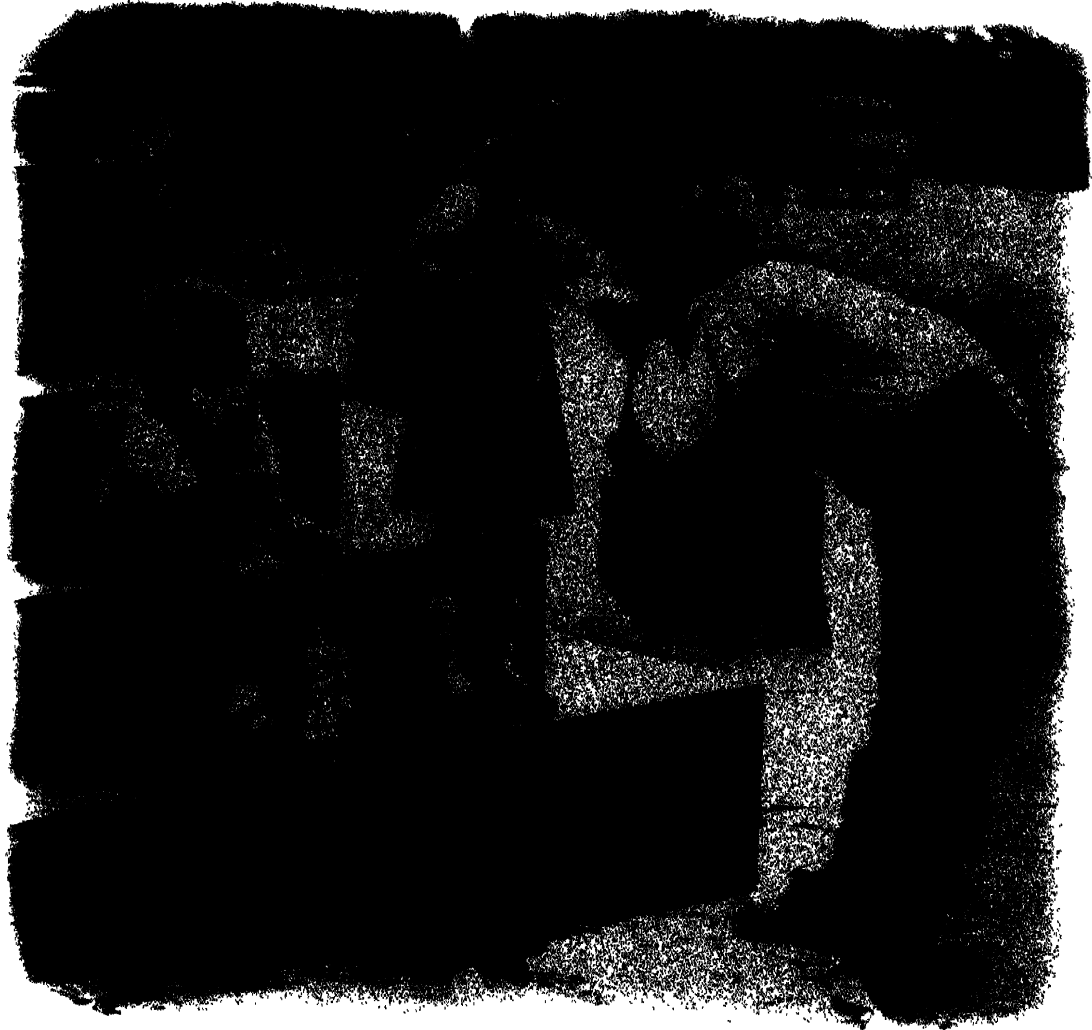
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On the great occasion of 50th anniversary of our Independence, we feel proud that *CSR* and *GKT* have shared and will continue to share the national responsibility of realising the dreams of those who brought this nation into being. Jai Hind !



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Think & Act

There is nothing that wastes the body like worry, and one who has any faith in God should be ashamed to worry about anything whatever.

— Mahatma Gandhi

Success is related to continuous peak performance, to doing tasks and solving problems as they come along. It is experiencing the exuberance, the joy, the "flow" that goes with the unimpeded exercise of one's human capabilities.

— Mortimer Adler

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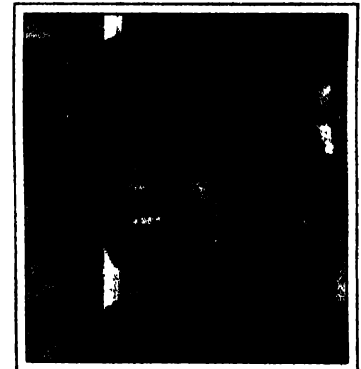
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FROM EDITOR WITH GREETINGS

Think Big And Aim High

Dear Friend,

Be brave, be bold, dare and do. Nothing is impossible. No obstacle is insurmountable. If only you make up your mind, may decide and stand firm like a rock, no one can stop you from getting your goal and reaching yourself with honour. With hope and faith, do give room to your dreams. Think big and not small. Look ahead and plan well. Above all, act and work hard. Do not wobble, do not hesitate and do not rest till the job is done. Know what you want and go after it with single-minded concentration and total resoluteness.

Visualise the image of what you would like to become in life. Do you want to be a king, a revolutionary leader, a business tycoon, a famous lawyer, a renowned professor, a skilled engineer or a great sports star? Let your ambition surface. Be true to you own self. Your aspirations may seem mere day dreams and wild castles in the air at the start. Never mind and never fear. What appears impossible today will become a reality tomorrow with your determination, dedication and application. Anything which you regard now as of great value or accomplishment was a mere thought, idea, or dream at one time. Be it the Taj Mahal or the aeroplane, or the atom bomb, or the moon walk.

Success comes when you get what you want or desire. The starting point, then, is to know what you want in life. If you don't know what you want, the question of getting it does not arise at all. You must, therefore, have a goal, an objective or a target. You decide your goal according to your vision, day dream, inclination, ability, natural skill, knowledge and needs. Aim at the star and shoot high. Never settle for small things. Verily, the sky is the limit for those who dare and do.

We Indians gear up to celebrate the 50th anniversary of its independence. Let every youth dedicate himself or herself to the great ideals, vision and dedication of those who sacrificed their all so that the posterity could live in freedom. Gandhiji was a frail man, a lone individual. Yet, he challenged the mighty British empire on which the sun never set. He had the vision, and displayed the courage and confidence to go after his visionary goal with missionary zeal. Here was Nehru who laid the foundation of modern India and "rediscovered" it for India and the rest of the world. But for the dynamic steel man of India, J.R.D. Tata, the saga of India's industrialisation would have been different. Tata left his stamp of genius everywhere: the steel industry, aviation, scientific research, social research and family planning. Mother Teresa who bore the cross of the suffering humanity taught the imperishable lesson that the Family of Man can be happy only when the most neglected is cared for. Lata Mangeshkar is a household name in India and even abroad, creating a niche in the world of soul stirring music. Raj Kapoor stole the hearts of millions of people with his powerful stories in films in which he represented the common man being pushed around by a ruthless system. The cricket world would have been poorer in the 80's and the early 90's if there was no Kapur team.

These great names in different fields have taught us that we can reach our goal only through a high state of optimism, dedication and perseverance if only we think big and aim high.

Wishing you every success in your career.

Yours sincerely,

Surendra Kumar Sankhwar

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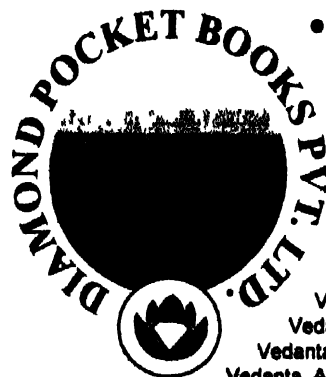
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Blame Not The Police, But The System

For a decade and more India's proud Punjab, a State that etched its name in gold as the land of supreme bravery, whose brave sons fought heroic battles to defend the nation's frontiers and whose farmers reaped bountiful harvests to fill our barns and *mandis* with corns of plenty turned all of a sudden scarlet red with the blood of the innocent. As the rest of India stood aghast, for reasons known only to politicians and wreckers of the country, Punjab found itself wrenched from the soul force of mainstream India—a land drenched in blood sending shivers down the spine of the mother India with its record of killings and kidnappings.

Fear and death stalked the lanes of its cities, towns and villages as the venom of the terrorist made no difference between a mother and a sister, the old man and the child, the Hindu and the Sikh or the innocent folks travelling by a bus or a train. As the fertile Punjab became a killing field, buses used to be hijacked and innocent passengers were asked to alight from it only to be herded together and shot at pointblank range. The militants spared none, be he a Hindu or Sikh. The innocent villagers dreaded them, but were too powerless against militancy which even the State itself couldn't subdue.

At long last when terrorism claimed thousands upon thousands of lives within the State and beyond and when the State Government had the political will, they gave full powers to the Punjab Police led by a veteran like Mr. K.P.S. Gill to quell terrorism at any cost. And they did succeed because the police had the mandate and the powers.

When the Punjab police, supported by the security forces, have virtually wiped out terrorism in the State that paralysed the State for more than a decade, killed and maimed thousands of innocent lives, spawned the social problem of thousands of widows and orphans, made many innocent girls carry the stigma of man's lust and uprooted many families forcing them to migrate to safer places, should the nation punish those heroes of yesteryears by converting them into villains of today charging them with violations of human rights? Does the terrorist alone have human rights? What about the human rights of the 1,700 policemen and 2,000 of their dependents who were killed by the terrorists in Punjab? Will the human rights activists be able to restore the rights of those who died fighting the enemies of the State? Are the enforcers of law fighting the battles of insurgency in Kashmir, Assam, Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland and the like being booked under the law for violation of human rights just because they are taking orders from the State to fight those who are hell-bent to destroy the system. The so-called upholders of human rights should not stretch their logic of so-called violations of human rights to absurd limits.

The plight of the Punjab Police shows the sorry plight and predicament of the entire system. Let us not blame



K.P.S. Gill, former DGP, Punjab

the police if the system—the political and administrative system—within which they have to operate has become rotten to the core. The police is functioning under the outmoded Police Act of 1861 framed by the British to perpetuate their colonial system and subjugate the 'natives'. The new masters, after we freed the country from the British yoke, have not had enough time so far to repeal the old law and replace it by an enlightened one; perhaps, they too might have found that the old law was good for them too which was why, despite the liberal recommendations of the National Police Commission appointed in 1977 and the State Police Commissions and the nondescript committees, nothing has been done to make the police in India as free and independent as it ought to be. The fault is not to be found with the police, but with the changing complexion

of the political bosses under which the police functions.

The same police often accused of excesses could also be charged with supine indifference and inaction as has been the case when State-sponsored *bandhs* take place in States like Kerala, West Bengal or quite recently in Bihar. Where the police is accountable only to the MLA, MP or the party workers of a ruling party, you cannot obviously expect him to go by the rule book or the pages of the Police Manual; he has to go by the rule book of the party in power. This is the reason the police in India has created a bad image among the members of the public. What the public does not know is that this image is not self-created; it is the reflection of the moribund system under which the police functions.

The status of the cop in a country like UK is totally different and the poor, much-maligned counterpart in India can never dream about that eldorado here. Up there the policeman is nobody's valet and it is "the duty of the Commissioner of Police as it is of every chief constable to enforce the law of the land" and "he is answerable to the law and law alone."

Here a policeman is like a football to be kicked about by anyone and when he is needed no more he could be dispensed with like a disposable syringe. That is at least the fate that awaits the policemen who have done their duty. Terrorism is once again baring its poisonous fangs. It has taken a toll in a bomb explosion and is once again threatening the peace in Punjab probably with help from known quarters from abroad. Perhaps the trials of the Punjab police may begin again but the policemen will not shirk their responsibilities even if the so-called human rights activists may find sadistic delight in 'trying' them for the bounden duties any policeman is bound to discharge in close encounters with men totting AK 47 rifles. One cannot expect the policeman to read out chapters of the *Gita* or *Guru Granth Sahib* to the marauding militants or rapists when face to face with death. □



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The Citizen And Bandhs

The people of Kerala and West Bengal in particular, and those of the remaining part of the country in general, have had enough of what is called the "freedom of expression" as violently vented through the periodic rashes of *bandhs*. The citizens of the country who have gone through the harrowing experience of *bandhs* know quite well that during these ugly spells, the so-called democracy degenerates to virtual mobocracy. Bulk of the citizens who have no sympathy for the so-called *bandhs* are the worst sufferers—be they the school-going children, the millions of workers in the informal sector (whose survival through daily wages or sale of perishable commodities is hijacked by the unscrupulous *bandh*-organisers), the people who travel by their own vehicles, or buses or trains and who sustain injuries or whose movement is totally paralysed and the several others who have no access to emergency care in the wake of disruption of life in the wake of a *bandh* call.

In States like Kerala and West Bengal a call for *bandh* creates a pervading psychology of fear among all strata of people leading to what the organisers of *bandh* would later describe as 'the resounding success of *bandh*'.

Against this backdrop the declaration made by a full bench of the Kerala High Court on July 28, 1997 of calling and holding of *bandhs* by political parties or other associations as "illegal and unconstitutional" would be welcomed by every citizen of India who is taken for a ride by the organisers of *bandhs* every now and then. The epoch-making declaration of the High Court has stirred up a nationwide debate in the media, the Parliament and the State legislatures.

The Kerala High Court has held that the political parties and the organisations which give the call for *bandhs* and enforce them "are likely to compensate the Government, the public and private citizen for the loss suffered by them" by way of destruction caused during a *bandh*. The Court made it clear that the State Government could not "shirk its responsibility of taking steps to recoup the loss from the sponsors or organisers of a *bandh*."

The Court found that the organisers of *bandh*, like political parties, "trample upon the rights of the citizen



R K Laxman The Times Of India

protected by the Constitution." No political party or organisation could claim that they were entitled to paralyse the industries in the State or nation and prevent citizens who did not have any sympathy for *bandh* from exercising their Fundamental Right or from performing their duties for their own benefits or benefits of the State Government of the nation. The Court pointed out that when a political party or an organisation, while exercising a right to call for non-cooperation or a general strike, "infringes the Fundamental Right of another citizen who is equally

entitled to exercise his rights, the question is whether the right of the political party extends to the violation of the Fundamental Right of a citizen or not."

The Court felt that the call for a *bandh* implied a threat to citizens that any failure on their part to honour the call would result in either injury to person or property, and by creating a psychosis of fear, the *bandh* organisers let it be known that the citizen would defy the call for *bandh* at his own risk, vulnerable to the rough handling by those who enforce *bandh*.

The plight of citizens becomes a nightmare when *bandh* call is given by the State itself as often happens in Kerala and West Bengal and recently as in the case of the *bandh* organised by the Bihar Government on August 1, 1997. Thanks to the one-day *bandh* in Bihar the movement of as many as 100 trains in the Eastern and North-Eastern sectors came to a standstill. Would one still call these *bandhs* pro-people? Will the government of Bihar or the RJD compensate for the inconvenience caused to the stranded passengers?

The very fact that the Patna High Court reprimanded both the State Chief Secretary and the Director-General of Police for failing to maintain law and order during the Bihar *bandh* on August 1, 1997 and the fact, that in an unprecedented move the Court asked all those citizens, whose properties have been damaged by the supporters of *bandh*, to file affidavits to that effect in a way virtually endorsing the verdict of the Kerala High Court on *bandhs*, should inspire hope in those who feel tired of these *bandhs*. □

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for seven declared by England against Australia at the Oval in 1938. In another landmark, the pair of Jayasuriya and Mahanama (225) amassed 576 runs, the highest ever partnership for any wicket. It was a moment of great triumph for the team when Jayasuriya came almost to smashing Brian Lara's record of 375, but as destiny would have it, had to be content with 340.

The greatest tribute to Jayasuriya was the duration of his innings, 799 minutes and 578 balls, symbolising his resilience and fitness, a unique phenomenon that made the Indian skipper concede that it was the patience of the Lankan that stood out and not just the big score he made. Victory to Jaya and his sterling qualities! □

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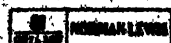
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K.R. Narayanan Sworn in as the Tenth President

In the crucial months ahead of the Indian Republic, the President of India will no more be a figurehead, a choice which was forced upon him by the fast changing political scenario. With as many as three Prime Ministers changing in a short span of less than twelve months during Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma's tenure, it is evident that in the days to come Mr. K.R. Narayanan, sworn in as the tenth President of the Indian Republic on July 25, 1997, will have to handle with the aid of his ingenuity, mature wisdom and statesmanship a job of governing a polity of 950 million people ruled by a shaky coalition.

At a solemn, but colourful ceremony—witnessed by VVIPs which included the outgoing President of India Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, Prime Minister Mr. I.K.

with the pursuit of pure politics" and instead, focus on the basic social, economic and developmental needs of the people. He cited his own personal example, his own election as President of India, virtually by consensus among the major political parties, and wondered why the same parties could not come together to address the burning problems of poverty, ignorance and disease. He saw his election to the highest office in the country as the victory of the common man, with the political consensus reposing faith "in someone who has sprung from the grassroots of our society and grown up in the dust and heat of this sacred land."

Mr. Narayanan brings into the nation's highest office the rich experiences gained during the lifetime achievements as journalist, diplomat, educationist, administrator and minister.

In the presidential elections held on July 14, 1997, Mr. Narayanan recorded a spectacular victory, securing the highest tally ever

secured by any presidential candidate. In the Electoral College comprising the elected members of the two Houses of Parliament and the State Assemblies (with varying voting values for the MPs and MLAs of different States), Mr. Narayanan got 9,56,290 votes. His only rival, the former high-profile Chief Election Commissioner, Mr. T.N. Seshan, could secure a measly 50,631 votes and lost his security

deposit. On account of the stipulations laid down by the Election Commission, since candidates had to be supported by a specified number of legislators, those who wanted to file the nominations for the heck of it were not in the fray. Mr. Narayanan was supported by 4,231 members of the electoral college, and Mr. Seshan by 240. The latter drew a blank in six States and the Union Territory of Pondicherry.

According to the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, Mr. S. Gopalan, who was the Returning Officer for the presidential polls, Mr. Narayanan received the highest number of valid votes polled in the presidential elections since 1952. The previous record of 7,65,587 was set by Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed in 1974, followed by Giani Zail Singh eight years later with valid votes of 7,54,113.

Fifth Pay Commission Recommendations: Bouquets and Brickbats

The long-awaited Fifth Pay Commission recommendations announced on July 14, 1997 first accepted and then withheld by the government have supposedly gladdened the hearts of the creamy layer in the government service leaving the bulk of the employees in the lower hierarchy sulking, fretting and fuming, getting geared up for a countrywide agitation in late September. While creating a hiatus in the hierarchy, government have done precious little to effect any administrative reforms that are integral to the terms of reference of the package the Pay Commission was supposed to come out with. In other words, neither the government nor the Commission has taken care of the accountability in terms of greater streamlining and expeditious action on the part of the officials while giving them the hefty hike. Whether the hike in the pay packet will result in higher efficiency, expeditious disposal of cases, greater accountability and greater concern for the last man in the last row and flexibility in administration and transparency remains to be seen.

While substantially accepting the Pay Commission's recommendations, the Union Cabinet rejected such recommendations as the raising of the retirement age from 58 to 60, the abolition of the overtime allowance and reversion to six-day working week. The revised pay scales would be implemented with effect from January 1, 1998. The Cabinet has retained the number of festival and national holidays in a calendar year as 17 instead of cutting it down to three as recommended by the Pay Commission. The casual leave in a year has been reduced to 8 from 12 with effect from 1998.

Improvements have been effected in the pay scales of low-paid government employees in the civilian sector, the lower ranks in the armed forces, personnel of scientific establishments and the central police/paramilitary organisations. The pay scales and allowances of the officers of the armed forces too have been substantially hiked as per the recommendations of the Pay Commission.

For increasing the pay scales and allowances of 52 lakh civilian employees and armed forces personnel, the government will incur an extra expenditure of Rs. 1,500 crore per annum and with payment of arrears, the total expenditure would be Rs. 2,000 crores. In other words, the total burden to the central exchequer in a full year is estimated at Rs. 8,800 crores while in the first year of



Mr. K.R. Narayanan being sworn in as the tenth President of India by Chief Justice Mr. J.S. Verma on July 25, 1997.

Gujral, former Prime Ministers Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao, Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Mr. H.D. Deve Gowda and Mr. S. Chandrasekhar, leaders of political parties like Mr. L.K. Advani and Mr. Sitaram Kesri, Speaker of the Lok Sabha and Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, Ministers, MPs and diplomats—the Chief Justice of India, Mr. J.S. Verma administered the oath of office to Mr. K.R. Narayanan in the Central Hall of Parliament.

Mr. K.R. Narayanan is the sixth Vice-President to be elevated to the office of the President and the fifth Head of State from south India.

The new President of India has set the tone of his agenda not only for himself but for the entire country when he made an impassioned plea to the political leaders to stay away from the "excessive obsession



Sandeep Joshi : Tribune

those who are expected to assist judges are required to possess very high qualifications for helping the judges in interpreting the law. But it seems that members are of opinion that a man who has to make law needs no qualification at all, and a Legislature... consisting of persons with no qualifications may pass something which is non-sensical and the wisdom of all the lawyers and all the judges will be required to interpret that law."

Laloo Yadav in Custody

A politician playing to the gallery for months together and indulging in a chain of populist antics, all in a bid to evade the dragnet of law, Laloo Prasad Yadav, the former Chief Minister of Bihar, surrendered before the CBI designated court in Patna on July 30, 1997 after the Supreme Court rejected his application for bail.

The surrender of the accused in the notorious fodder scam case no more shocks the nation which has already passed the stage where the individuals and institutions are reduced to the status of helpless spectators with politicians, one after another, dragging the country to one quagmire after another with both muscle and money power. That in Laloo Yadav the people saw to what contemptible and shamelessly ruthless methods the politician could destroy what little remains of probity and ethics in life showed the direction this country is heading. It took the United Front several days to decide not to admit former Chief Minister Yadav's Rashtriya Janata Dal into the Front. It is irony that while the UF have decided not to have any truck with the party of Laloo Prasad Yadav, it has not so far taken any decision on the three RJD Ministers still in the Union Government.

What is the fodder scam all about that has left several heads rolling. It relates to fraudulent withdrawal by the Bihar Animal Husbandry Department of funds far in excess of the budgetary allocation over the past decade or so. The scam became a national shame when it became known that the Bihar Government slept over the sleaze. The excess withdrawal from the State Treasury ranged from 17 per cent to 229 per cent from 1987-88 to 1994-95. CAG sources

say that over 80 per cent of the withdrawals from 1993-94 to 1995-96, amounting to Rs. 473.53 crore were made from the treasuries in Ranchi, Chaibasa, Dumka, Jamshedpur, Gumla and Patna districts. Of this Rs. 279.34 crore was withdrawn on account of fodder alone while Rs. 24.28 crore and Rs. 18.40 crore were withdrawn under the heads of medicines and 'others' respectively. The Department was taking care of 959 heads of cattle, 5664 pigs, 1557 goats and 40504 poultry. According to government-approved norms, only Rs. 10.5 crore was required to feed these animals for three years. However, the Department withdrew Rs. 279.34 crore for feed and fodder.

The Bihar fallout, the Rabri regime and the growing dissensions in the UF could well shorten the life of the coalition government at the Centre. The former Prime Minister and United Front Chairman, Mr. H.D. Deve Gowda, asked for the immediate dismissal of the Bihar Government while addressing a plenary session of the national convention of the Janata Dal in New Delhi on August 3, 1997.

Prasar Bharati Act to Come Into Force

According to a gazette notification issued by the government on July 22, 1997, the Prasar Bharati Act aimed at granting autonomy to Doordarshan and All India Radio would come into force from September 15, 1997.

Successive governments have dilly-dallied on autonomy compelled by the breathtaking changes brought on by the cable-TV revolution and the satellite invasion from the skies leaving the State-owned Doordarshan in the cold, robbed of its monopoly in the electronic media.

An ebullient Information and Broadcasting Minister, Mr. S. Jaipal Reddy disclosed that the proposed Broadcasting Corporation of India would have credibility and vie with other leading international broadcasting services. The Minister conceded that DD and AIR were being perceived as tools in the hands of government, the ruling party and the ruling clique and were "vulnerable to Ministers and even Ministers' PAs."

With the Act coming into force, DD and AIR would, according to the Minister, be freed from the control of the Ministry.

Will Peace Return to Nagaland ?

A nine-member delegation of "overground" Naga leaders comprising the Nagaland Chief Minister, Mr. S.C. Jamir, leader of the Opposition Vamuzo Phesao, Lok Sabha member Imchalemba Ao, Rajya Sabha member and former Chief Minister Vizol and former Chief Minister K.L. Chishi were in Atlanta, U.S.A., during the last week of July for talks to find a solution to the "political problem" of Nagaland by bringing together the different Naga factions on the initiative of a little-known Baptist organisation.

The present breakthrough has come following the successful culmination of July 25, 1997 of negotiations, with the simultaneous announcement by Prime Minister I.K. Gujral and the leader of the NAGA faction, NSCN (I-M) of a three-month ceasefire beginning from August 1, 1997 to "embark upon political level discussions for securing a peaceful political solution."

For the people of Nagaland who have lived through five decades of insurgency and violence nothing could be more heart warming than a long and enduring spell of peace. They must be hoping as to whether the sparring factions, the Government of Nagaland and the Government of India will restore peace they are yearning for their land.

For the present breakthrough both the former Prime Minister, Mr. H.D. Deve Gowda, and the Prime Minister Mr. I.K. Gujral had made sufficient spadework and groundwork. While the former held talks with the rebel leaders of the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isaac-Muivah) in Zurich, Mr. Gujral offered to hold talks with the insurgent leaders without any conditions during his recent visit to Nagaland and other north-eastern States.

A lasting solution to the Naga problem can be had only when the four factions of the Naga underground movement—the NSCN (IIM), the NSCN (K) and the two factions of the Naga National Council (NNC) find common cause and unite to work for the betterment of the people and when both the governments in Kohima and New Delhi settle down to sorting out the nagging social and ethnic problems of the region. But for any progress in any direction peace is a must and none should do anything that should divide the parties again on the strength of suspicion and mutual mistrust. It is high time both the polity and people of Nagaland join the national mainstream.

The meeting at Atlanta issued what was the Atlanta appeal during the first week of August 1997 with a call for end to hostilities. The appeal was issued by senior leaders of the two underground Naga insurgent groups, the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khaplang) and the Federal Government of Nagaland (FGN). Pledging to work for unity among Naga groups, it said a "divided house against itself cannot stand." They conceded that some of the "indignity and violence" Nagas suffered in the past 50 years were "self-inflicted, with Naga aligned against Naga in a vicious circle of internal struggle."

Conferment of Bharat Ratna On Netaji Cancelled

The Supreme Court declared as cancelled on August 4, 1997 a press communique issued by the Government of India on January 23, 1992, conferring Bharat Ratna on Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose posthumously.

The order from a division Bench of the apex court comprising Ms. Justice Sujatha Manohar and Mr. Justice B. Pattnaik came on a special leave petition by the Union of India seeking the transfer of the case filed by lawyer Mr. Bijan Ghosh in the

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Supreme Court challenging the press communiqué and prayer for the cancellation of the Bharat Ratna purported to be conferred on Netaji posthumously.

The petitioners had sought a direction that the Union Government declare full particulars of the whereabouts of Netaji from 18th August 1945 till date on the basis of records and information at its disposal. They had deposed that the government had not officially accepted the alleged report of the death of Netaji in an air crash in Taiwan on 18th August 1945.

The Supreme Court did not go into the question of whether the word 'posthumously' had been used justifiably in the press communiqué or the wider question of whether there was enough material available for reaching the conclusion that Netaji died either in the air crash in 1945, or at any time thereafter.

Revival of Agni Missile Programme to Counter Pak Threat

In the wake of the looming threat to national security as a result of Pakistan's missile development programme, with the open help of China, India is seriously considering the revival of its Agni missile programme. At different fora both the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister have confirmed that the Agni missile development programme had not been shelved. Three light tests of the Agni missile have already been completed, according to the Defence Minister. The third and final test of this project was carried out on February 19, 1994.

Meanwhile, a debate on as to whether the revived 2,500 km intermediate range Agni ballistic missile should have a conventional warhead or a nuclear warhead, a debate triggered off by Pakistan's test-firing of its surface-to-surface HATF III missiles with a range of nearly 800 km bringing major north-western Indian cities, including Delhi, within its reach.

India and Bangladesh : Sharing the Ganga

There are at least 52 common rivers between Bangladesh and India, and all these rivers originate either from Nepal or India, and being a lower riparian State, Bangladesh always looks towards India for water. So when the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission (JRC) met in Dhaka after a gap of more than seven years, both the countries renewed the pledge to work out the details of sharing of the Ganga and other rivers in a manner that would result in mutual benefit. India was represented at the meeting by the Water Resources Minister, Mr. Sis Ram Ola and Bangladesh by his counterpart, Mr. Abdur Razzak.

At the meeting of Joint River Commission on July 19 and 20, 1997, both the countries decided to undertake joint studies and maintain transparency in the implementation

of the Ganga water sharing treaty both at Farakka in India and at Hardinge Bridge in Bangladesh. The JRC also discussed sharing of the waters of the Teesta and other common rivers. The meeting welcomed Dhaka's proposal to implement the Ganges Barrage project for which the Bangladesh Prime Minister, Ms. Sheikh Hasina has already approached Japan, World Bank and Asian Development Bank. India has indicated its intention to consider providing technical assistance through Water and Power Consultancy (I) Ltd (WAPCOS), a Government of India undertaking, which has the requisite expertise in this regard.

The next meeting of the JRC will be held in New Delhi in November 1997.

Justice Under Pressure

A nation already being tossed by the rising tides of never-ending corruption was in for one of the rudest shocks when none other than the Chief Justice of India, Mr. J.S. Verma disclosed on July 14, 1997 that he and other judges like Mr. Justice S.C. Sen and Mr. Justice S.P. Bharucha, hearing the Rs. 60 crore hawala scam were under "persistent pressure" to withdraw from the case. "Efforts are being made by some people to see that we recluses ourselves from the case. These things are not going to work." The Chief Justice further said: "The case is with us and we will deal with it the way it should be dealt with. I hope this hint percolates to the person trying to influence us. This is the absolute minimum I can say about this incident. Today I was forced to speak out because the attempt to influence appears to be spreading sideways. This is not fair."

As is known to everyone, anyone who tries to interfere with the due course of judicial proceedings could be proceeded against for contempt of court. It is shocking that such things are happening when the judiciary is tackling the problem of corruption in high places with all the courage and determination.

Section 2(c) of the Contempts of Courts Act 1971 defines "Criminal Contempt". Any Act which interferes or tends to interfere with the due course of any judicial proceeding or tends to obstruct the administration of justice, amounts to criminal contempt punishable with imprisonment and/or fine.

India-China Working Group Meets in Delhi

The Chinese Foreign Minister, Mr. Tang Jiaxuan and India's Foreign Secretary, Mr. K. Raghunath and other officials from both the countries held in New Delhi the tenth meeting of the India-China joint

Working Group in the first week of August, 1997, addressing issues relating to the Sino-Indian border and clarifications on the Line of Actual Control (LAC). A review was made of the process leading to the implementation of the Agreement on Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) in the military field along the LAC in the various sectors of the border.

The ninth meeting of the JWG was held in October last.

India and China exchanged instruments of ratification in respect of CBMs agreement and concluded a protocol to ensure regular consultations and finding avenues for strengthening bilateral relations.

The CBM agreement covers troop reductions and the classification of weapons which need to be cut down or limited along the border. These include tanks, combat vehicles, surface-to-surface missiles, anti-aircraft missiles, heavy artillery guns and mortars. It also limits the deployment of troops to 15,000 men during military exercises along the border and ban on flights by military aircraft within 10 kms of the border.

Bill on Insurance Authority Withdrawn

The UF Coalition Government at the Centre suffered a knockdown blow on August 6, 1997 when it was forced to withdraw the controversial Insurance Regulatory Authority Bill in the Lok Sabha in the face of strong opposition from BJP and its allies as well as the Left parties. The Bill which sought to set up a multi-member statutory authority to regulate the insurance sector was a solid step towards the privatisation of the insurance sector. But Finance Minister Mr. P. Chidambaram failed to convince this to the Parliament.

When the Leftists moved an amendment to the Bill prohibiting entry of foreign and Indian capital into the insurance sector, BJP would not settle for even the Indian companies entering the sector as they feared that the door was still open for foreign companies which could come in through joint ventures.

Clarifying the government stand, the Finance Minister Mr. P. Chidambaram said that the Bill was largely framed to set up a multi-member regulatory authority and that there was no proposal at the moment to open the insurance sector to private companies. The Bill did not attempt to override those provisions of either the Life Insurance Act or the General Insurance Corporation Act, which conferred monopoly on both these institutions in their respective spheres. Moreover, in the key areas like medical insurance, the Bill did not permit private parties.

It was perhaps for the second time in the annals of Indian Parliament that a Bill was held back during the third reading, the stage shortly before it was put to vote. The last time such a phenomenon occurred was in 1966.

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The World

IRA Declares Ceasefire

Will Belfast and the rest of the Northern Ireland get rid of the crackling gunfire and the deafening explosions of fiery bombs now that the ceasefire declared by the Irish Republic Army (IRA) has taken effect from July 20, 1997? Will there be a thaw in the frozen fear and entrenched mistrust between the Catholics and the Protestants in Northern Ireland? How will the new, young and dynamic British Prime Minister, Mr. Tony Blair, reconcile the two irreconcilable demands of the IRA and its political wing Sinn Fein led by Gerry Adams keen to unite northern Ireland with the Irish Republic in the south and the Protestant parties seeking continued union with Britain?

Whether the ceasefire will last or not or whether it will have the same fate of the ceasefire of 1994, none can foretell, but the very announcement of the ceasefire should be welcomed for easing tension in the bleeding Northern Ireland.

IRA squarely blames the former Conservative British Government under Mr. John Major and the Protestant Unionists in Northern Ireland for blocking the peace talks on the future of Ulster, leading to the collapse of the ceasefire in 1994. Mr. Tony Blair faces a battle of wits in building bridges of understanding between the IRA and Northern Ireland's Protestant Unionist politicians. He knows as much as the rest of Britain that he is stepping into a political minefield. He stands to lose if the hardcore Unionists nurse the suspicion that Mr. Blair has sold out to IRA's political wing, Sinn Fein in his eagerness to kickstart the stalled peace talks.

The Irish Prime Minister Bertie Ahern, together with the British Prime Minister and with the moral support from American President, Mr. Bill Clinton, wants to do everything possible to bring about a lasting settlement. Mr. Blair, who came to power in May, keen to break the impasse over Northern Ireland, has been on record that Sinn Fein could participate in substantive all-party talks if a ceasefire was in place for six weeks before they resumed talks. Protestant parties have, however, vowed never to negotiate with Sinn Fein unless there is a prior surrender of arms. But IRA says that its arsenal must remain intact until there is a political settlement. What does the IRA want?

"The IRA is committed to ending British rule in Ireland. It is the root cause of division and conflict in our country. We want a permanent peace, and therefore we are

prepared to enhance the search for a democratic peace settlement through real and all-embracing political negotiations".

There are many 'ifs' and 'buts' that hedge in any potential success as the talks begin. Will David Trimble, who heads the mainstream pro-British Ulster Unionist Party rise to the hopes of Blair that the ceasefire could metamorphose into a negotiated settlement? Will IRA surrender the weapons hidden in caches on both sides of the border between Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic as the talks progress? Trimble has already demanded that Mr. Blair should give cast-iron assurances that IRA will have disbanded completely by the time the parleys end.

Cambodia—Return of the Bloody Days

The very nature of the UN-sponsored elections and its much-vaunted success story in regard to the strife-torn Cambodia in 1993 had in it the hidden germs of failure. When the ex-communist Hun Sen agreed to share power with Prince Norodom Ranariddh he had other plans in his mind. Those who have been on the Cambodian scene, including the

And the snake did strike on July 5, 1997 and in a matter of days Hun Sen became the sole arbiter and a wary Prince sensing trouble in the works fled for his life to Paris and later to Washington and New York to marshal the support of the United States and the United Nations and later to Kuala Lumpur to enlist the support of the ASEAN whose Foreign Ministers were closeted in a crucial session to discuss trade, AIDS and the coup in Cambodia.

The short-lived peace in Cambodia which has had enough of bloodbath and genocide in three decades is in tatters. The blitz of Hun Sen once again revived the agonisingly familiar image of shells, rocket attacks and grenades with civilians and foreigners streaming out of the embattled country. In a fresh wave of terror the sole arbiter of Cambodia who has no respect for niceties of democracy has summarily executed his political opponents. One cannot obviously expect the leopard to change its spots and Hun Sen who was first installed as leader of Cambodia by Vietnam after the ouster of Pol Pot several years ago had already been preparing for this day as both the leaders had been trading charges of recruiting their

strongarm supporters from the Khmer Rouge guerrillas.

As Cambodia's democracy collapsed in a coup, its ageing and mercurial monarch, King Norodom Sihanouk, remained in Beijing, where he has often retreated for long periods. The king refused to pass judgement on the bloody trail that Hun Sen was taking his country along, merely urging Hun Sen to respect the Constitution. Since the latest coup, the king has deflected pleas to return home to resolve the crisis, pleading both political impotence and illness.



Cambodian refugees stand near makeshift shelters in a camp on the Thai border after fleeing clashes between forces of the country's rival premiers in Cambodia. The Thai military put the number of civilian refugees at more than 5,000 while the Thai Red Cross said they were helping to provide food and medicine for 7,000

Prince, knew that Hun Sen was a snake scotched and not killed and he might choose to strike back with all poison he had collected in four years. Both the co-Prime Ministers were thus on the defensive and had their private militias to see to it that either of them is not cut down.

In a bid to bring peace to Cambodia, the US envoy Stephen Solarz discussed an American proposal with both Mr. Ranariddh and Mr. Hun Sen and other parties including ASEAN during a week of shuttle diplomacy during the third week of July. Under the American proposal, Mr. Hun Sen would

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I Was Weak in English

I was born in Rajasthan where people are weak in English. I studied in government non-English medium schools. So, I was also weak in English. On my way to Pilani to join B.E., at Chirawa railway station, I met one P V Reddy from Andhra Pradesh who was also going to Pilani to join B.E. I started speaking in Hindi. Mr Reddy said "I do not know Hindi". It was a surprise and shock for me as everyone did not know Hindi. I had never talked English before and I was not confident of talking English. So, I said "I do not know English".

My Struggle to Learn English

In Pilani, in the first semester I was a topper with out of 10 grade points, but I was not confident in English. So, I worried about my weak English. I bought many books, guides, dictionaries, newspapers. I worked hard, but improvement was very slow. For example, I took one month to read my first novel K. Narayan's "The Guide" because I had to search many words in the dictionary. I even thought of dropping one semester, sitting at home, and learning only English. That time I used to think "Why nobody develops a research-based course to teach good simple English for non-English medium people like me? And someday I'll try."

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Author's Bio-Data

- B.E., BITS Pilani, M.Tech., IIT Kharagpur, NTSE scholar, Rank 5 Raj School Board.
- World-famous author. I published 3 computer books in USA including a best selling book costing \$27.95.
- Expert: Computers, Mind Power, Study Techniques
- My first job as an engineer paid only Rs 1000 per MONTH. Just 7 years later, I earned 50 dollars per HOUR in USA as computer expert and writer.
- At the peak of success, I returned to India to do something in our own country. Now, I spend my full time as a scientist to do research in mind power.
- I also learnt French, Sanskrit, Karate, Breaking wooden board by hand, many Meditations, etc.
- Was a member of Society for Accelerated Learning & Teaching, USA.



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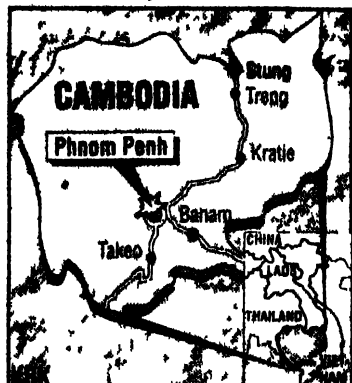
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have to agree to demobilise and disarm his militia, allow exiled opposition members, including Prince Ranariddh, to return without fear that they would not be killed or charged with political crimes and hold free and fair multi-party elections as promised in May 1998. Meanwhile, ASEAN which met in



Kuala Lumpur and which welcomed its new members—Laos and Myanmar—to the club postponed the admission of Cambodia following the ouster of Prince Ranariddh.

The wily Hun Sen knows that the political winds are blowing in his direction and that the ousted Prince could only get moral support from the West, UN and ASEAN. He knows that even the ASEAN which has the military regime of Myanmar as its latest member will be guided by *realpolitik* and will soon usher his Cambodian regime into the club.

In fact Hun Sen has virtually sealed the fate of ex first Prime Minister Prince Ranariddh when the Foreign Minister of Cambodia, Mr Ung Huot was confirmed by the National Assembly as its first Prime Minister on August 6 1997. The Assembly also voted to strip the former premier of his immunity from prosecution.

More Permanent Members for United Nations Security Council

For long both the non aligned countries in particular and the developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America have been clamouring for restructuring the UN Security Council as it has been representing only the voice of the great powers who wield their influence and exercise their veto in such an overbearing manner as if the voice of Asia, Africa and Latin America mattered little in deciding the future of the world. This glaring imbalance in the composition of the Security Council was pointed out by the former Secretary-General Mr Boutros Boutros-Ghali too, but no progress in regard to effecting changes in the composition of the body could be taken because of the intransigence of the Permanent Members of the Security Council and internal bickerings among the bulk of the member nations of the UN. Meanwhile, USA was keen to field the candidature of only Germany and Japan, its allies in different economic associations, totally ignoring the need to represent the developing countries.

On July 17, 1997, there was a surprising turnabout in the known US stand when the US Chief Delegate to the UN, Mr Bill Richardson, at a meeting organised by the Malaysian representative and President of the UN General Assembly, Mr Razali Ismail, who heads a working group on the restructuring of the Security Council, announced that USA welcomed the inclusion of three developing countries as Permanent Members of the Security Council. He did not, however, specify which of the developing countries USA would welcome for permanent membership of the world body. This he would leave it to the consensus of the developing countries.

Early this year Mr Razali Ismail came out with a proposal of his own seeking to increase the strength of the Council to 24 by adding five Permanent Members from the developing countries and four non-Permanent Members.

With the changed stand of USA, will India secure a place as a Permanent Member in the Security Council? Many developing countries have been making a strong plea on India's case because of its record in promoting world peace, its participation in peace-keeping operations in different parts of the world and the fact that it is the most populous democracy in the world. But it may not be a smooth sailing for India. Pakistan is likely to block India's bid for a permanent seat and no less than the Prime Minister of Pakistan is attending the UN General Assembly meeting in

September to thwart any attempt to make its neighbour a Permanent Member.

The Security Council has 15 members, five Permanent Members—China, France, the Russian Federation, UK and USA—and ten elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms.

An Ageing Space Station in Distress

In the post-Cold War era, the Russians might be sulking over the American hubris over their economic miracle and their one upmanship in the space race. All the same Russia which sent the first man into space—Yuri Gagarin—in 1961 would not let the setback they suffered over their Mir station accident influence the pace of their space programme.

The Mir space station has lurched from one near-catastrophe to another since the Russian cosmonauts Alexander Lazutkin and Vasily Tsbilyev began their work early this

year. The worst incident on the station came on June 23, 1997, when an unmanned Progress supply craft went out of control during a docking practice and rammed Mir at five times normal docking speed puncturing the aluminium hull of one of the station's six modules. Sealing off the leaking Spektr laboratory module from the rest of the Mir, the cosmonauts halved the station's electrical supply by cutting vital power cables. Repair work would involve the reconnection of cables, a process that will require at least two risky spacewalks and iron nerves.

Nothing fails like failure and the *fiat* haunted the already demoralised and tired Russian crew on the Mir. On July 17, 1997 while the crew was making routine preparation to repair the Mir's already damaged power system, they accidentally disconnected a cable supplying power to the orientation system, which directs the solar panels to the sun. The human error led to a virtual power breakdown in all systems—orientation, life support and communications.



Two NASA experts keep watchful eyes on their computer screen and watch during a telecommunication link-up with Russia's MIR space station in Korolev mission control centre, near Moscow on July 20, 1997.

Meanwhile Russia which still commands the second position in the world as a space power would not like to leave its prestigious Mir station in the lurch and it must at all cost salvage its national pride. Its Soyuz booster that blasted off successfully from the Baikonur cosmodrome in Kazakhstan in the first week of August 1997, carrying on board the new mission cosmonauts Anatoly Solovyov and Pavel Vinogradov have already successfully docked with Mir and begun their repair job. The twosome have brought fresh food and souvenirs from earth which will add to the festive mood of the Russian crew, in orbit since February 1997 and they would in due course replace them.

West Asia : Pause in Peace Process

Like the mirage in deserts, peace in West Asia has almost become an illusion. At the drop of a hat both the parties are hell-bent on sabotaging the peace and trading abuses

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at each other. While Israel wants peace, many of the hawks in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv would not like to part with what they gained from Arabs through war; at the other extreme, extremists like Hamas, from among the Palestinians, sweating out at the leash, occasionally give vent to their ire over Israeli duplicity, through bomb blasts, sore at the snail's pace of the progress of the peace process. Who would one blame: the hawks among Jews or Hamas or both the parties in general?

On July 30, 1997, at least 20 people were killed and 150 injured when a pair of suspected Palestinian suicide bombers blew themselves in a crowded market in the west of Jerusalem. The blasts, the worst since Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu came to power, brought a sharp reaction from Israel which imposed a total closure on the West Bank and the Gaza strip. A few claimed that the blasts intended to torpedo the Israeli-Palestinian talks about to start. Israel immediately halted the peace talks.

Egypt began a new round of shuttle diplomacy with President Hosni Mubarak meeting the Syrian leader Mr. Hafez Assad and Jordan's King Hussein. Without mincing words, President Assad said that the words and deeds of the Israeli government did not indicate Israel wants peace while Mr. Mubarak feared that the alternative to peace would be dangerous not to one country, but to all states of the region, including Israel.

Meanwhile, the story is doing the rounds that Mr. Arafat is losing control over his extremist Hamas and Islamic Jihad extremists who have the infrastructure and capability to launch painful and bloody terrorist attacks at Israeli targets.

Prolonged stalemate in the ongoing peace process can spell disaster of a great magnitude. In order to put the wobbling Israeli-Palestinian peace talks back on the track the Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat and King Hussein of Jordan are establishing close contacts with the Israeli Prime Minister, Mr. Netanyahu, the Egyptian President, Mr. Hosni Mubarak and the US Secretary of State Ms. Madeleine Albright.

ASEAN Meet at Kuala Lumpur

The shadow of the tragic event unmaking the UN settlement in Cambodia, leaving the despotic Hun Sen in the saddle in Phnom Penh and the first Prime Minister, Prince Norodon Rananddh, in exile dominated the ASEAN meet in Kuala Lumpur in July 1997. At its 30th anniversary, ASEAN was floundering on the rocks, refusing the immediate admission of Cambodia in a huff over the political and military developments there, while admitting into the club Laos and Myanmar whose military junta has stifled all freedom and limited the movement of the greatest spokesperson of liberty in Myanmar Aung San Suu Kyi.

With the admission of Laos and Myanmar, the membership of ASEAN has gone to nine.



ASEAN Foreign Ministers join hands after the joining ceremony of Laos and Myanmar into the ASEAN group. (From left) Thai's Prachuab Chaiyasarn, Vietnam's Nguyen Manh Cam, Laos's Somsavat Lengsavad, Myanmar's Ohn Gyaw, Malaysia's Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, Brunei's Prince Mohamed Bolkiah, Indonesia's Ali Alatas, Philippine's Domingo Siazon, Singapore's Jayakumar and ASEAN Secretary General Ajit Singh

The other members are Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, the Philippines, Thailand, Brunei and Vietnam.

Ms. Madeleine Albright, the US Secretary of State, attending her first meeting of ASEAN, urged ASEAN leaders to meet pro-democracy leader Aung San Suu Kyi when they visit Yangon and give her their support. She described the junta in Myanmar as among the most repressive on earth. She felt that by admitting Myanmar into ASEAN, the organisation had a role to play in restoring democracy in Myanmar. "We view ASEAN as an important contributor," said Ms. Albright, "not only to regional security and prosperity, but also to the global effort to bring nations closer together around basic principles of political freedom, open markets, law and shared commitments to peace."

ASEAN Foreign Ministers met their counterparts from China, India, Japan, Russia, U.S.A. and other countries during discussions on regional security. The participants in the ASEAN Regional Forum included, besides the nine ASEAN members, countries like Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Korea and the European Union. The European Union warned against the arms race in Asia. "Worldwide, 48 per cent of all military equipments is being purchased by the countries of the region", said the Luxembourg Foreign Minister Jacques Poos, whose country holds the EU presidency. "European countries represent only 18 per cent of worldwide military purchases."

Kofi Annan's Blueprint for a New UN

In Kofi Annan's elevation to the post of UN Secretary-General, U.S.A. has played a leading lobbying part, but the Secretary-General has recently made it clear that it would not be allowed to colour the blueprint he has proposed for the reforms of the UN, much to the annoyance of U.S.A.

Mr. Annan studies robust optimism when he says: "Reinvigorated, reformed and re-committed, it (the UN) can carry those dreams into the next millennium and make them a reality." What are "those dreams?" He said: "There is a light at the end of our century's dark and dangerous tunnel, and it is brightened by the dreams and hopes of the world's peoples. The UN remains the one true, and universal vessel of those dreams."

The Secretary-General calls the

reforms which aim to streamline the UN for greater efficiency as the most extensive and "far-reaching" in its 52-year history. His aim is to simply transform the organisation and bring greater unity of purpose, greater coherence and greater ability in responding to an increasingly dynamic and complex world. He believes that UN, if adequately funded and properly structured, would carry out its mission on behalf of people and governments.

Mr. Kofi Annan would like to end the financial crunch of the world body and moot a bold proposal for member States to create a \$1 billion revolving credit fund to take care of the pressing financial needs of UN.

The reform plan aims at streamlining the cumbersome UN administrative structure under a new, five-member Cabinet directed by a Deputy Director-General. This is a new post which must be approved by the UN General Assembly. Mr. Annan's Cabinet would include chairmen of the four management groups which oversee UN operations in the fields of peace and security, economic and social development and humanitarian affairs. He has urged member States to consider changes in the UN Charter and the treaties that established the independent UN agencies such as UNICEF, UNDP and UNIDO which have their own budgets and directors. He would like to merge 12 departments into five, establishing a cabinet-style system centred on five principal areas: peace and security, development, economic and social issues, humanitarian affairs and human rights.

All these reforms will be carried out without cutting personnel from the 9000-member secretariat. To make the reforms a success, the UN Secretary-General would require the cooperation of the Third World countries who form a majority of the 185 UN members and the 53,000 international civil servants who work for the various UN agencies around the world. □

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Directions (Qs. 1 to 3) : In questions 1 to 3 out of the four words given, one word is spelt wrongly. Find out the misspelt word.

- Q. 1. (A) harmonium (B) harmony
(C) harmonise (D) harmonious
Q. 2. (A) delirium (B) emporium
(C) millenium (D) museum
Q. 3. (A) eruption (B) eroneous
(C) corruption (D) errudite

Directions (Qs. 4 to 5) : In questions 4 and 5, some sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of the sentence has an error.

Q. 4. We urgently need (A)/ some well qualified typists (B)/ for our firm (C)/ No error (D)

Q. 5. I ran across many words (A)/ which meanings (B)/ I did not know (C)/ No error (D).

Directions (Qs. 6 to 13) : In each of the questions 6 to 13, you have to fill the blank with the appropriate word or phrase out of the four choices given under the sentence.

Q. 6. Many young doctors complain that they are _____ not only all day but half the night as well.

- (A) under call (B) at call
(C) within call (D) on call

Q. 7. After his illness he was _____

- (A) a shade of his former self.
(B) a spirit of his former self.
(C) a shadow of his former self.
(D) a soul of his former self.

Q. 8. I'm sure she's not very well and I think she's _____

- (A) suffering temperature
(B) suffering fever
(C) running fever.
(D) running temperature.

Q. 9. He can answer any questions in the field of literature although he's only 8: he is a real _____

- (A) child prodigy (B) child prodigy
(C) prodigious child (D) prodigal child

Q. 10. It is not the right _____ to ask for my help. I am too busy to listen to you.

- (A) opportunity (B) situation
(C) moment (D) circumstance

Q. 11. I was forced to _____ my holidays due to some urgent work at the office.

- (A) cut (B) curtail
(C) increase (D) convert

Q. 12. No elephants could have successfully crossed the Alps _____ the circumstances had been more than usually favourable.

- (A) unless (B) in spite of
(C) however (D) instead of

Q. 13. Your essay is good _____ for the spelling.

- (A) expect (B) although
(C) except (D) besides

Directions (Qs. 14 to 16) : In each of the following questions there are two blank spaces. Below each sentence there are four pairs of words A, B, C and D. Find out which pair of words best completes the blanks in the sentence, in the same sequence to make the sentence meaningful.

Q. 14. Though he is reputed for his technical _____ his books were sadly _____ of the work of others as he lacked originality.

- (A) expertise, derivative
(B) skill, independent
(C) dependence, indicative
(D) knowledge, ignorant

Q. 15. He shifted to his late parents' house not because of the _____ it provided but for purely _____ reasons.

- (A) value, monetary
(B) convenience, sentimental
(C) protection, personal
(D) satisfaction, confidential

Q. 16. We must explore _____ sources of energy as our supply of fossil fuel has been _____

- (A) alternate, depleted
(B) existing, over
(C) natural, exhausted
(D) innovative, augmented

Directions (Qs. 17 to 18) : In each of the questions 17 and 18, fill in the blanks with appropriate choice from among the four given under it.

Q. 17. "Will she not be coming to dinner." "No, she _____"

- (A) will (B) comes (C) won't (D) doesn't
Q. 18. He _____ the orders of his boss.
(A) carried off (B) carried out
(C) carried away (D) carried on

Directions (Qs. 19 to 23) : In questions 19 to 23, out of the four alternatives given under each, choose the one which can be substituted for the given phrase or sentence.

Q. 19. One who accompanies somebody to protect him.

- (A) Guide (B) Escort
(C) Companion (D) Protector

Q. 20. One who claims to know everything.

- (A) Scholarly (B) Knowledgeable
(C) Omniscient (D) Ombudsman

Q. 21. A child born after the death of its father.

- (A) Postulant (B) Postilion
(C) Orphan (D) Posthumous

Q. 22. A vehicle for carrying a dead body.

- (A) Carriage (B) Hearse
(C) Ambulance (D) Lorry

Q. 23. More than what is needed or wanted.

- (A) Useless (B) Sufficient
(C) Satisfactory (D) Surplus

Directions (Qs. 24 to 25) : In questions 24 and 25, choose the word opposite in meaning to the underlined word.

Q. 24. Moist

- (A) humid (B) dry
(C) wet (D) soggy

Q. 25. Ruthless

- (A) compassionate (B) gracious
(C) generous (D) malicious

Q. 26. If 1 is added to the denominator of a fraction, the fraction becomes $\frac{1}{2}$. If 1 is added to the numerator, the fraction becomes 1. The fraction is

- (A) $\frac{4}{7}$ (B) $\frac{5}{9}$ (C) $\frac{2}{3}$ (D) $\frac{10}{11}$

Q. 27. The price of an article was increased by $p\%$. Later the new price was decreased by $p\%$. If the latest price was 1 rupee then the original price was

- (A) Re. 1 (B) Rs. $\frac{1-p^2}{100}$
(C) Rs. $\left(\frac{10000}{10000-p^2}\right)$ (D) Rs. $\frac{\sqrt{1-p^2}}{100}$

Q. 28. A jar full of whiskey contains 40% of alcohol. A part of this whiskey is replaced by another containing 19% alcohol and now the percentage of alcohol was found to be 26. The quantity of whiskey replaced is

- (A) $\frac{1}{7}$ (B) $\frac{2}{3}$ (C) $\frac{2}{5}$ (D) $\frac{3}{5}$

Q. 29. Two towns C and D are some distance apart. A girl cycles from C to D at a speed of 10 km/hour and then back from D to C at the rate of 15 km/hour. The average speed during the journey is

- (A) 12.5 km/hour (B) 12 km/hour
(C) 13 km/hour (D) 13.5 km/hour

Q. 30. If n is any positive integer, then $34^n - 43^n$ is always divisible by

- (A) 7 (B) 17 (C) 112 (D) 145

Q. 31. Due to an increase of 30% in the price of eggs, 3 eggs less are available for Rs. 7.80. The present rate of eggs per dozen is

- (A) Rs. 8.64 (B) Rs. 8.88
(C) Rs. 9.36 (D) Rs. 10.40

Q. 32. In dividing a number by 585, a student employed the method of short division. He divided the number

and got the remainders respectively 4, 8 and 2. If he had divided the number by 583, the remainder would have been

- (A) 24 (B) 144 (C) 292 (D) 584

Q. 33. The value of $\sqrt{\frac{0.081}{0.0064} \times \frac{0.484}{6.25}}$ is

- (A) 0.99 (B) 0.9 (C) 9 (D) 99

Q. 34. When simplified, the product $\left(2 - \frac{1}{3}\right)\left(2 - \frac{3}{5}\right)\left(2 - \frac{5}{7}\right) \dots \left(2 - \frac{999}{1001}\right)$ is equal to

- (A) $\frac{991}{1001}$ (B) $\frac{1001}{13}$ (C) $\frac{1003}{3}$ (D) $\frac{3009}{1001}$

Q. 35. $\sqrt{4} \times \sqrt[3]{24} + \sqrt[3]{81} + \frac{\sqrt{27}}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{\sqrt{20}}{\sqrt{5}}$ equals

- (A) 8 (B) $8\frac{1}{4}$ (C) $7\frac{1}{3}$ (D) $8\frac{3}{4}$

Q. 36. If the numerator of a fraction be increased by 15% and its denominator be diminished by 8%, the value of the fraction is $\frac{15}{16}$. The original fraction is

- (A) $\frac{3}{7}$ (B) $\frac{3}{5}$ (C) $\frac{3}{4}$ (D) $\frac{3}{2}$

Q. 37. A common factor of $(2^4 - 1)$ and $(5^3 + 1)$ is

- (A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 6 (D) 9

Q. 38. An aeroplane covers the four sides of a square at speeds of 1000, 2000, 3000 and 4000 km per hour respectively. The average speed of the plane in its flight around the square is

- (A) 3500 km/hr. (B) 2500 km/hr.
(C) 2000 km/hr. (D) 1920 km/hr.

Q. 39. When simplified, the product $\left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right)\left(1 - \frac{1}{4}\right)\left(1 - \frac{1}{5}\right) \dots \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)$ becomes

- (A) $\frac{2}{n}$ (B) $\frac{2(n-1)}{n}$
(C) $\frac{2}{n(n+1)}$ (D) $\frac{3}{n(n+1)}$

Q. 40. The sum of 3 numbers is 98. The ratio of the first to the second is 2 : 3, and the ratio of the second to the third is 5 : 8. The second number is

- (A) 20 (B) 30 (C) 32 (D) 33

Q. 41. If the base of a rectangle is increased by 10% and the area is unchanged, then the altitude is decreased by

- (A) 11% (B) 10% (C) $11\frac{1}{9}\%$ (D) $9\frac{1}{11}\%$

Q. 42. If 3 numbers are added in pairs, the sums equal 10, 32 and 54. The largest of the three numbers is

- (A) 34 (B) 38 (C) 42 (D) 46

Q. 43. For integers a, b, define $a * b = a^b - b^a$ if $2 * x = 100$, then x is

- (A) 6 (B) 4 (C) 3 (D) 2

Q. 44. Rs. 490 is divided among 150 children such that each boy may get Rs. 2.50 and each girl Rs. 5. The number of girls is

- (A) 46 (B) 50 (C) 56 (D) 104

Q. 45. Two equal glasses are respectively $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ full of milk. They are then filled up with water and the contents mixed in a

tumbler is

- (A) 2 : 5 (B) 3 : 15 (C) 7 : 17 (D) 9 : 21

Q. 46. A towel was 50 cm broad and 100 cm long. When bleached, it was found to have lost 20% of its length and 10% of its breadth. The percentage of decrease in area is

- (A) 10% (B) 10.08% (C) 20% (D) 28%

Q. 47. 2500 students appeared in an examination. 42% failed in Mathematics and 35% failed in English. If 15% failed in both English and Mathematics, how many passed in Mathematics or English but not in both?

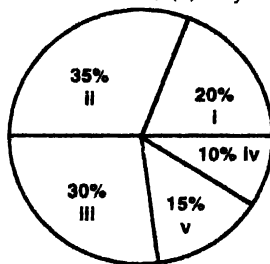
- (A) 500 (B) 675 (C) 1175 (D) 2175

Q. 48. In an examination, a student was asked to find $\frac{3}{14}$ of a certain number. By mistake he found $\frac{3}{4}$ of the number. If his answer was 15 more than the correct answer, the given number was

- (A) 18 (B) 24 (C) 28 (D) 29

Directions : Questions 49 and 50 are based on the following Pie-diagram showing the expenditure incurred on the preparation of a book by a publisher, under various heads :

- (i) Paper 20%, (ii) Printing 35%,
(iii) Binding, Canvassing, Designing etc. 30%,
(iv) Miscellaneous 10%, (v) Royalty 15%.



Q. 49. Which two expenditures together will form an angle of 108° at the centre of the Pie-diagram?

- (A) i and v (B) ii and v
(C) i and iv (D) iv and v

Q. 50. If the difference between two expenditures be represented by 18° in the Pie-diagram, these expenditures are

- (A) ii and v (B) i and iii
(C) ii and iv (D) iv and v

Q. 51. Find the missing number

1 4 2 8 6 24 22 88

- (A) 86 (B) 90 (C) 154 (D) 352

Q. 52. Find the missing number

3 12 27 48 75 108

- (A) 192 (B) 183 (C) 162 (D) 147

Q. 53. In the series

6 4 1 2 2 8 7 4 2 1 5 3
8 6 2 1 7 1 4 1 3 2 8 6

how many pairs of successive numbers have a difference of 2 each?

- (A) 4 (B) 5 (C) 6 (D) 7

Q. 54. In the series

6 4 1 2 2 8 7 4 2 1 5 3
8 6 2 1 7 1 4 1 3 2 8 6

how many pairs of alternate numbers have a difference of 2?

- (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4

Q. 55. Find out the two signs to be interchanged for making the equation correct $5 + 3 \times 8 - 12 + 4 = 3$

- (A) + and \times (B) + and -
(C) - and + (D) + and +

interchanged for making the equation correct:

$$10 + 39 + 10 - 10 \times 10 = 10$$

- (A) + and - (B) + and \times
(C) + and \times (D) + and +

Q. 57. Pick the odd number out :

5 10 17 24 37

- (A) 10 (B) 17 (C) 24 (D) 37

Q. 58. Pick the odd pair out :

3 : 5, 4 : 4, 6 : 2, 7 : 3, 5 : 3

- (A) 3 : 5 (B) 6 : 2 (C) 7 : 3 (D) 5 : 3

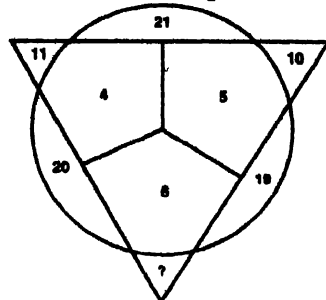
Q. 59. If $22 = 0$, $31 = 4$, $25 = 9$, $32 = 1$, then 15 is equal to

- (A) 4 (B) 6 (C) 8 (D) 16

Q. 60. If 1st October is Sunday, then 1st November will be

- (A) Monday (B) Tuesday
(C) Wednesday (D) Thursday

Q. 61. Find the missing number



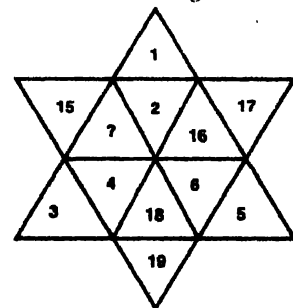
- (A) 8 (B) 9 (C) 12 (D) 13

Q. 62. Pick the odd number out :

144 168 196 256

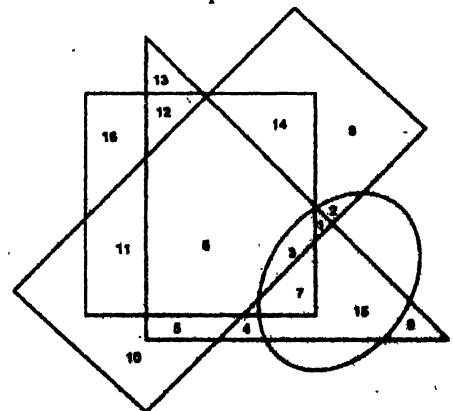
- (A) 144 (B) 168 (C) 196 (D) 256

Q. 63. Find the missing number :



- (A) 13 (B) 14 (C) 20 (D) 21

Directions (Qs. 64 to 68) : The following diagram consists of four overlapping figures representing four segments of the population. The rectangle represents the women, ellipse, the post-graduates, triangle, the skilled persons and square, the employed. Study the diagram carefully and choose the correct answer to questions 64 to 68 :



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Q. 64. The skilled employed men, who are not post-graduates :

- (A) Only 4 (B) 4 and 6
(C) 4 and 12 (D) Only 12

Q. 65. The skilled unemployed men who are post-graduates

- (A) Only 13 (B) 3 and 4
(C) 4 and 13 (D) Only 15

Q. 66. The skilled unemployed women who are not post-graduates

- (A) Only 5 (B) Only 6
(C) Only 8 (D) 11 and 16

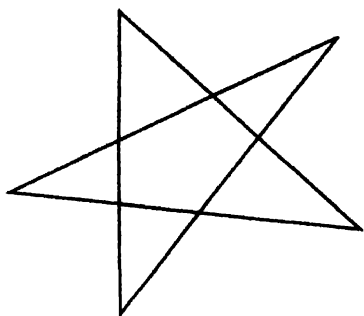
Q. 67. The skilled employed women who are not post-graduates

- (A) Only 12 (B) Only 6
(C) 6 and 9 (D) 3 and 11

Q. 68. The skilled employed women who are post-graduates

- (A) Only 3 (B) Only 9
(C) 1 and 2 (D) 16 and 14

Q. 69. How many triangles are there in the following diagram ?



- (A) 6 (B) 10 (C) 12 (D) 14

Q. 70. A student was asked to solve the action

$$\frac{7 + 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } \frac{5}{3}}{2 + 1\frac{2}{3}}$$

and his answer was $1/4$. By how much was his answer wrong ?

- (A) $1/55$ (B) $1/220$
(C) $1/1$ (D) None of these

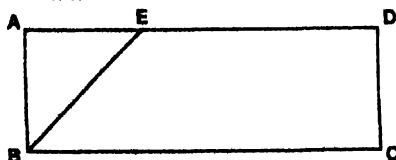
Q. 71. If $b/a = 1/2$ then what will be the value of expression $\frac{(a-b)}{(a+b)} + \frac{2}{3}$

- (A) $1/3$ (B) $2/3$
(C) 1 (D) None of these

Q. 72. PALE is to LEAP as POSH is to

- (A) HSOP (B) POHS
(C) SHOP (D) None of these

Q. 73. ABCD is a rectangle. The area of the isosceles triangle ABE is 10 sq units and $D = 2AE$. What is the area of BCDE ?



- (A) 80 (B) 50 (C) 60 (D) 120

Q. 74. If $x \oplus y = x^2 + 2y$ what is the value of p if $4 \oplus (3 \oplus p) = 50$?

- (A) 12.5 (B) 8 (C) 4 (D) 7

Q. 75. If $\log 27 = 1.431$, then $\log 9$ is equal to

- (A) 0.934 (B) 0.945 (C) 0.954 (D) 0.958

ANSWERS

- 1 (D) 2. (D) 3. (D) 4. (D)

- 5 (B) Part 'B' should be 'the meanings of which'

- 6 (C) 7 (C) 8 (D) 9. (B) 10. (A)
11 (B) 12 (B) 13. (C) 14. (A) 15 (B)
16 (C) 17 (C) 18. (B) 19 (B) 20 (C)
21 (D) 22. (B) 23 (D) 24 (B) 25 (A)

- 26 (C) Let the fraction be $\frac{p}{q}$

$$\frac{p}{q+1} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{p+1}{q} = 1$$

$$\rightarrow 2p - q = 1 \quad p - q = -1$$

$$\rightarrow p = 2 \quad q = 3$$

- 27 (C) Suppose the original price was K
New price $K + p\%$ of K

$$K + \frac{pK}{100}$$

New price after $p\%$ decrease

$$K + \frac{pK}{100} - \frac{p}{100} \left(K + \frac{pK}{100} \right)$$

$$K + \frac{pK}{100} - \frac{p}{100} \left(K + \frac{pK}{100} \right) = 1$$

$$\rightarrow K = \frac{10000}{10000 - p^2}$$

- 28 (B) Suppose the quantity of whiskey replaced - K litres

Alcohol present in it - 40% of K
 $\frac{2}{5}K$

Alcohol present in the whiskey which is not replaced

$$- 40\% \text{ of } (1 - K) \quad \frac{2}{5} (1 - K)$$

$$\frac{2}{5} (1 - K) + 19\% \text{ of } K = 26\% \text{ of } (1)$$

$$\text{ie } K = \frac{2}{3}$$

- 29 (B) Let the distance between C and D be K km

$$\text{Average speed} = \frac{2K}{\frac{K}{10} + \frac{K}{15}} = 12 \text{ km}$$

- 30 (B) For $n = 1$ $34n - 43n = 34 - 43 = -9$
 $-81 \quad 64 - 17$

For $n = 1$ the given expression cannot be divisible by 7, 112 or 145

- 31 (C) Suppose originally the rate of eggs per dozen Rs K

After increase in price the rate of eggs per dozen is $K + 30\%$ of K

$$\text{ie Rs } \frac{13K}{10}$$

At the rate of Rs $\frac{K}{10}$ /dozen $\frac{93}{10}$ 60

eggs are available for Rs 7.80

At the rate of Rs $\frac{13K}{10}$ /dozen $\frac{72}{10}$ K

eggs are available for Rs 7.80

$$\frac{72}{K} = \frac{93}{13} \Rightarrow K = 7.20$$

Present rate of eggs

$$= 7.20 + 30\% \text{ of } 7.20 = 9.36$$

- 32 (D)

$$33 (A) \sqrt{\frac{810}{64} \times \frac{484}{6250}} = \sqrt{\frac{81}{16} \times \frac{121}{625}}$$

$$= \frac{9 \times 11}{4 \times 25} = \frac{99}{100} = 0.99$$

$$34. (C) \frac{5}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{8}{7} \times \frac{1003}{1001} = \frac{1003}{3}$$

$$35 (C) 2 \times \sqrt[3]{2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3} + \sqrt[3]{3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3} + \frac{\sqrt{3 \times 9}}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{\sqrt{5 \times 4}}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$= 2 \times \frac{2 \times 3^{1/3}}{3 \times 3^{1/3}} + (3 \times 2)$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} + 6 = \frac{22}{3} = 7\frac{1}{3}$$

- 36 (C) Let the fraction be $\frac{p}{q}$

Now numerator becomes

$p + 15\%$ of p ie $\frac{115p}{100}$ and the denominator becomes $q - 80\%$ of q

$$\frac{92q}{100}$$

$$\left(\frac{115p}{100} \right) / \left(\frac{92q}{100} \right) = \frac{15}{16}$$

$$\text{ie } \frac{115p}{92q} = \frac{15}{16} \text{ ie } \frac{p}{q} = \frac{3}{4}$$

- 37 (B) $24 - 1 = 23$
 $5^3 + 1 = 126$
 $2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 7$

- 38 (D) Suppose each side of the square - 4000 km

sides of the square are covered by the aeroplane in 4 hrs. 2 hrs

$\frac{4}{3}$ hrs. and 1 hr respectively

ie 16000 km are covered in $\frac{25}{3}$

hours ie @ 1920 km/hr

- 39 (A) Product = $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{n}{n} = \frac{2}{5}$

- 40 (B) Suppose $A + B + C = 98$
 $\frac{A}{B} = \frac{2}{3} \quad \frac{B}{C} = \frac{5}{8}$ (1)

$$\text{ie } \frac{A}{2} = \frac{B}{3} \text{ and } \frac{B}{5} = \frac{C}{8}$$

$$\text{ie } \frac{A}{10} = \frac{B}{15} \text{ and } \frac{B}{15} = \frac{C}{24}$$

$$\text{ie } \frac{A}{10} = \frac{B}{15} = \frac{C}{24} \quad K \text{ say}$$

$$A = 10K \quad B = 15K \quad C = 24K$$

$$(1) \rightarrow K = 2$$

$$B = 30$$

- 41 (D) Suppose base and altitude of the rectangle are B and A respectively

Area BA

If base becomes $B + 10\%$ of B ie

$$\frac{11B}{10} \text{ then area } \frac{11B}{10} \times A_1 = \frac{11A_1B}{10}$$

where A_1 is the required altitude

$$\frac{11A_1B}{10} = AB \text{ ie } A_1 = \frac{10}{11}A$$

decrease in altitude

$$-A - \frac{10}{11}A = -\frac{A}{11}$$

$$\text{ie } \frac{100}{11}\% \text{ ie } 9\frac{1}{11}\%$$

(Continued on page 130)

What Are Fashion Trends ?

Fashion, which is as old as time and as new as tomorrow, is one of the most powerful forces in our lives. It influences what we wear, the way we talk, the food we eat, the way we live, how and where we travel, what we look at, and what we listen to. The fashion is what leads us to discard a product that is still useful but no longer "in". It is also what makes us sometimes wear more clothes than we may actually need and sometimes less than is needed to protect us from the cold or the sun. The intensity with which changes in fashion are followed by people everywhere at all levels of society is the evidence of its social significance and its impact on human behaviour. To be out of fashion is indeed to be out of the world.

The terms, 'fashion' and 'style', are confused by many people who say "that's the style", when they really mean "that's the fashion". Style is a type of product that has one or more specific features or characteristics that distinguish it and make it different from other products of the same type. For example, round neck is one particular style of neckline and 'V' neck is another style. Baggy jeans have a common characteristic—fullness—that distinguishes them from other types of jeans.

Similarly, there are different styles of fabrics each of which has its own distinctive features such as denim, gabberdine, chiffon and crepe de chine. Within a specific style there can be many variations in trimmings, textures, decorations or other details. The individual interpretations or versions of the same style are called design. Compared with the number of styles in any given product, the possible variety of designs is limitless. Each design is different from the other in detail. There are individual interpretations of their respective styles.

Fashions are not static. There is always a movement which has a certain direction. The directions in which fashions are moving are called fashion trends. For example, skirt-lengths may be moving up from calf to knee, perhaps almost imperceptibly from one season to the next, but generally in an upward direction. The changes from season to season may be slight but they generally have a direction. The ability to recognise the direction or trend is vital to fashion practitioners. These people must work far ahead of consumers' buying periods. Much of their success depends upon their ability to read the signs and recognise promptly the incoming and outgoing trends in fashion. The terms 'Avant Garde' and 'Forward Fashion' are often used to describe styles that are gaining in acceptance.

If there is one absolute constant pertaining to fashion, it is the fact that it is always changing—sometimes rapidly, sometimes slowly but it is never static or dormant. This



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element of change is recognised in the definition of fashion by the use of words such as 'prevailing' or 'given period of time'. To understand the constant changes in fashion, it is imperative to understand that fashions are always in harmony with their era. What was 'in' fashion in the '60s may be in fashion in the 21st century but in a modified form to match the moods and ideologies of the people in that era.

Changes in Fashion Psychological Reasons

Men and women are complex creatures whose actions are seldom governed by reasons alone. People go bored with what they have, the eye gets wearied of the same colours, same lines, same silhouettes, same textures and the same fabrics after a certain time, what is new and different appears refreshing and what has been on the fashion scene for a while appears dull and unattractive. Along with boredom, women's curiosity or innate desire for new sensation leads to change for its own sake. The designers are always on the look out and always eager to create something sensational, something offbeat and something of the kind which has never been created in the history of fashion.

Sociological Reasons

Changes in fashion are also caused by environmental factors that create new needs. A classic example of the social change that brought about a drastic change in fashion occurred in the early decades of the 20th century when women sought, gained and enjoyed new political and economic freedom. Their altered activities and concepts of themselves encouraged them to discard the constricting garments that had been in fashion for centuries and to adopt shorter skirts, relaxed waistlines, bobbed hair and other fashions more appropriate to their more active life. Generations later, as women moved up to top executive positions in the business world, the tailored suits, femininely soft blouses and 'attachee' bags

became the 'dressing for success' fashion among career women. The physical fitness movement in the '70s and '80s brought about a need for exercise clothing, and as the interest in jogging, hiking, tennis and aerobic dancing mushroomed, so also did the need for different and new fashions appropriate to each of these active sports.

Although fashions change constantly, new ones appear almost every season, a full-scale change over is never completed at any one time. In studying the pattern of change in fashions, fashion practitioners have observed that changes in fashion are evolutionary in nature rather than revolutionary.

It is only in retrospect that fashion changes seem marked or sudden. Actually, they come about as a result of a series of gradual shifts from one season to the next. For example, when women's skirts began inching up from midcalf in the 1960s, this gradual shortening was not particularly noticeable at first. It was only when skirts moved thigh high in the form of minis and micro-minis, that people took notice of the approaching extreme. Similarly, when men began to abandon ultra narrow ties and suit lapels in favour of more and more width, the changes were not noticed at first. Then, when wide ties and lapels began to lose their appeal and progressively narrower styles made their appearance, people again mistake their belated recognition of these gradual shifts for sudden change in fashion.

Even today, when the rate of fashion change has accelerated sharply, the pace of change is really slower than it appears to the unskilled observer who has failed to notice the early evolutionary movements in a new direction.

The evolutionary nature of fashion change is a fundamental principle that is recognised by fashion practitioners; it provides them with a solid, factual foundation for forecasting and identifying incoming fashions. When planning and developing new styling ideas, they always keep the current fashions and evolving directions in mind. Thus, the acceptance of a particular coat or dress fashion during a current season becomes a straw in the wind for experts in search of clues to next season's trends. The degree of its acceptance provides needed clues as to what will or will not be welcomed by the consumer in the next season. Knowing that people do not respond well to sudden changes, the fashion experts build gradually, not abruptly, towards new ideas.

Even the most gradual of evolutionary changes in fashion, however, do change direction eventually. Once an extreme has been reached, shifts begin to occur in a new and different direction—often a complete reversal, like the returning swing of a pendulum. □

Motivate Others

An individual should acquire the ability to motivate and influence others in order to function effectively as a leader. His knowledge, power of expression, organisational ability and social adaptability should be fully utilised to win others over to his side. In order to sell himself and his ideas to others, he has to understand the psychology and needs of other individuals. It is commonly believed that human behaviour is determined by intentions, desires, goals, interests, values, beliefs, attitudes, habits, traits of personality and similar other factors. The leader is thus concerned with the biological as well as psychological needs of those whom he wishes to lead. He has to understand the organic states of hunger, thirst, drowsiness and also the environmental conditions, specially incentives that act as spurs and check on human behaviour. According to the renowned psychologist Maslow, the basic human needs could be listed as follows:

1. The individual wants to live or stay alive. He must have food and water, build up his health and strength.

2. He wants to feel secure. Clothing, shelter and other similar requirements arise from this need.

3. He wants to be social. Man is a social animal. He cannot live in isolation.

4. He has sexual urges. He wants to love and be loved. He gets attached to his family.

5. He craves for importance. He needs to feel worthy and respected. He wants wealth and economic resources far in excess of what is necessary to satisfy the first two wants listed above in order to acquire power.

The craving for importance and recognition is a driving psychological force which motivates people to act in a determined and strong manner. It directs the individual towards certain psychological goals like acquisitiveness, status, achievement, affiliation and acceptance.

According to the wise old saying, you can lead a horse to water, but you cannot make him drink it. You can buy the best books, notes and guides, put your younger brother in the best school and yet you just cannot make him study and pass the examination unless he wants to do it and unless he is keen and interested in it. All the compulsion, force and pressure you might apply cannot produce sustained, lasting and beneficial results. In fact they may, in the end, produce exactly the opposite results. Therefore, if you want the horse to drink, you need not have to take it to the water or the water to it but just make it feel thirsty. The moment its thirst is aroused, it will, on its own accord, search out the water and drink it.

According to Professor Henry A. Overstreet, the person who wants to motivate or influence others must first arouse in the other person an eager want. He who can do this has the whole world with him. He who

IMPROVE YOUR PERSONALITY

cannot walk a lonely way." It is incidentally, not a very difficult thing to arouse this keen desire in the other person provided you go about it in the right and sensible way. First of all, do not talk about what you want. Instead, spend some time, think and find out as to what he wants. Learn about his likes, dislikes, interests and pressing requirements or needs or wants. You cannot force or make a person do a thing just because you are interested in it or you want it.

It is perhaps the most difficult thing in the world to make a human being do anything because you want it. Even with animals it may not work. The certain way to antagonise a person is to give the impression that you are trying to force him to do something. Even a little baby resents being compelled or forced or made to do things. It wants to do things on its own free will. The ego comes into play. If you can do you must make the ego work in your favour. Even autocrats and dictators have realised that they could not mine coal with bayonets.

In this context, Ralph Waldo Emerson narrates an interesting episode. Ralph and his son were trying to force a young calf to leave its stall. The father pushed and the son pulled but the calf planted its four feet firmly on the ground and refused to budge. All the shouting and yelling besides the pushing and pulling proved to be of no avail. Then came the maid servant attracted by all the noise and commotion. She just put her forefinger into the mouth of the calf, allowed it to suck the finger and at the same time led it out of stall. The calf followed her, or the finger to be precise, willingly and voluntarily without any fuss or resistance. This story illustrates the futility of trying to force and hustle others to do certain things the way you want them to be done.

It is always better and easier if you approach the problem from their point of view. When people are thirsty they will certainly drink. When they are hungry they will be only too happy and keen to eat. Hence, first stand in their shoes for a few seconds and find out what would make them feel thirsty and hungry. In that manner, make them want to do the thing instead of forcing them to do it. All the techniques of motivating and influencing other people are centred round this one basic principle—make people want to do things. You can do that by knowing as much as possible about what the other individual wants or is interested in—what makes him or her thirsty or hungry. In other words, you have to first ascertain and then appeal to the need of the other person. If necessary, you have to create the needs

but such instances are rare. Generally, an individual's aspirations, hopes, longings, dreams, hidden desires, feelings for appreciation and craving for importance readily serve as the needs.

The one basic fact that a leader should remember is that the other individual is interested in himself more than anything else in this world. All his actions spring from this interest which occupies his mind at all times, day and night, now and forever. He is worried about his appearance, his performance, his wants, his future, his people, his friends, his enemies, his country, his job, his office and so on. He is not concerned about things which do not affect him in some way or the other. The more directly a thing affects a matter of his interest the more keenly he will want to be involved in it. He has no time or inclination to bother about other things which do not affect him in some measure or other. This is attributable to the basic and natural psychological make-up of the human beings as well as animals. It caters to the first physiological need for self-preservation and survival. It has also led to many important individual achievements, discoveries, explorations and great scientific feats. The proverb 'charity begins at home' refers to this truth. A leader should understand this basic human trait and make full use of it to motivate and influence others. The first thing the other individual asks concerning any proposition that you put before him is what he would get out of it. Even if he were not to say it openly or in so many words, he cannot but help thinking in that way. You and I will think in the same manner. It is just but human nature, as we said earlier. It applies to you, to me and to any other being.

Queen Isabella of Spain was not interested as to what Columbus wanted. She was ever least bothered about establishing that the earth was not flat but round. She did not care whether Columbus wanted to have great adventures and to discover many new lands and places. What she wanted was wealth and fame. Columbus found out what her wants were and offered to meet them. He promised her fame and wealth in plenty. He did not tell her what he was interested in but spoke and acted in terms of her wants. She saw that there was not only something but everything in his proposal for her. She naturally financed the expedition and what Columbus achieved thereafter is all history now.

A leader has, therefore, to bait the hook to suit the fish. He must start looking at things from the other person's point of view. He must consider the approach, arguments, requirements, needs and everything else from his angle and not only from his own. The only way to influence a person is to talk about what he wants and show him how to get it. The more you think about the needs of others, the more the others will respond to you. C

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Rahul Bhandari (23) has achieved the 3rd position among the successful candidates of the Civil Services Examination, 1996-97.

He has done his B.E. (Electronics) from Punjab University, Chandigarh.

We publish below an exclusive interview he gave to Competition Success Review.

CSR: What is the secret of your success in the Civil Services Examination?

Rahul Bhandari: Systematic approach, easy carefree attitude doing exams, selective reading and a bit of luck.

Q. How much time do you think one requires for serious preparation for this examination?

A. At least one year.

Q. Which journals and newspapers have you been reading for the General Knowledge and other papers?

A. I have been reading *Competition Success Review*, *General Knowledge Today*, *CSR*, *Year Book*, *The Times Of India*, *The Hindu*, *Frontline*, *India Today*, etc.

Q. What is your impression of the Interview Board?

A. Generally they are cooperative, cool and helpful in answering the questions. Balanced approach and crisis management are two desired things which they seek from the candidates.

Q. What is your advice to the future aspirants?

A. Plan the exams properly, read extensively and follow it up by selective studies during final days.

Q. *Competition Success Review*, the largest selling youth magazine in English, has been extremely helpful because.....

A. CSR motivates the candidates and provides them with suitable and adequate material. It gives an interaction with the toppers through 'interviews with successful candidates'. It builds up one's personality.

Q. What prompted you to choose Civil Services as your career?

A. I felt that IAS is the best job which a person can aspire for due to the power, social prestige and recognition it commands. An IAS officer can influence the socio-economic conditions of India.

Q. How did your parents, family and friends contribute to your success?

A. My father encouraged me to go in for IAS. My parents inspired confidence in me. My friends encouraged me a lot during all the stages of exam.

Q. Had you not been selected in the Civil Services Examination, what would have been your reaction? Which other service/career would you have gone in/opted for?

A. I am already a Group A officer of Government of India. I was hopeful of getting a good position in IAS this time. I



"CSR motivates the candidates, and provides them with suitable and adequate material. It gives an interaction with the toppers through interviews with successful candidates."

—Rahul Bhandari, IAS

am not a pessimist, so there was no question of not being selected.

Q. How would you visualise your success?

A. I know it is the start of a battle now. I have to face lot of challenges in the future to give my best to the nation. I have a challenging career ahead of me.

Q. What were your Optionals for the Civil Services Examination?

A. My optionals were Electrical Engineering in Preliminary and Electrical Engineering and Anthropology in Mains.

Q. What was your criterion for the selection of the optional subjects?

A. Electrical Engineering was my subject in graduation. I opted for Anthropology as second subject as I had studied Biology up to 12th standard. Moreover, it was a scoring subject.

Q. How did you prepare for your compulsory papers?

A. No preparation was required for English and Hindi. For General Studies, I studied various books specially of NCERT. For essay writing I read different newspapers and magazines.

Q. *Competition Success Review* is the largest-read youth monthly in English. How do you visualise the role of this magazine in moulding the careers of the youth?

A. CSR provides a lot of information to youth and motivates them to take the career of Civil Services. It broadens their outlook.

Q. How did *Competition Success Review* help you in your preparation for the interview?

A. I read the experiences of the toppers published in the magazine. Model interviews gave a broad view of the type of questions generally asked and the answers expected.

Q. What is your opinion about *Competition Success Review*?

A. CSR is a very good magazine for those appearing in Civil Services and other competitive exams. It is virtually a 'mine' of information for the aspirants. In short it is a fantastic magazine.

Q. What is your opinion about *General Knowledge Today*?

A. This is the first magazine which started reading when its price was only Rs. 4 or 5. For the youngsters it is the best magazine available to build the right attitude for competitive exams.

Q. What do you think is a better way of preparation, between selective, intensive study and wide, extensive study?

A. Wide extensive study should be followed by selective intensive study.

Q. Do you feel that there should be no restriction on the number of attempts?

A. Yes it should not be more than three so as to eliminate non-serious candidates.

Q. With the resumption of Essay paper in the UPSC examinations, we are giving four senior essays every month under Super Brains of India Essay Contest, by adding nine more pages to encourage our readers not only to write better, but also to know what their top competitors could be writing. Is this focus-oriented, analytical feature helpful for the IAS aspirants?

A. Definitely, specially for graduates from Science stream who are poor in essay writing.

Q. How do you think *Competition Success Review* could be more useful to the candidates appearing in the Civil Services and various other competitive examinations?

A. It should provide more model questions for different exams. Material should also be provided for optionals. □

Mock Interviews Gave Me Direction

I expected the interview call. On receiving the call, I started concentrating on topics related to my optionals, home town, State, my hobby and most importantly on why I wanted to leave DoT to join IAS? I read articles in *The Hindu*, *The Times of India*, *Frontline*, *India Today*, *Competition Success Review* etc. I had enough collection of cuttings on various articles. For current topics I read *Spectrum* books also I also attended coaching classes for interview. The mock interviews helped me in visualising the general direction of my interview.

On the date of the interview I wore plain white shirt along with grey trousers and grey striped tie. At the UPSC waiting hall I spent my time talking to other candidates about their own bio-data. I made friends there but we did not discuss any of the current events or any other matter related to academics or optionals.

I was second to be interviewed in the afternoon session. I was very relaxed and was eating candies before entering the room. I entered the room with full confidence.

The first question was asked by the Chairman and it was about my present job. Then he asked me about the meaning of 'school captain' in my bio-data. I answered it nicely.

The last question was related to the importance of telecom in rural sector. The most grilling question was put to me by a lady member who asked about my intention of leaving a technical field and joining the

IAS. The other question was related to my hobby of reading various magazines.

My interview lasted for around 32 minutes. After thinking them I left the room. Most of the questions were related to my bio-data and hobby. Questions related to current problems like pollution, etc. were also asked.

I was satisfied with my performance in the interview.

Here are a few tips for a successful Personality Test:

- Read newspapers and magazines of your choice regularly and make daily notes updating them every now and then.

- Don't fail to make a copy of what you have given as your bio-data. It is always desirable to get ready with prompt answers on the facts of your town or city, district, State, hobbies and areas of interest.

- Have your own discussion groups and frequent meetings among them to help you develop clarity in thinking, absorption of fresh ideas and develop great confidence.

- Avoid tension and do not exert too much lest you should become a mental wreck long before the day of interview. If you are hard working, success will come to you in Civil Service or any other field.

- Make your own file of the success stories of the IAS Toppers published in *Competition Success Review* and the *Success Plan* of IAS toppers published every year.

(Editor, CSR)

My Personality Test



RAHUL BHANDARI, IAS

I Was Careless About My Health

We learn from others—from others' mistakes. At the request of many of you, we have started this column where the IAS Toppers speak about the mistakes committed by them at some stage of preparation for the IAS Examination—in Prelims, in Mains, in Interview, in selecting optional subjects, giving over-emphasis or under-emphasis on some subject, etc. The IAS Toppers will be writing on this aspect for your interest only, so that you do not commit similar mistakes during your preparation. This will help you in achieving success in the Civil Services Examination.

—Editor

The only mistake which I committed was giving too much emphasis on the studies at the cost of my health. I stopped morning and evening walks to save time for studies. Due to this and some other reasons I felt terribly sick just 10 days before the exam. I felt extremely bad as I feared that the preparation of last one year was going more or less futile. Anyway by

the grace of God I was okay within 3-4 days. So I advise my friends to take care of their health along with studies. Walk in the mornings and evenings to keep body and mind fit. Socialise during exam and preparation time. Do not remain aloof. Take good diet and do not

consume excess tea or coffee during preparations.

(Congratulations Rahul Bhandari for coming

My Biggest Mistake



RAHUL BHANDARI, IAS

out frankly, with a mistake committed by many but admitted by a few. One can ignore one's health at one's own peril. Most of us hug the wrong notion that if you take some time off from your serious study and go for our regular exercise we

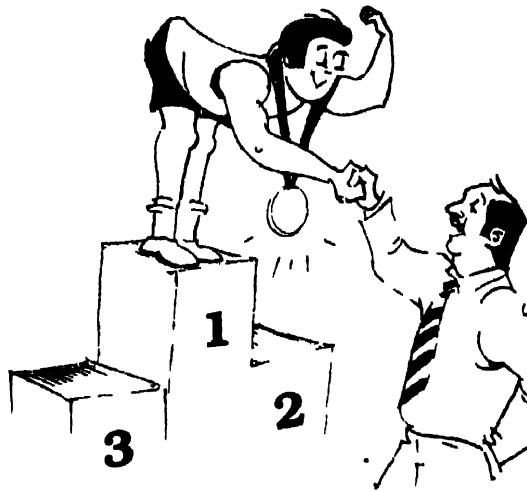
will lose precious time required for study. In fact for better concentration and assimilation of ideas all of us need a break and such a healthy break can be provided only by physical exercises, a must even while you are in the thick of your preparations for the examination.)

(Editor CSR)

BIO DATA

- ☐ Name: Rahul Bhandari
- ☐ Educational Qualifications: B.E. (Electronics & Electronics Communication)
- ☐ School: Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 1, Amritsar
- ☐ College: Punjab Engineering College, Chandigarh
- ☐ Any Awards, Gold Medals and Scholarships Won: University Merit Scholarship for all the four years of degree course
- ☐ Earlier Selections: Indian Telecom Services, Group A 1994, Central Secretariat Services in CSE, 1995 (240 Rank)

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General Knowledge Encyclopedia

Top Civilian (Republic Day) Awards

The country's most prestigious and most coveted civilian awards like Bharat Ratna, Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and Padma Shri are conferred every year on Republic Day in recognition of exceptional and distinguished services of a high order in any field. For the fifth consecutive year, i.e., from 1993 to 1997, the country's highest civilian awards were not conferred on the Republic Day. However, in his last official decree, President Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma announced the names of Sri. Gulzarilal Nanda, the centenarian, doyen of Indian political scene and twice interim Prime Minister of India and the late Aruna Asaf Ali, freedom fighter, as the recipients of Bharat Ratna.

A few years ago the government set up a high-level committee headed by the then Vice-President, Mr. K.R. Narayanan, to review the guidelines for the selection of candidates for the Awards. The Narayanan Committee made the selection criteria of the candidates more comprehensive which should, inter alia, include such considerations as lifetime achievements and plus points beyond excellence. It was also pointed out that the number of awardees should be restricted to maintain the status of the Awards.

The Narayanan Committee was set up after the Supreme Court had in 1995 called for a review of the existing standards for the selection of candidates. The apex court came into the picture after the constitutional validity of these high civilian awards was challenged in two High Courts. It was decided in January 1993 that till such time the constitutional issue was resolved in the courts, there would be no announcement of the Awards. The writ petitions were later transferred to the Supreme Court.

In its judgement delivered on December 15, 1995, the Supreme Court upheld the validity of the Republic Day Awards, but called for review of the 'guidelines' for the selection of the awardees.

The panel appointed by the government did not recommend any change in the criteria for the highest civilian Republic Day Award—the Bharat Ratna—given for exceptional service towards advancement of art, literature and science and in recognition of public service of the highest order. However, for Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and Padma Shri, the panel recommended that the achievements of the persons selected should also include a record of public service.

Padshanama Manuscript

Padshanama is a seventeenth century Moghul manuscript presented to King George III of England in 1797 and forms one of the famous Royal collections in Britain. For the first time ever this year the rare manuscript was exhibited in public at the Queen's Gallery at Buckingham Palace and later in India early this year at the National Museum in Delhi as a symbol of Britain's goodwill for India during the 50th anniversary of Indian Independence.



A page from the Padshanama depicting a delivery of presents for the wedding of Prince Dara Shukoh

Padshanama is described as "an historic testament to one of the great eras of cultural achievement in the history of India." George III received it—meaning the Chronicle of the King of the World—through Lord Teignmouth, Governor-General of India, from the Nawab of Lucknow.

Padshanama, which still retains the original silk cloth in which it was presented to George III, is as valuable to historians as to art scholars. Its text—with 44 illustrations including a court scene, a procession and a hunt—traces the first ten years of the reign of the Moghul emperor Shah Jahan. Shah Jahan seems to have insisted that major events associated with his reign be recorded and in 1639, he commissioned Abdu-Hamid Lahawri to create a lavish historical record. Only one copy is known to have been made during his lifetime and the illustrations came from the greatest artists of the imperial workshop.

Iodine Deficiency Disorders

Around forty-three million people worldwide are estimated to be affected by iodine deficiency disorders (IOD) related to brain damage, milder mental retardation and other kinds of impairment, says WHO. Iodine deficiency remains the single greatest cause of preventable brain damage and mental retardation. In 1995 the WHO estimated that the number of people with goitre was 750 million. Insufficient intake of iodine during pregnancy and early childhood result in impaired mental development of young children.

According to the Union Health Minister, there are 160 million people in India suffering from iodine deficiency disorders; out of this 54.4 million suffer from endemic goitre and about 8.8 million from mental or motor handicaps. Sample surveys have been conducted in 25 States and four Union Territories which show that out of the 255 districts surveyed so far, IDD is a major public health problem in 222 districts.

Iodine deficiency strikes all the stages of human life—from the foetal to the advanced crabbled old age. It could result in abortion, stillbirths, mental retardation, dwarfism and neuromotor defects.

Seized of the gravity of the problem, the Union Government launched a 100 per cent centrally assisted National Goitre Control Programme (NGCP) in 1962 with the objective of conducting initial surveys to assess the magnitude of iodine deficiency disorders and thereafter supplying iodised salt in place of common salt to prevent the spread of IDD. In August 1992 the NGCP was renamed as National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP). To further strengthen the programme, on the recommendations of the Central Council of Health in 1984, the government took a policy decision to 'iodise the entire edible salt in the country by 1992'. India began with the production of 0.5 million tonnes of iodised salt in 1986 and now the annual production comes to more than six million metric tonnes, with over 641 private manufacturers helping the government in the production of iodised salt.

EL Nino Factor In Global Climate

EL Nino pertains to a change in the circulation and temperature of the waters off the west coast of South America that occurs every few years. What is normally cold is replaced by warmer water, disrupting the local environment in many ways, e.g. migration of fish, and rain in normally dry regions. Since EL Nino is linked to other weather systems, a strong EL Nino can affect weather worldwide.

The weak start to the South-West Monsoon this year in India and the comparative weak monsoon in north-western India is attributed to the EL Nino factor. According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) climate prediction centre, U.S.A., EL Nino, the warm temperature phenomenon that occurs approximately every two to seven years, with profound consequences for global weather, could trigger cool, wet weather in the US south next winter and bring drought to South Africa and parts of Brazil and Australia.

Scientists say that the latest resurgence of abnormally high ocean temperatures in the eastern Pacific, which sparks off atmospheric chain reactions, could well equal the 1982-83 EL Nino. During autumn, winter and spring that year, torrential rains swept California, and much of the southern United States, causing floods, mudslides and coast-to-coast havoc. Under its influence, Australia and Indonesia came under a spell of devastating drought as did parts of South America and Africa. In India, the life-

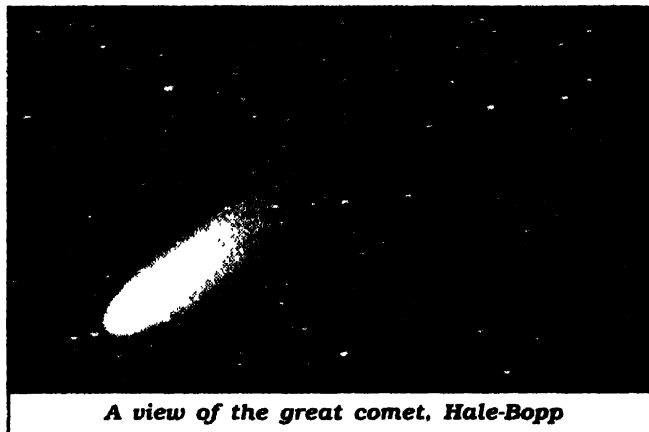
giving monsoons weakened and commercial fishing off the Pacific coast was devastated.

Climatologists predict that the latest version of the EL Nino will rank among the strongest of the century. Its impact on weather is directly related to how warm the eastern Pacific gets around the Equator. Sea temperatures in New York in May 1997 were more than five degrees above normal, the highest recorded since August 1983. Weather experts in Australia fear that the drought in the country made worse by the EL Nino weather pattern could affect wheat production very badly, bringing in a yield ten to forty per cent less than last year's bumper crop.

The people of newly founded Nuevo Chuliyachi in South America know what the EL Nino phenomenon is. They moved here in the wake of a severe storm that killed their old Chuliyachi, leaving it as a ghost town of crumbling houses and sand, with the streets turned into swirling rivers, all brought on by the dreaded EL Nino in 1983.

Comets : Myths and Science

Like other celestial phenomena, the comets too have invoked awe and an ingrained sense of foreboding among ancient Indian, Egyptian and Mayan civilisations. The ancient people who scanned the skies to foretell the dawn of spring, the first frost, the monsoon and other phenomena also attributed the changes on earth to the heavenly movements. For instance, the advent of the comet Hale-Bopp—the comet that appeared early this year and was



A view of the great comet, Hale-Bopp

named after two astronomers—centuries before Christ saw the end of the old kingdom in Egypt and the rise of the Great Pyramids of Giza. Comets have been blamed for natural calamities like earthquakes and floods and the assassination of Julius Caesar and the death of Charlemagne.

According to scientists, comets are big frozen dirtballs—an estimated 100 billion of them, each typically no more than a few miles wide—created at the same time as the sun and other planets. Most of their days, comets float anonymously in a halo called Oort Cloud, a backwoods of space way past Pluto. But once in a while gravitational jolts from passing stars send a comet hurtling from the kingdom of ice into a trip around the sun. It may be a permanent orbit or, if the comet is going fast enough, it may escape the solar system altogether.

Some of the volatile ingredients of a comet vapourise to form a giant cloud of gas, which is the head of "coma", and what makes the comet visible from a pretty long distance. The tail is a silver trail of exhaust, stretching out for millions of miles.

Scientists believe that comets may provide chemical clues to the origin of the planets. □

Constitution Of India

Prof. (Dr.) M. V. Pylee
Former Vice-Chancellor, University of Cochin

The State Legislature



The Constitution provides for a legislature for every State in the Union. In five of the States the legislature is organised in two Houses, namely, the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The remaining States have only Legislative Assemblies. The question of having one House or two Houses for State legislatures is still an open one as the Constitution empowers Parliament to make the necessary law to create or abolish Legislative Councils according to the wishes of individual States.

Legislative Assembly

The Assembly is composed of members chosen by direct election. The maximum and minimum membership is fixed at 500 and 60 respectively. For the purposes of election, the State is divided into as many territorial constituencies as there are seats in the Assembly. At present, the number of voters in each constituency is around 100,000

Legislative Council

The basis of the composition of the Council is as follows :

1. The total number of members in the Legislative Council should not exceed one-third of the total number of members in the Legislative Assembly. But, in any case, it should not be less than forty.

2. There are five different categories of representation to the Council. These are :

(a) One-third of the total membership to be elected by electorate consisting of members of self-governing local bodies like municipalities, district boards, etc., in the State.

(b) One-third to be elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State.

(c) One-twelfth to be elected by electorate consisting of university graduates (of at least three years' standing) or others recognised as possessing equivalent qualification and who are residing in the State.

(d) One-twelfth to be elected by electorate consisting of secondary school teachers or those in higher educational institutions within the State with at least three years' experience in teaching.

(e) The remainder to be nominated by the Governor on the basis of their special knowledge or practical experience in Literature, Science, Art, the cooperative movement or social service.

3. The election of the first four categories is to be held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

4. Voting shall be by secret ballot.

5. Parliament is empowered to make any change with regard to the nature of representation detailed above.

The normal life of the Assembly is five years whereas the Council is a permanent body which renews one-third of its membership after every two years. In this respect it follows the pattern of the Council of States (Rajya Sabha).

There is hardly any special qualification fixed for election to the State legislature except one of age. As in the case of a member of the Council, the minimum age prescribed is thirty years.

The Assembly has two elected officers, the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker, to conduct its business. The position of these two officers in the conduct of the business of the House, and their powers and functions in the Assembly, are respectively the same as those of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha. They may be removed from office by a resolution of the House supported by at least a majority of all the existing members of the House. The Council has a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman, both elected by the Council, and they have the same powers and functions as their counterparts in the Assembly. They also can be removed from office by a resolution of the Council supported by a majority of the existing members in the Council at the time of passing such a resolution. The Constitution provides for each House of the State legislature a separate secretarial staff whose members are independent of the executive in matters of recruitment and conditions of service.

Conduct of Business

The State legislature must meet at least twice a year and the interval between any two sessions should not be more than six months. Usually, a new session begins with an opening address by the Governor which outlines the policy of the State Government. The address is then subjected to a debate and finally voted upon in the form of a resolution expressing thanks to the Governor.

Every Bill, except Money Bill, may be introduced in either House of the legislature. The Bill is finally passed with its third reading. Then it goes to the Governor for his assent. But the Governor may send it back for reconsideration. When it is passed again by the legislature, the Governor cannot withhold his assent. But he may reserve it for the consideration of the President, who may ask the Governor to place it before the legislature for reconsideration. When it is

passed again, with or without amendment, it goes to the President for his consideration. The President is not bound to give his assent even though the Bill has been reconsidered and passed for a second time by the State legislature.

Assembly vs. Council

A significant point of difference between the relationship of the two Houses of Parliament and that of the two Houses of the State legislature (wherever the two Houses exist) is the comparatively less important role which the Legislative Council plays in contrast to that of the Council of States. The Council of States has, excepting in the field of Money Bills, co-equal powers with the House in all legislative matters. When there is an irreconcilable conflict between the two, the deadlock is resolved in a joint sitting of the two Houses. In the State legislature, on the contrary, the Council is designed to play a definitely inferior role.

The functions of the Legislative Council are of an advisory nature only. When a Bill goes to the Council for the first time from the Assembly, the Council has four alternative courses of action :

1. It may reject the Bill;
2. It may amend the Bill;
3. It may take no action on it (but when three months have elapsed since its receipt by the Council and the Council does not inform the Assembly as to what action it has taken on the Bill, it is deemed to have been rejected by the Council); and
4. It may pass the Bill as sent by the Assembly

In the first three cases, the Assembly takes up the consideration of the Bill for a second time. It may or may not accept the amendments made by the Council and pass the Bill. It now goes for the second time to the Council which can adopt any of the above alternative courses of action except that it can delay the Bill only for a month instead of the three months in the first instance. The Assembly acts again according to the same procedure as before if the Council does not again agree with it. Thus, only twice will the Bill travel from the Assembly to the Council and the latter has only the power of a suspensory veto, the first time, for a period of three months and

provisions clearly establish the absolute superiority of the Assembly over the

powers of the State Assembly are the same as those of the Lok Sabha. There is also a

power conferred on the Governor to appoint and dismiss officers on the pattern that obtains in Parliament.

Judiciary In The State

Every State has a High Court operating within its territorial jurisdiction and every High Court is a court of record which has all the powers of such a court including the power to punish for contempt of itself. Neither the Supreme Court nor the legislature can deprive a High Court of its power of punishing a contempt of itself.

We have already seen the position of the Supreme Court with the inauguration of the Constitution in 1950 and how it affected the position of the High Courts by bringing them directly under the Supreme Court as parts of a single, integrated, hierarchical, all-India judicial system. The Constitution does not, however, vest in the Supreme Court any direct administrative control over the High Courts which would substantially affect their functioning as independent judicial institutions.

Similarly, neither the State executive nor the State legislature has any power to control the High Courts or to alter its constitution. Whatever is permissible short of a constitutional amendment is vested in Parliament. These provisions have great importance in determining the independence of the High Courts.

Unlike the Supreme Court, there is no fixed minimum number of judges for the High Court. The President, from time to time, will fix the number of judges in each High Court and it varies from court to court. For example, the Assam High Court has at present only six judges whereas the Allahabad High Court has as many as thirty-four judges. The Calcutta High Court has thirty-seven judges.

Every judge of the High Court is appointed by the President of India after consultation with the Chief Justice of India, the Governor of the State and, in the case of the appointment of a judge other than the Chief Justice, the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned. If he is appointed on a permanent basis, he will hold office until he completes the age of sixty-two years. The minimum qualifications prescribed for appointment are Indian citizenship and at least ten years' experience either as an advocate of a High Court in India or a judicial officer in the territory of India. In computing the ten-year period for the purpose of appointment, experience as an advocate can be combined with that of a judicial officer. A judge of the High Court can be removed from office only for proved misbehaviour or incapacity and only in the same manner in which a judge of the Supreme Court is removed.

The Chief Justice and the other judges of the High Court are paid monthly salaries of Rs. 9,000 and Rs. 8,000 respectively. In addition, they are also entitled to certain allowances and a pension on retirement. The salary and allowances of a judge of the High Court cannot be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment. Further, these sums are charged on the Consolidated Fund of

the State concerned and, as such, are excluded from voting in the State legislature. The Constitution imposes on retired judges of the High Courts certain restrictions with respect to legal practice after retirement. According to this, they cannot practise before any court except the Supreme Court and the High Courts other than those in which they were judges. These provisions which are almost identical with those dealing with the judges of the Supreme Court are intended to safeguard the independence of the High Courts.

Jurisdiction of the High Courts

The Constitution does not attempt detailed definitions and classification of the different types of jurisdiction of the High Courts as it has done in the case of the Supreme Court. This is mainly because most of the High Courts at the time of the framing of the Constitution had been functioning with well defined jurisdictions whereas the Supreme Court was a newly created institution necessitating a clear definition of its powers and functions. Moreover, the High Courts were expected to maintain the same position that they originally had as the highest courts in the States even after the inauguration of the Constitution. It was provided, therefore, that the High Courts would retain their existing jurisdiction subject to the provisions of the Constitution and any future law that was to be made by the appropriate legislature. The High Courts have also been given full powers to make rules to regulate the business before them and such other incidental power as is required in relation to the administration of justice which falls within their jurisdiction.

Apart from the normal original and appellate jurisdiction, the Constitution vests four additional powers in the High Courts. These are :

1. the power to issue writs or orders for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights or for any other purpose;
2. the power of superintendence over all courts in the State;
3. the power to transfer cases to itself from subordinate courts concerning the interpretation of the Constitution; and
4. the power to appoint officers and servants of the High Court.

Subordinate Courts

One of the Directive Principles is the separation of the judiciary from the executive. The Constitution envisages that the judiciary at the lower levels is made completely independent of the executive.

The constitutional provisions dealing with the subordinate courts, therefore, are intended to secure a two-fold objective. First, to provide for the appointment of district and subordinate judges and their

qualifications. Secondly, to place the whole of the civil judiciary under the control of the High Court. It is the subordinate judiciary that comes into most intimate contact with the ordinary people in the judicial field. Therefore, it is particularly necessary that its independence is maintained.

The Constitution draws a distinction between two categories of subordinate courts, namely, the district courts and others. Judges of the district courts are appointed by the Governor in consultation with the High Court. Further, a person to be eligible for appointment as a district judge should be either an advocate or a pleader of seven years' standing, or an officer in the service of the Union or of the State. In the case of every advocate or pleader, the appointment should be on a recommendation by the High Court.

Appointment of persons, other than district judges, to the judicial service of a State is made by the Governor in accordance with rules made by him in that behalf after consultation with the High Court and the State Public Service Commission. The practice that exists in most States at present is that the Public Service Commission conducts competitive examinations for the selection of candidates for appointment in the State judicial service. The commission lays down certain minimum educational and professional qualifications for candidates who intend to compete in these examinations. At least three years' experience as an advocate or a pleader is one of the principal qualifications. The selected candidates are given special training for a certain period before regular appointment to the service and thereafter they come under the superintendence of the High Court in the discharge of their responsibilities.

Article 235 of the Constitution specifies the nature and extent of the High Courts' control over the subordinate judiciary. According to that Article, the High Court exercises control over the district courts and the courts subordinate to them, in matters such as posting, promotions and the granting of leave to all persons belonging to the State judicial service. The Governor is empowered to extend the scope of these provisions in order to include different classes of magistrates in the State who do not belong to the regular judicial service.

The structure and functions of the subordinate courts are uniform throughout the country. Each State, for the purpose of judicial administration, is divided into a number of districts, each under the jurisdiction of a district judge. Under him is a hierarchy of judicial officers exercising varying types of jurisdiction. As a result of the progressive implementation of the principle of the separation of the judiciary from the executive, the subordinate judiciary in most parts of the country is already functioning separately.



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How to Use More Mind Power for Success in Competitions



Dear friend,

My name is Raj Bapna. I want to tell you some things from my new *surprisingly powerful* course **Raj Bapna's Mind Power Study Techniques**.

Why Use Only 10% Mind Power

Yogis have always known that each person's mind is very powerful. The scientists now say that most people use only 10% of their mind power. That up to 90% of mind power remains hidden and unused.

My course teaches you to use part of this 90% to study better, to improve your memory, and to get success in your exam and competition.

In this way, my techniques will help you in everything you want to study: Chemistry, English, History, etc. and for IAS, PMT, IIT, Board Exams, PO, Bank, UPSC, SSC, etc. So, your chance of success will greatly improve.

Surprising But True

Consider this: you have been learning many subjects in schools or colleges for 10, or 12, or more years. It is surprising that they do not spend even 1 hour to teach how to use more of your mind power for success.

I spend my full time in researching and teaching how to use more mind power, to study better, to remember more, and to get success in your competitions.

Not for Everyone

This course is not for those persons who want to get success by magic. It is also not for those who want to get success without work.

It is for that sincere and ambitious person who studies average or more, is different, and seriously wants to get success.

Just as a strong foundation helps to build a good building, this course helps you to make the best use of your hard work and studying/coaching.

What Newspapers, Magazines Say

"Simple, effective, practical techniques to improve overall intelligence and mind power. Even average student can easily understand." — Times of India

"Powerful, practical, easy. It will help all students, bank officials and others appearing for test, exams and interviews." — Indian Banks' Association Bulletin

Improve Your Memory Quickly

You will learn many easy techniques to improve your memory in this course. Let me give brief summary of two such techniques here.

Technique 1: The brain has two memory stores: short-term and long-term. Research shows that without revision, after 24 hours we remember only 15%. After 1 month only 5%. It clearly shows that we must revise. But, most students do not revise systematically, so much of their hard work is wasted. Teach you the powerful techniques "Systematic Revision" and "Daily Routine" so that you can revise and remember more in less time.

Technique 2: Scientific research has proved that for better memory, we should take rest and not study continuously for hours. You will learn my technique "Rest Routine" to get maximum benefit from the rest. This technique relaxes you, changes your brain waves, and puts you in a "learning state".

"I got 84.4% in S.S.L.C. My previous 9th std results were only 70%. I am very thankful for your help. Previously, I was only 40% in Maths, but now it is 97%." — Maria Williams, Coimbatore, TN

Read Faster to Revise Faster

Everyone can learn to read and understand 300, 500 or more words per minute. But, many of us read only about 100 words per minute. My "Finger Technique" will double your speed in 60 minutes.

You read slowly for reasons such as:

- > If you read aloud or move lips
- > If you do not read aloud but hear the sounds in your mind when you read
- > If you read one word at a glance rather than reading many words at a glance
- > If, without your knowledge, you read some words again and again.

This course will help you to overcome these habits. The best use of reading faster is not to study new chapters for the first time, but to revise again and again quickly so that you can remember more in less

time. The "Finger Technique" helped me to increase my reading speed from 72 to 1037 words per minute. "I topped DAV College Chandigarh. I increased my reading speed from 393 to 1000 words per minute."

— Sanjeev Dhill, Panchula, Haryana

"Very useful for my BSc and ICWA exams. Within a single day, I increased my reading speed from 275 to 455 words per minute"

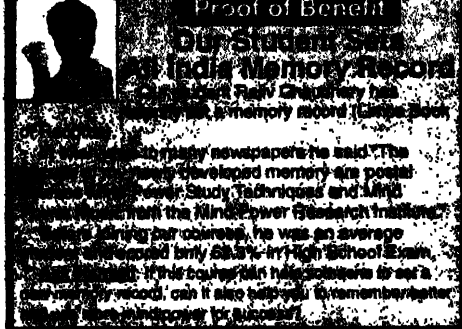
— S Jayaprakash, Madras, TN

"I am very happy to inform you that my son Ravi Anand increased his reading speed from 228 to surprisingly high 1818 words per minute. Thank you for your course."

— Dr M L Singh, MS, Eye Surgeon, Bihar

"Unbelievably, I improved my reading speed from 75 to 200 words per minute. My son (in class 4) improved his memory. He also improved his reading speed from 45 to 100."

— Prof M Bhattacharya, PhD, Formerly in USA



What Will You Learn

This course helps you to learn these 9 Critical Success Factors and to be more sure of success because you become better than 99% of students.

1. Good increase in your memory & concentration
2. Your effectiveness to read faster and learn will increase greatly
3. Increase in your ability to study longer without getting tired (body or mind) or feeling sleepy
4. You will experience that you are capable of achieving much more success than you currently do (even if you are already very good)
5. Small to moderate improvement in your intelligence
6. Set realistically high aims/goals and take you step by step on the road to achieve success
7. Improve writing, spelling, interview skills
8. Learn exam secrets to get more marks for what you have studied
9. Avoid big mistakes that can cause failure

Suppose you improve only 10% in each, then total improvement is $10\% \times 9 = 90\%$. I know you will improve 100% just in reading speed. So, this huge improvement will enormously help you for success. "I worked hard according to your techniques and improved. My parents are very happy. I had never before got distinction, but now I got 78% in Maths and 80% in Science."

— Parul Kumar, Noida, MS

Do you know that in competitions, just 1 or 2 more marks can turn failure into success? So, you should try to do everything possible to get each extra mark. One such thing you can do is to join this course.

You Also Learn These

In this course, you also learn other interesting, useful, or advanced techniques/topics such as:

1. Some major mistakes of exam days & how to avoid them
2. Some techniques for improving memory, concentration, and intelligence
3. How to use time in the classroom for success
4. Mind maps: new scientific way to take notes
5. Program yourself for success using the power of beliefs, imagination, and Neuro Linguistic Programming
6. Advanced memory techniques to remember long sequences, spellings, and complicated things
7. Interview techniques for self-confidence & success
8. Do not eat just before an exam
9. How examiners correct answer papers, and how to use this knowledge to get more marks
10. Mega-vitamins can increase your intelligence during exam-days
11. How for 2 common types of questions, can you fool the examiner and get more marks
12. Is it better to study early in the morning or late in the night
13. Do examiners give more marks if you write more pages.

Author's Bio-Data

- B E, BITS Pilani, M Tech, IIT Kharagpur, NTSE scholar, Rank 5 Raj School Board.
- World-famous author. I published 3 computer books in USA including a best selling book costing \$27.95.
- Expert: Computers, Mind Power, Study Techniques
- My first job as an engineer paid only Rs 1000 per MONTH. Just 7 years later, I earned 50 dollars per HOUR in USA as computer expert and writer.
- At the peak of success, I returned to India to do something in our own country. Now, I spend my full time as a scientist to do research in mind power.
- I also learnt French, Sanskrit, Karate, Breaking wooden board by hand, many Meditations, etc.
- Was a member of Society for Accelerated Learning & Teaching, USA.

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*"Life's battles don't always go
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But sooner or later the man who wins,
is the man who thinks he can."*

—Walter. D. Wintle.

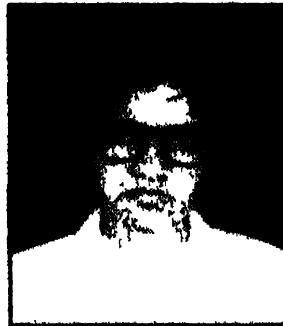
Everything then is a summation of one's attitude to life. The direction that comes from your soul, the mettle you are made of, the indomitable strength that will take you where you want to go and that is within you.

No problem in the world can exist without a solution. There is an answer to each and every conundrum, a way out of every labyrinth, an answer to every riddle. Know now and know in a very determined way that the solution can come from you. It lies within you, in the very fortress of your soul.

There can be no glamour to success. All that it is, is a deep sense of sublime satisfaction. That is, the toil of years, the sweat of your brow. Anything that you get quickly can just not be worth it. Only what comes from your strenuous efforts will belong to you. No one is without problems. Everyone must then have his or her share. These will include pain and seemingly unconquerable challenges. It is only the one who tests his mettle with the courage of conviction and an incessant will power, will mature from a fighter to a winner.

Where there is a will, there is a way. If there seems to be no answer to your problems, go ahead and invent one. If you want it in earnest, you will create it. If it will not come to you, you will go to it. It is rightly said then : "If the lift to success is broken, try the stairs."

How important it is then to give it all you have got ! To know, no matter what the result is, you are entitled to your



Ms. Pamela Pereira

**FIRST PRIZE WINNER OF
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**Ms. Pamela Pereira (b. 1978) is
doing her LLB from Bombay
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women's category and has been
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Super Brain Super Personality Contest
1998 as well as receive other prizes.
Congratulations, Ms. Pamela !**

effort. Make success then your goal, and welcome every failure as a step towards it. Don't coy before it. It is there to befriend you. And befriend you, it will. You will be transformed. Other problems in life will not tame you. You will tame them instead.

How high you go, obviously depends on how deep your roots are. How firm your conviction is. How strong your will power. What is impossible to the body is not to the soul. It is certainly not so to the spirit. It cannot be to the laudable stuff man is made of. Court success then with a diehard state of mind.

Take an achievement in any field. Take any winner. Every situation goes to show that the surest way to victory is belief. When Hings won the Australian Open, when Majoli won the French Open, both women at those times, hugged the one word we crave for—achievement. Yet they, and other winners in their own fields knew that the only answer to success lay deep within—in their attitude to the game. So then, when you fail to win, victory doesn't eschew you, instead you evade your victory yourself.

In the game of life, the victor is all about a positive state of mind. An iron will, a dogged determination. The stuff that only a few are endowed with. Life's battle will not go to the man who said a cup half filled with water was half empty, but the man who said it was half full.

This brings to mind the principle of economics. Take those scarce resources, and think in terms of equitable distribution. Contemplate economic welfare, social justice. See that trickle-down effects follow. Make the multiplier effect a happy reality. Look at liberalisation positively. A

Country that is called a Third World country has intimidated many on the global front. Its achievements in every field should make her people proud. Its grit and will, even in the face of cumulative debt is kudos, indeed to those who won't give up, even when it seems like it is time to.

Let's focus on the issue of women. Even in the last century, when they were called the weaker sex, women's writing came out into its own. It is stimulating, enlivening and even didactic. Writing from the soul. Now the growth to womanhood is much more than just perfecting social graces. It is an arduous exercise in individual fulfilment, a sincere endeavour towards intellectual distinction. Women thought that they could change things. And they have. Today, we have realised that women's presence can be felt in every sphere of human activity.

Take George Elliott's Maggie Tulliver, Jane Austen's Elizabeth Bennett, or far better still, Charlotte Brontë's Jane Eyre, a remarkable woman of grit. Thoughts of women constantly threw up questions of morality and social issues, and feminism got a shot in the arm.

Life belongs to the ambitious. It is that playground on which the winners are those who invariably plan towards a target, and chase it and achieve it. Ambition and achievement then just have to go hand in hand. Nothing great is ever done, except little by little. Little drops make up the ocean. So then, let not a single day go by you, unavailing of, and uselessly wasted. Put everything you have got to your advantage. And then we have only one winner—You.

Only dead fish swim away with the stream. Look at a kite flying. It is against and not with the wind. May be, it is not even that high as your soul would like to fly? Stand up then. Begin to fight. Your goal is awaiting. You will be your biggest enemy if you eschew it, and your very own best friend, if you sincerely begin to make way for it.

It is amazing how most of the world's work is done by the determined few. The very few who spell conviction, courage, candour, confidence. Achievements in any field will come by overcoming hurdles. Louis Braille was blind. But that did not blind him to his problems, or even to the problems of others. The Braille script has given a whole new world to those who cannot see. Helen Keller is one woman the whole world can be proud of. If Anne Sullivan had given up, there would be no Helen Keller on the pages of history.

Aim, Adhere and Achieve

Excellence is an ever-moving target. Spend your life in the pursuit of excellence. The goal will appear to outdistance you. But you will grow, and move forward as you endeavour. There is no need to be transcendental. Our foremost duty is to sincerely explore all the boundaries of possibility.

The lexicon is the only place where 's' is before 'w', and so success is before work. Otherwise, work has to come before any kind of crowning glory. Crown yourself then with your effort, with your arduous nature, with your grit, with the nobler aspects of life. Leave your footprints on the sands of time, and pray do not drag your feet.

We honour people like Mother Teresa and Nelson Mandela, for whose services to mankind, no words would seem appropriate. Take Aung Sui Kyi, the late Yitzak Rabin, or Chandrika Kumaratunga. These are people with a sense of vision, with ideas, with fortitude, with the undying and unvacillating determination to get their point across.

Great works, said Samuel Johnson, are not performed by strength, but by perseverance. People, cured by the miracles of Christ, were cured because of their faith alone.

Christopher Columbus set foot on solid soil after a very tardy expedition with foul waters. At points, the crew threatened to mutiny, to return to Spain. It was Columbus, no matter what the impediment, who firmly ordered them to sail on!

You Must Target High

Courage, says Joyce Ripp, is to encourage another to take a risk, and to even support that person in the path one has not even ventured to tread. All the darkness in the world will not put out the light of one small candle. You will lose nothing of your light if you light the life of another.

The word 'impossible' itself spells 'I'm possible'. Nothing is impossible then to one who has faith and conviction. The very first step is to accept the gift of yourself, your incessant talent, your approach to your goal. Everything is within your reach. To be convinced that everything is a didactic experience to be put to one's advantage is the surest grace.

So, target and keep the light within you burning. You are sure to encourage others, to make them adhere to your way of thinking, to influence them, to even inspire them.

The surest secret is to hitch your wagon to a star. As the saying goes, you may not come back with the star, but you won't come back with a handful of mud either. You will surely be one experience richer. Even if all about you has gone, you will have with you what matters the most—your grit, your fierce determination, your winning streak. What you must always have with you the resonant word on your mind—"Hold On". It's okay then to lose everything, but never lose hope.

Your biggest assets are your enthusiasm, your cheerful countenance, your optimism, your sense of fairplay and your peace of mind. Let your optimism and joy be contagious. Come always forward with constructive action. Give others your encouragement. One word of encouragement from Robert Burns made Walter Scott a great man. When Walter Scott was a boy, he was considered an ignominious dunce. At the age of twelve, he was at a house with famous literary guests. The famous poet Robert Burns asked about the author of a stanza he saw on a picture. Only Walter Scott had the answer to that. Robert Burns said to the boy, "Ah, well, you will be a great man in Scotland some day." That was all that Sir Walter Scott did need to change the course of his life.

The ideal attitude to life is to follow up your words with action. Keep your perceptions true to reality, and never let your passions run way ahead of the facts. Be loyal to what you want and keep your endeavour sincere and focussed. There is nothing parallel to your sincerity and honesty. The best pillow to sleep on at night is a clear conscience.

You are your best friend, your first guide. Know that when the rope to success is broken, all you have to do is tie the knot. Automatically, the rope is shorter and the goal is much closer than it was before. Keep in mind always that daylight invariably follows the dark hours of the night.

Of course, there is nothing truer than life itself. People who ever win a prize are imbued with the courage of conviction and self-confidence. Sri Lanka's Ahangmage Tudor Ariyaratne (Gandhi Peace Prize), Mrs. Balamani Amma (Saraswati Samman), Dr. Raj Kumar (Dada Saheb Phalke award), Dr. Manmohan Singh (Honest Man of the Year Award) and Mr. Hiteshar Sakia (Rajiv Gandhi Sadhbhavana Award) are all testimony to the fruits of consistent endeavour and true undying devotion. Leander

Paes at the XXVI Atlanta Olympics is an example as to how a thinking, hard-working and determined India can make an indelible imprint on the global front.

Lessons From The Bible

One cannot forget the story of David and Goliath. An ordinary young boy here kills a giant with a sling. Many a time, the tools are in our hands, the equipment at our disposal. Yet we think the task to be impossible! A bad carpenter blames his tools. Even the New Testament talks of Jesus feeding the thousands with just twelve loaves of bread and five fish. King Solomon at a tender age, gifted with vision, delivered some of the most admirable judgments.

When the bells of life ring, they do so loudly and clearly. This is but a call to share in the world's progress, to participate wholly in its making, to make one's personal contribution, to be one with humanity. Think surely that it is the sum total of acts that will finally write down the history of this generation. Fulfill your personal mission then. The job you have to do is what you have to do right now. And nobody else, but yourself have to do it.

From a didactic viewpoint, no one can make you sin, but yourself. Nobody, yes absolutely nobody can make you give up in life, but you alone. The surest way then is to go ahead, make your mistakes, rather than look back on life and just decide to do nothing at all.

If you think you can win, then your job is already half done, the goal is already closer. With such a mindset and excellent psychology, you will do whatever it takes to see the job through. The lines between what is possible and what is impossible will get all the more bizarre. You will look at life, not just in terms of black and white only. You will pay attention to the shades of grey in between. You will adopt the best and the most noble attitude to life—taking the bull by its horns. Fortune is said to favour the brave, and chance always does to the prepared mind.

Life is but a journey. The traveller will have to move on with all of its vicissitudes. He will always keep in mind his destination. When the final goal is within reach, his spirit will soar. None, but the traveller, will know the true joy of that destination, one that will signal another, and will spell 'Move On'. And then the traveller will move on in search of greener pastures in the true spirit of a conquering man. □

If You Think You Can Win, You Can

(Another First Prize Winning Essay on the same topic)

*"Dare to think—Dare to try
Dare to fail—Dare to succeed."*

According to above quote if you have the courage to dare the above you will succeed in whatever you want to achieve. A person having strong will power can convert his thoughts into reality. It requires a great amount of inner strength to pursue and achieve the desired objective. A lot of patience, perseverance and hard work goes into it. If you are determined, you can surely achieve what you aspire for.

If you want to be a winner then you should have —

- Determination to win,
- Dedication and
- Disciplined routine

You should be determined and fully concentrated on your ultimate purpose and pursue it with full devotion. The importance of firm determination is emphasised in *Bhagwat Gita*. Shri Krishna says that a person should follow the goal patiently and courageously without getting deviated from the path. According to mythology a bird once laid its eggs on the sea shore. Later when it went in search of food, the waves swept the eggs into the sea. When the bird returned it was quite dismayed by the disappearance of the eggs. On intensive searching the bird came to know that the eggs were taken by the sea. The bird requested the sea to return its eggs, but the sea refused. The bird, fully determined to have the eggs back, decided to take drops of water from the sea



Ms. Vandana Bhatia

**FIRST PRIZE WINNER OF
CSR MS. SUPER BRAIN PERSONALITY
CONTEST 1998 (2) : TOPIC 2**

Ms. Vandana Bhatia (b. 1973) has done Masters in International Business from School of Economics, Indore (Madhya Pradesh).

Ms. Vandana Bhatia also earns the first prize of Topic II in the women's category and has been adjudged the MS. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH. She is entitled to participate in the remaining stages of the Super Brain Super Personality Contest 1998 as well as receive other prizes.

Congratulations, Ms. Vandana !

by its peck and dry it. Thus it dared to do the impossible. The news spread rapidly and whoever came to know started making fun of the little bird. It was then Lord Vishnu's sacred bird Garuda came to her rescue. The sea got scared and returned the eggs. So with firm determination and unlimited enthusiasm, a man can succeed in the worst of circumstances.

Dedication is very essential. Total involvement cuts the time to half. Dedication keeps one's mind calm and relaxed. This increases the mental power of the person. To be fully dedicated a person has to lose on certain other things. Along with sacrifices one should also be disciplined and devoted towards the purpose. Discipline increases concentration and one is able to perform well. With all the above qualities one should also learn to be patient. As said, "patience is virtue". Since success takes its own time one shouldn't get disappointed by failures. Failure means delay and not defeat. Delay shouldn't let one down.

A glimpse through history tells us that all great achievers were determined and were mentally

strong. It was through sheer dedication they could achieve such success in life.

Gandhiji is one of the most striking examples of this century. His dedication towards the country and its people and determination and belief in himself made the British

bow down before him. He adhered to the principles of non-violence and practised them to achieve his task. He was known for his patience and mental toughness from his days in South Africa and these qualities were later prominent in the freedom struggle. Such qualities were also evident during his trip to London where he participated in the Round Table Conference. During the wintry days in London he managed with a dhoti. Later during the Partition he fasted against the Hindu-Muslim riots. He practised what he preached and set an example for the masses.

Between the act of thinking and the final aspiration comes the path which leads towards the desired objective. This is the most difficult and trying time for the person. It is here one's mental capabilities are tested. The process of achieving doesn't turn out as one desires. Certain impediments do occur and sometimes the result is not in the form or the shape as one perceives. As in nature the blooming flowers are mostly accompanied by the thorns. But to see the beauty of the flowers, the plants have to be nourished for months and a lot of meticulous care goes into it, e.g. planting, watering and nourishing the soil.

For success one should have the following :

- Positive thinking.
- To do right things.
- Belief in oneself and
- Keep oneself motivated.

A person should always think positively in the trying times. Positive thinking always pays. A blind person once said, "I thought when I lost my sight I would be doomed to unhappiness. Now I have discovered that I am happier without my sight. Most of my unhappy thoughts came in through my eyes. I saw handsome faces of other people and was dissatisfied with my own looks. Most joy producing thoughts come into peoples' minds in the dark anyway. Don't you close your eyes when you pray ?" This blind person has learnt to paint without eyesight. You are not handicapped until you think you are. Positive thinking is reflected in person's deeds as well. As a famous management thinker Peter Druker quoted, "It is more important to do the right things than to do things right." Positive thinking on the part of a person makes him do right things.

The concept of right deeds or, according to Hindu culture, the *Karma* finds a high place in Vedic literature. The "Karma" of the person leads towards the result or the rewards a person gets. It's very essential for a person to follow the right path with good deeds. The importance of right deeds is also emphasised in *Bhagwat Gita*. In it Lord Krishna tells Arjuna to follow the path of dedication and have full faith in God. He should be totally devoted towards God to obtain him. Thus faith and devotion are the right path to attain God.

Similarly, with faith and total involvement you can achieve what you want. One of the foremost things is belief in yourself. As a saying goes "unless we stand for something we will fall for everything." We should believe in what we are doing and stand for it. Each person is capable of doing things in his own right way. A person should also keep himself motivated. The inner or self motivation is the key behind success. One should never get demotivated with the fear of failure.

Confidence is also a key to success. Confidence boosts the morale of a person. It is acquired or self-developed through positive thinking. The loss of confidence is a great loss for one's personality. Confidence is an important factor even if you are on right path and you might not be sure of it. A person should keep analysing himself and improve

by learning from his mistakes and avoid repeating them. Progressive thinking keeps the ball rolling.

Positive attitude is the basic approach to anything, be it knowledge, task or successful relationship.

Certain steps to acquire positive attitude are :—

- Treat every person you come into contact as the most important person on earth.
- Human mind can hold only one thought at a time prominently. Since there is nothing to be gained by being negative, be positive.
- You can always learn something from everybody and
- If your attitude is not right, nothing else is right and you have to lose even before you start.

One of the most essential but rarely considered things is your daily conduct. How you behave with others and how you present yourself. It doesn't matter what you say, what matters is how you say it. The manner in which a certain thing is presented matters a lot. A confident, charming and polite person will certainly win the faith of others. A confident personality makes people depend on it.

Enthusiasm adds a sparkle in yourself. It motivates you and your surroundings. It always sends across the message of lively and jubilant surroundings.

Organising your work is an essential thing when you begin any task. A foolish man tries to save minutes having wasted hours. Organised schedule make your pace faster.

Optimism should always reflect from your personality. It instills confidence in you and others around you. Optimist always visualises the brighter side while a pessimist sees the dull side. A short incident reflects the difference between the attitude of an optimist and a pessimist.

Once a famous violinist was performing on the stage. Petals of flowers kept falling from the garland around his neck while he was performing. One in the audience said, "At the end of performance a bare thread will hang around his neck", while his wife beamed "No, he will be standing on a bed of flowers".

This short narration explains how an optimist and pessimist view the same thing. If these above-mentioned attributes are practised, one can certainly turn the table.

An excellent example is the rapid economic development of Japan and other South-East Asian economies, now known as seven tigers of South-East Asia (Indonesia, South Korea, Hong Kong, Singapore, the Philippines, Taiwan and Malaysia). After World War II Japan was a devastated country. But due to positive thinking of the leaders and persevering nature of the people, today Japan stands as an economic power in the world. It changed the equation of economic power in mere two decades. In the seventies electronic items of Japan were not considered competent enough in comparison to those of the West. But today they have become the brand names for electronic goods. It is due to the corporate leaders of Japan and strategic thinking on their part that Japan is as it stands today. In the present world scenario economic power counts as much as armed power.

Similar to Japan, the progress of Singapore has also been remarkable. From being a mere port in the sixties it is today a great world trade centre. Billion of dollars are traded daily in its forex market. The GDP of Singapore is more than that of U.S.A. and other Western nations. The percentage growth rate of Singapore GDP is 4 to 5% while that of the U.S.A. is 2%. All this is achieved due to the vision of its leaders and the right direction in which the people have oriented themselves. This development and growth have made them at par with the other Western nations. Thus they have become an example for others and proved the statement that "If you think you can win, you can."

One should always remember that the constructive thoughts which leads to the betterment of mankind are met with success. It shouldn't be a creation of self interest. Evil thoughts never bear good results. They lead to self destruction and destruction of mankind. Time and again it has been proved in history.

Hitler being a very strong person wanted to rule the whole of the Europe. His massive ego and loath for the Jews became the cause of self destruction and spelt a holocaust for the Jews. It was the biggest act of ethnic cleansing which occurred during recent times. Hitler though being a great leader was driven by his ambition for a wrong purpose. He ultimately met with failure and had to take his own life.

The same has been justified in the great epic Mahabharat. Duryodhan, the son of Dhritrashtra, wanted to rule over the kingdom of Hastinapur which legally

belonged to Pandavs. Duryodhan's massive ego and stubbornness became the cause of effacement of the Kauravs. His hatred for the Pandavs and his avidity for power led to the Kurukshetra war. Many great warriors of that time were killed in this war.

Through positive thinking one can overcome mountains. Time and again it has been proved that scientists, religious preachers, leaders and the achievers pursue the course which is for the benefit of mankind. Firm determination and sacrifice for a justified cause is bound to succeed. Nelson Mandela, the President of South Africa, who fought for the freedom of the blacks spent the better half of his life in prison. Still his sacrifice and good intentions led to the victory and upliftment of blacks.

One should always remember :

"Winners never quit
quitters never win."

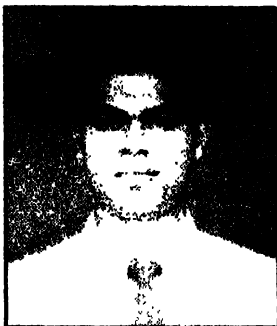
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Is One-Party Rule In India Over ?

Democracy, in the words of Abraham Lincoln, is a form of government, "for the people, of the people and by the people". The preferences, affinities and aspirations of the people are reflected in the party they elect to govern them. India, the largest democracy in the world, is no exception.

The Indian National Congress was the most forceful and mobilising force for the masses during India's struggle for independence. The role of the Congress Party in the freedom struggle gave it the mandate to rule the country soon after independence. Congress was the only representative of the numerous religious groups, castes and classes. Its leaders—Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sarojini Naidu and Vijayalakshmi Pandit—were able to rally behind themselves various sections of the Indian population by the sheer strength of their personality and service to the nation. In glaring contrast, were the other parties like the Communist Party, the Socialist Party, Swatantra Party and Muslim League, which represented interests of a small section of Indian population and hence had to be content with certain pockets of influence.

A combination of the above-mentioned factors enabled the Congress to rule the country for 44 years out of 50 years of independence. Instead of capitalising on the popular support, the Congress began sleeping over the election promises. This callous attitude of the Congress irked the masses who decided that the days of Congress (or one party) rule were over. And, when the 591 million-strong Indian electorate voted to elect the eleventh Parliament in April-May 1996, the net result of the whole exercise was a hopelessly hung Parliament. The B.J.P. (Bharatiya Janata Party), for the first time in history, emerged as the single largest party bagging 177 seats.



Vinod K. Jacob

**FIRST PRIZE WINNER OF
CSR MR. SUPER BRAIN PERSONALITY
CONTEST 1998 (2) : TOPIC 1**

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**Vinod K. Jacob is the first prize
winner of Topic 1 in the men's
category and has been adjudged the
MR. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH.
He is entitled to participate in the
remaining stages of the Super Brain
Super Personality Contest 1998 as
well as receive other prizes.**

Congratulations, Vinod Jacob !

The Congress finished a poor second with 135 seats and the National Front (N.F.)-Left Front (L.F.) alliance came third with a little over 100 seats. The election results indicated a complete rejection of Congress by the electorate, while, at the same time, it conveyed the message to the other parties that a credible alternative to the century-old party had yet to be chosen. Soon, an abortive attempt at winning the confidence of the House by the B.J.P. Government, that lasted for 13 days, resulted in political uncertainty at the Centre. A coalition government became inevitable, and this was provided by the newly formed United Front (U.F.) comprising 13 parties under the leadership of Mr. H.D. Deve Gowda, with Congress supporting it from outside. The Congress propped up the Gowda government in spite of vehement anti-Congressism of the various constituents of the U.F. and did it in a well-calculated move to keep B.J.P. away from power. Thus, the present transition to coalition governance has been the result of the marginalisation of the Congress (beginning with the 1969 split) and the filling up of the political vacuum,

created in the wake of this marginalisation, by other parties like the B.J.P., Janata Dal, B.S.P., S.S.P and the regional parties.

Transition to Coalition Government

The Congress ideology was accommodative of the interests of both the upper castes and the lower castes. It had programmes for the upliftment of the socially and economically backward Dalits as well as measures for the welfare of the upper castes. The party was singularly responsible for helping the Muslims, who had not migrated to Pakistan despite a traumatic partition, in order to tide over an identity crisis and a gripping fear psychosis of persecution at the hands of the Hindu fundamentalists.

However, the Congress failed to translate into practice, their programmes for the socially backward. The political mobilisation of the backward castes occurred without Congress involvement and the movement had anti-Congress underpinnings. With the rise of purely Dalit-based parties, we have had peculiar situations like the U.P. episode where the Congress became a junior partner in an electoral alliance with the B.S.P., a party whose political constituency consists of the Dalits only. The Congress' honeymoon with the upper castes was curtailed rather prematurely, for which the party had only itself to blame. The Congress considered the upper castes as a votebank and failed to effectively address their demands and solve their problems. This section of the population was soon weaned away by the Jan Sangh with their brand of aggressive politics and Hindu nationalism. The meteoric rise of the B.J.P., the new avatar of the Jan Sangh, speaks volumes of the success of their approach to politics. But, the experience of the 13-day Vajpayee Ministry has opened the eyes of the party to the fact that it can never capture Delhi without the help of the Muslims and the backward castes. The opportunistic alliance with the B.S.P. in U.P. is the result of this newly dawned wisdom.

The secular leanings of Pt. Nehru and the inspired leadership of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad ensured that the Muslims were with the Congress. The death of Maulana, coupled with the absence of any worthy successor, left the Muslims leaderless. The Jabalpur riots of 1961 and the Indo-Pak wars of 1965 and 1971 forced the Muslims to start looking beyond the Congress. The inept handling of the Shah Bano episode and Rajiv Gandhi's tacit approval of the performance of the *Shilanyas* at Ayodhya, widened the gulf between the Muslims and their former saviour. The 6th December 1992 demolition of the Babri Masjid was the proverbial last straw on the camel's back. The inaction of the Narasimha Rao government when the revered shrine was being razed to the ground hurt the religious sentiments of the Muslims.

The Congress hierarchy, being highly centralised, dictated the party's policies without any adherence to the feedback from the States. As a result, duly-elected Congress governments in the States were governed from the Congress headquarters in Delhi rather than from the respective State capitals. An uncooperative Chief Minister was to be shown the exit. And quite often the States languished for want of patronage from the Centre. The Congress often resorted to the use of Art. 356 to cut short the lives of the State assemblies, sometimes upon frivolous grounds.

This unresponsive attitude of Congress has been instrumental in the emergence of the regional parties. The significant role played by the four-party Federal Front (comprising D.M.K., T.M.C., Telugu Desam and A.G.P.) in the formation and administration of the U.F. government has been the result of a relentless battle waged by the regional parties against the step-motherly treatment meted out by the Centre. As a result, the earlier notion of 'a national party' is rapidly losing its significance. Today, even the so-called national parties are nothing but coalitions of several regional factions, interests and sentiments. Local and regional political formations have acquired a resilience resulting in multiple bipolarities.

According to Lord Bryce, political parties in a democracy have two-fold functions :

1. The promotion by arguments of their principles; and
2. The carrying of elections.

It is the latter function, namely 'the carrying of elections' which distinguishes a political party from other public issue-based organisations like pressure groups, factions

and societies. Fighting and winning elections are so vital to the existence of parties that Herman Finer calls elections as "the first commandment of a political party". In India, however, a variation in regard to this aspect of parties was obtained until recently. Indian politicians (at least the majority of them) regarded political activity primarily as "public service". But, of late, there has been a process of professionalisation of politics, and parties are now primarily 'office-seeking' groups. In such a scenario, public office becomes an end in itself. Thus, when leaders are denied tickets for contesting elections or disagree on alliance partners, they shift allegiance to other parties or form new parties. Parties born during such situations closely resemble the parent party. There is hardly any difference in ideology, programmes and manifestos. This leads to multiplicity of parties resulting in the splitting of votes. Political equations get rearranged leading to coalitions. For instance, the T.M.C. was formed when the then Congress President forged an alliance with the AIADMK against the wishes of Tamil Congressmen. And this party has been instrumental in sustaining the U.F. government both in terms of Lok Sabha seats and administrative efficiency.

Factors Which Sustain a Coalition

The present U.F. government at the Centre is the third experiment in coalitional governance. The first two, Janata (Charan Singh)-Congress (Reddy) coalition in 1979 and the N.F. (National Front) government comprising Janata Dal, Congress(S), D.M.K., Telugu Desam and A.G.P. in 1989-90, collapsed under the weight of internal contradictions. The ministers could not reach a consensus on major policies, constrained as they were by their party beliefs, which strangled all chances of compromise on controversial issues. The present venture has proved to be more successful and this has been largely due to the Common Minimum Programme (C.M.P.) of the U.F. Government. This document gives the broad guidelines for decision-making and any deviance from the C.M.P. would imply a compromise on the promises made by the constituent parties to the electorate. Also, such an arrangement ensures that decisions are not taken arbitrarily.

While taking decisions, it is likely that a coalition government may experience pulls and pressures from as many positions as are possible to be adopted on the issue by the various constituent parties. In such situations the bargaining powers of the respective constituents become relevant. The durability of a coalition arrangement depends upon how the actual and potential bargaining power of the respective constituent parties are balanced. Sometimes, there might be a realignment of the bargaining powers in which case the coalition has to change accordingly to maintain the balance. Further, in a multipolar structure as we have in India, the bargaining situation is never simple, clear-cut and unchanging. The Common Minimum Programme has to make allowances for such shifts, as and when they occur, within the coalition.

Coalitions in Europe

Though India is new to coalitional governance, it has adjusted itself to the new phenomena quite appreciably. But it would be myopic thinking indeed to conclude that coalitional governance can evolve on its own. The evolutionary process would greatly be helped if we understand the dynamics of coalitional governance in European countries which have successfully experimented with coalitions.

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In France, the President is elected directly for seven years, the Parliament is elected for five years and to correct the evils of proportional representation if a candidate does not gain more than 50 per cent of the votes in a constituency, a second ballot is held. The actual practice of this modified proportional representation has brought almost stable coalitions on the Right and on the Left.

After decades of political instability, Italy woke up and reformed her proportional representation. In the new system, 75 per cent of the seats in both Houses of Parliament are on the basis of first-past-the-post and 25 per cent on the basis of old proportional representation of the system of elections.

There exists a unique coalition experiment in Germany. The basic law of 1949 of the Federal Republic of Germany itself lays the foundation of stable coalition governance. The Chancellor who is dependent on the Bundestag (Parliament) cannot be pushed out by "a simple vote of

no-confidence". The Bundestag has to simultaneously find a majority to elect a successor and hence this process involves "a constructive vote of no-confidence" which checks "negative majorities" to simply oust the government. The German electoral system operates on the basis of 50 per cent proportional representation of List System and 50 per cent for constituency candidates. The result of all this has been that the Christian Democrats or Social Democrats along with a small party like the free Democrats have been in power. These coalitions have been towers of stability.

India is in a new era, namely the era of coalitions. This may well be a passing phase. But, lessons are there to be learnt. Indian people have to be alert and awake and should actively participate in the political developments and spread the political awareness among fellow countrymen to form a unified India in this 50th year of independence. □

Our Economic Planning Has Failed To Remove Poverty

"In a country well governed, poverty is something to be ashamed of. In a country badly governed, wealth is something to be ashamed of."

—Confucius in his analects.

India achieved her independence fifty years ago. But all these years various governments have not been able to free the people from the vicious circle of poverty. Although, since 1951 eight consecutive Plans have been implemented with various strategies to eliminate poverty, still one third of Indian populace is caught in the trap of poverty. Thus according to the Confucian view, our country is not well governed.

On the eve of our Independence the great national leader Jawaharlal Nehru in his famous speech about 'our tryst with destiny' defined the task of our national movement to remove poverty, ignorance, disease and inequality of opportunity. So under the leadership of Nehru the Planning Commission was set up in 1951 and the First-Five Year Plan started its journey with the foremost objective of raising the standard of living of the masses. The basic objective of the First Five-Year Plan was to target the agriculture sector and achieve self-reliance. As India was predominantly dependent on agriculture, this sector needed special attention.

Failure of Successive Plans

The First Plan can be a first-time experience yet it failed on many accounts. Neither it had agriculture on rising graph nor the other sectors. Industry was the greatest



Sujoy Chakraborty

**FIRST PRIZE WINNER OF
CSR MR. SUPER BRAIN PERSONALITY
CONTEST 1998 (2) : TOPIC 2**

Sujoy Chakraborty (b. 1975) has done his graduation in Science from Calcutta University.

Sujoy Chakraborty is the first prize winner of Topic II in the men's category and has been adjudged the MR. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH. He is entitled to participate in the remaining stages of the Super Brain Super Personality Contest 1998 as well as receive other prizes.

Congratulations, Sujoy Chakraborty !

sufferer and it went through bad patches. The cumulative result of this was increase in unemployment and subsequently in the number of poor in rural areas as well as in cities.

Highlighting the plight of the downtrodden section of society, the Second Plan (1956-61) remarked, "The benefit of economic development must accrue more and more to the less privileged classes of society and there should be progressive increase in income, wealth and economic power". The Second Plan tried to create an economic environment for the neglected poor. But this Plan too failed to succeed. A study by Mr. P.D. Ojha on Indian poverty states that in 1960-61, after this second era of planning, 190 million people were categorised as poor and it was also estimated that 51.8 per cent of the rural and 7.6 per cent of the urban population lived below the poverty line.

The wars with Pakistan and China compelled the Third Plan to change its emphasis from development to defence. The Third Plan ultimately did not do much to

check poverty.

Till the completion of the Second Plan massive inequalities were observed in the distribution of income, though at the outset of the Second Plan it was reiterated emphatically that efforts would be made to reduce these. The estimation done by the NCAER has disclosed that in 1960 top 5 per cent of the urban population absorbed 31 per cent of the total national wealth while the bottom 20 per cent got only 4 per cent. These measurements were

35 and 7 per cent in 1953-54. This picture was rather dismal in the rural sector.

The Fourth Plan, learning from the experiences of earlier Plans, sought to attain a 'national minimum' as an important prerequisite to improve the living conditions of the lower income groups. It planned to improve the conditions of common men and weaker sections with the comprehensive provisions of employment and education. Moreover its provisions for farmers and landless labourers, which constitute the bulk of the agricultural proletariat, were enlarged because the planners envisaged that this large section of people had no productive base and source of income other than wage employment. The Fourth Plan explicitly stated, "With the implementation of the programme, the weakest would be looked after and the benefits of development would be made to flow by planned investment into the underdeveloped regions and among the more backward sections of the community."

But the successive wars and three years of "Plan Holiday" from 1966 to 1969, only heightened the magnitude of poverty on a large scale. Dr V.M. Dandekar and Mr. Nilkanta Rath identified that beneath the poverty line people increased from 177 million in 1960-61 to 216 million in 1968-69. On the other hand, Dr P.K. Bardhan arrived at the conclusion in his study that the percentage of rural poor went up from 38 points in 1960-61 to 54 points in 1968-69. In such a critical situation the Fourth Plan did not make enough headway though it had positive attitude to the reduction of poverty.

The *Garibi Hatao* (remove poverty) slogan was the chief agenda for the Congress (I) in the 1971 parliamentary elections which too remained ceremonial and hardly it made a big dent.

The Fifth Plan was implemented under the guidance of Congress (I) government. Estimating 220 million people below the poverty line, the Fifth Plan Approach Paper stated, "Unemployment, underemployment and low resource base of a multitude of producers, particularly in agriculture, are the principal reasons of poverty. The elimination of abject poverty would not be attained as a corollary to a certain acceleration in the rate of growth of the economy alone. In this Fifth Plan it will be necessary to launch a direct attack on the problems of unemployment, underemployment and massive low-end poverty". As a consequence of such an approach, three poverty elimination schemes—IRDP, NREP and Minimum Needs Programme—were launched.

A new method of identifying poverty line on the basis of the nutritional requirements of 2,400 calories per person per day for rural areas and 2,100 calories for the urban areas was defined by the Sixth Plan. Enlarging upon such a definition this Plan stated, "According to a recent estimate, using norms of calorie consumption, the percentage of population below the poverty line in 1977-78 may be projected at 48 per cent in the rural areas and 41 per cent in the urban areas. The total number of the poor so defined would be 290 million. About 160 million of these fall below 75 per cent of the poverty line". Therefore, according to this assessment, the various promises and projects of the Fifth Plan weren't quite beneficial to the poor.

Taking the same requirements of calorie intake, the Sixth Plan (1980-85) defined poverty line in terms of 1979-80 prices as per capita monthly income of Rs. 76 for rural areas and Rs. 88 for urban areas. According to this definition, 48.4 per cent of the people lived below the poverty line.

In order to ameliorate the conditions of this percentage of people rapidly, the Sixth Plan brought forth extensive anti-poverty schemes like TRYSEM and DWCRA.

Reviewing the impact of the poverty alleviation programmes, the Seventh Plan stated, "There is now evidence to suggest that the process of economic growth and the anti-poverty programmes have made a significant dent in the problem of poverty". To get more success, the PDS system during this period was modified as Revamped Public Distribution System so that the benefits of the special subsidy on essential commodities could reach the most neglected sections of society. Moreover, JRY and RLEGP were projected in this period for the proper development of the poor.

The Planning Commission Expert Group Report (1993) showed the praiseworthy achievements of the Sixth and Seventh Plans. During all these years poverty ratio had declined 15.6 per cent or annually 1.2 per cent in average.

In 1991 Economic Reforms completely changed the traditional economic position. In the view of our planners Indian economy today is in a far better shape than what it ever was in the past both in terms of opportunities created and potentials established for a rapid growth of output and employment based on increased efficiency of resource allocation.

The Eighth Plan was formulated keeping in view these economic reforms. The Structural Adjustment Programme could not impose much restrictions on the social sectors. Rather it is seen that the quantity of investment has been 26.1 per cent which was 21 per cent in the previous Plan. Again, besides the old ones new poverty alleviation schemes were framed for the welfare of the weaker sections. Both the old and new projects have been extended to cover the country's poor.

By and large, the Indian economic planning since its inception has been trying to remove poverty. For this the expenditure involved in social sectors has increased gradually and quite a few new poverty alleviation programmes have been implemented. Yet, our planners have failed miserably. This is evident from the Capability Poverty Measure (CPM) of the UNDP (1996), in which low CPM is a sign of great economic inefficiency. According to this estimation India ranks 135th among the 174 countries which shows the 'real efficiency' of our economic planning. It becomes more ignominious when the report says that in India, 229 million people are characterised as poor and 554 million people as capability poor.

What Went Wrong ?

Why have the Plans in India failed to reduce poverty ? Undoubtedly, it has been due to the poor focus of our planners. Both progressive taxation and rising prices have increased the number of poor. Again, the planners have taken new production-oriented approach in each Plan but the mode of production has remained constant and as a result the benefits have gone to the rich instead of the poor. The basic policy here needs to make the benefits of increased national production for the weaker sections of society avoiding the transfer of property or tenurial rights either to the State or to the peasantry.

Moreover, there are many leakages in anti-poverty programmes. First, there is lack of proper agricultural relations which deny the ownership of land shared by a large section of population and ignore the tenancy rights which provide security to the cultivating classes. Second, when Indian economy runs in the heavy shower of inflation, no poverty eradication scheme would be successful. The

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Ms. Kavitha Manley, Veeran Alagumuthu (Tamil Nadu)

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natural characteristics of inflation are to increase the tendency of inequalities and absorb the earning of the poor making them poorer.

The most important reason of setbacks in the anti-poverty programmes is corruption. Commenting on anti-poverty programmes the late Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi frankly admitted that out of every Rs. 100 earmarked for welfare, only about Rs. 15 reached the poor. It was his expectation that when the Panchayati Raj Bill would be enacted, people at the grassroot level would be empowered and corruption in relief works would end.

But after the 73rd and 74th Amendments things are no better. Still not more than 20 per cent of the allocation either in cash or kind earmarked for the poor reach them.

Another moot point is that no poverty eradication programme has ever tried to mop up the surpluses with the elite classes such as landlords, capitalists, merchants, traders, etc. A huge quantity of black money exists among them as a bulk of surpluses.

Last, but not the least, the two essential reasons of poverty are illiteracy and population growth, which have not been pointed out in any of the anti-poverty programmes. As too much of illiteracy prevails in the weaker sections, they cannot take to family planning because of different

social norms and customs. So there is population growth which perpetuates the vicious circle of poverty.

The Tasks Ahead

The time has come for the Ninth Plan which is largely engaged in the Common Minimum Programme (CPM). The Approach Paper keenly observed that rural poverty is largely among the landless and marginal farmers. Therefore, access to land remains a key element of the anti-poverty strategy in rural areas. To secure success in this area the Ninth Plan should include some stipulations—detection and redistribution of ceiling surplus land; tenancy rights of tenants and share croppers; consolidation of holdings; surplus land for women and to ensure their legal rights on land, etc. Moreover, seven basic services have been identified for the overall development of the poor. These are safe drinking water, availability of primary education, provision of public housing, assistance of all shelterless poor families, nutritional support to children, connectivity of all villages and habitations by road and public distribution system to the poor.

With all these, it remains to be seen whether poverty could be eradicated within a timeframe. □



50th Anniversary of
India's Independence



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Swadeshi And Boycott

The Indian National Congress was less than 20 years old when Lord Curzon left India abruptly in November 1905 during his second term as Governor-General of India. He had developed vital differences with Lord Kitchner, his own Commander-in-Chief. The great Viceroy had prophesied to the Secretary of State in 1900, "My own feeling is that Congress is tottering to its fall and one of my great ambitions, while in India, is to assist it to a peaceful demise." Never was a prophecy contradicted so vehemently by its author at his own volition. His attempt to partition Bengal gave rise to the *swadeshi* and boycott movement. It developed later into the form of militant nationalism and political terrorism. The Congress also abandoned its path of passing long resolutions of its loyalty to the British sovereign and its constitutional approach. It accorded its full support to the *swadeshi* movement. The struggle continued for seven years until the partition of Bengal was annulled in December 1911. It was a great

victory of nationalism over imperialism. Beyond that, it converted the national consciousness into the national struggle for freedom of the country.

Partition of Bengal

Apparently, designed as an administrative measure of improvement, the scheme for partition of Bengal was really designed to create a feeling of division between the Hindus and Muslims. The Bengalis felt wounded that the Viceroy was attempting to break up their unity and solidarity. Rabindranath Tagore, who threw himself into the anti-partition movement with utmost anguish, sang his song in the streets of Calcutta, "Are you so mighty as to cut asunder the bond forged by Providence? (*Bidhir badhon kalke tumi, tumi ki atoi shaktiman?*)" That was what the government intended to do to curb the rising wave of nationalism in the country in general and Bengal in particular. Risley, the Home Secretary to the Government of India, recorded an official note on December

6, 1904, "Bengal united is a power. Bengal divided will pull in several different ways." The Indian National Congress understood the sinister design of the government. The twentieth session of the Congress was held at Bombay in December 1904. Henry Cotton presided. He declared, "We shall recognise that this is a matter of more than local interest when we recall that the sinister aspect of the proposal is to shatter, if it is possible to do so, the unity and to undermine the feelings of solidarity which are so happily established among the members of a compact and national branch of the empire." But this had no effect upon the minds of the British bureaucracy which ruled India on behalf of the British Crown. It went ahead with its plans. The approval of the Secretary of State for India to the plan was received and the news appeared in the Calcutta Press on July 6, 1905. In an article entitled "A Grave National Disaster", published in the *Bengalee* on July 7, 1905, Surendranath Banerjee forewarned the



Rabindranath Tagore

Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore plunged into the movement against Partition of Bengal like an activist. With deep anguish, he composed passionate, patriotic anti-Partition songs and sang them in the streets of Calcutta. It took the shape of a different kind of mass movement in which youth participated in a very large number. On October 16, 1905, the day the Partition was to take effect, Rabindranath gave a call to the people — both Hindus and Muslims to observe the day as *Rakhi Bandhan* day to demonstrate the unity of the people of Bengal. Hindus and Muslims, taking a holy dip in the Ganges, tied *Rakhis* on each other's wrists, as a symbol of fraternity of all Bengalis.



Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Bal Gangadhar Tilak carried the cult of boycott and *swadeshi* to Western India, and later became a pioneering leader of the movement throughout India. He stressed that the basic goal of *Swadeshi*, boycott and national education was attainment of *Swaraj*. He wrote in his *Kesari*, "Our nation is like a tree of which the original trunk is *swarajya* and the branches are *swadeshi* and boycott". To Tilak, Aurobindo and Bipin Pal, 'boycott' had many connotations. It was to create an economic pressure on British manufacturers, to use it as a weapon of political agitation against imperialism, for training the people in self-sufficiency, and for advancement of national education.



Aurobindo Ghosh

Aurobindo Ghosh, later came to be known as *Rishi Aurobindo*, first met Tilak in 1902 at Ahmedabad Congress session, who influenced him to come to politics. The anti-partition movement launched in 1905 in Bengal brought him to the fore of freedom movement. Radicals like Bipin Pal, Ashwini Dutta and Aurobindo Ghosh took control of anti-partition movement in the course of time. The radical wing of Tilak and Aurobindo decided on a showdown with the moderates at the Surat Congress in 1907. Abul Kalam Azad helped him to extend revolutionary work outside Bengal. In 1907, he wrote several articles in his *Bandh Mataram* on boycott, for which he was arrested.



V.O. Chidambaram Pillai

V.O. Chidambaram Pillai was one of the rallying points of radicalism in Tamil Nadu. He took the message of *Swadeshi*, boycott, national education and *Swaraj* convincingly to the people of his region. He organised a successful strike in Tuticorin Coral Mill on the slogans of *Swadeshi* and boycott. To bring economic pressure on the British navigation system, he started "Swadeshi Steamship Company", as against B.I.S.N. Company, which was enjoying near monopoly in the route between Tuticorin and Colombo, for which he earned a popular nickname — "Ship-floating Tamilian." He could keep the masses hypnotised by his emotion-packed speeches.

Gandhian Thought—Ideal State

Gandhian thought, the goal of human life is the complete development of the individual and the nation. The ideal of human progress is the realization of the state.

The realization of the state is possible only by the complete dedication of man to the service of the community and his identification with humanity in general. The society which will be able to create an atmosphere favourable to the realization of this goal has two fundamental characteristics. First, it must be based on the recognition of the moral freedom of man considered as an end in himself. Second, it must be based on the principle of non-violence.

The principle of non-violence in this context implies fearlessness and self-control. If the people are non-violent, Gandhian society could be an explanation in any form and social structure could be based on the principle of co-operation. Then the voluntary co-operation of the people would render the compulsory element of the State entirely out of place. This would result in the emergence of a stateless society.

Gandhi was against all centralisation because centralisation concentrates force and anything based on force is opposed to freedom and morality.



The Gandhian Ideal State is based on the principle of non-violence. It is a state where the individual is free to develop his personality and the nation is free to develop its culture. The state is not a power to be feared but a power to be loved. It is a state where the individual is free to follow his own path and the nation is free to follow its own destiny. The state is not a goal to be reached but a way of life to be lived. It is a state where the individual is free to be himself and the nation is free to be itself. The state is not a power to be feared but a power to be loved. It is a state where the individual is free to follow his own path and the nation is free to follow its own destiny. The state is not a goal to be reached but a way of life to be lived. It is a state where the individual is free to be himself and the nation is free to be itself.

When society is composed of such individuals, everyone would be his own ruler, ruling himself in a manner that would not harm anyone. Thus he would try to bring about a reconciliation between the society as a governing factor and the individual as a free being.

He was realistic enough to admit the flaws and limitations of man as he is usually to be found in our world. Such individuals make the establishment of State necessary. A Stateless society can evolve only when men have grown accustomed to their social obligations. He thus concludes that the State should be maintained to realize the aim of a Gandhian society.

government of "an impending national struggle of the greatest magnitude in case the government did not reverse its decision." The other papers, *Hitwadi*, *Sanjiwani* and *Charu Mihir* condemned the partition plan in their issues of July 7, July 13 and July 18, 1905, respectively. There were protests all over the province, attended by thousands of people. The government was still strong and would not bow before the wishes of the people.

The leaders were feeling disillusioned. What should be done to make the government yield to their genuine aspirations? The *Sanjiwani*, in its issue dated July 13, 1905, gave an answer, "People should boycott the British goods and patronise the *swadeshi* manufacturers." A public protest meeting held at Bagerhat on July 16, 1905 acclaimed the plan. Then there was a stream of meetings in various towns—Faridpur, Mymensingh, Bogra, Dacca, Narayangange, Jessore, Birbhum, etc. Everywhere the people passed resolutions advocating boycott of foreign goods in the name of *swadeshi*. The lead given by the other towns was soon followed by Calcutta. A mammoth rally was held at Town Hall on August 7, 1905. It raised the loudest slogans "United Bengal", "No partition", "Unity is strength" and "*Bande Matram*". It gave a clarion call to the youth to abstain from purchasing foreign goods till the partition plan was not withdrawn. The movement soon spread like wild fire. It also gave various new overtones. *Swadeshi* as a purely economic measure gave encouragement to the growth of the indigenous industry. The boycott developed into the concept of non-cooperation with the Britishers in every field. It also gave the nation a spirit of regeneration in the form of national education. The students described the universities established by the government as *golamkhana* (i.e., house of manufacturing slaves). Many national schools were accordingly established.

Soon the *swadeshi* movement spread all over the country. It was active in 23 districts of United Provinces, 15 towns in the Central Provinces, 24 towns of Bombay Presidency, 20 districts of Punjab and 13 districts of Madras Province. Among various leaders of the movement, the prominent were Bal Gangadhar Tilak in Bombay, Swami Shradhanand in Punjab and Subrahmanya Aiyar in Madras. The impact was quite wide. The Manchester cloth became the target of public attack. The cotton mills in India prospered tremendously as the demand for the *swadeshi* cloth grew more and more every day. *The Times* of London recorded on January 22, 1909 that the British exports for the month of December 1908 indicated a decline of more than 23 per cent to the tune of £ 1,514,213.

The New Gospel

As the government attempted to crush the movement, *swadeshim* became a creed or a gospel with the people. The priests refused to perform the *pau* where offerings were made of foreign goods. Marriage presents which included foreign articles were returned. The vernacular papers of Bengal—*Sandhya* and *Bangavasi*—began to preach that the people would run the risk of losing their *dharma* (religion) if they made use of foreign sugar or salt which were refined by the use of blood and bones of swine and cows. The people often collected the rustic apparels of foreign make and set them on fire. They greeted the blazing flames with shouts of *Bande Matram*. They also adopted a four-fold programme of boycott—(a) Abjure the English cloth, (b) Abjure the English speech; (c) Relinquish honorary offices under the government; and (d) Make a social boycott of those persons who use foreign goods. This social boycott made the protagonists of the government doubly miserable. They were jeered at by their own countrymen. People would not talk to them.

Native physicians would not care for them in illness. Barbers would not cut their hair. But what could their masters do to help them in their distress? At times, it got dangerous dimensions—physical attacks on them. In a few cases their property too was burnt down by agitators.

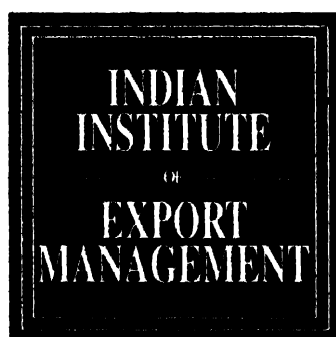
The *swadeshi* movement assumed the religious fervour when the devotees of Kali on the Durga Puja day falling on September 28, 1905 were given the *mantra* by the Brahmins in the temples, "Worship thy motherland before all other deities." On October 16, 1905, the day the partition was to take effect, Rabindranath Tagore gave a call to the people to observe the day as the *Rakhi Bandhan* day to indicate the unity of the Bengali community. He advised them that the *rakhi* should be of yellow colour and the *mantra* to be chanted when the thread was to be tied on the arm of one another was to be, "Brother, live united". This gave an emotional touch to the problem. The youth sang *Bande Matram* in the streets. They held huge processions to foster unity among the people. All this was bound to influence the thinking of political leaders. Gopal Krishna Gokhale condemned the idea of partition of Bengal as an utter contempt for public opinion and termed the *swadeshi* movement both as a patriotic and economic movement from his presidential chair of the Congress in December 1905. The Congress resolved in 1906 to accord its cordial support to the *swadeshi* movement and called upon the people to work hard for its success. The *swadeshi* movement thus soon got too widened from an urge to use indigenous in preference to foreign goods. It became a new symbol of nationalism. Thus, when the government annulled the partition of Bengal in 1911, the people felt elated with national pride. They also learnt that their prayers must be supported by strong will power and determination if they were to achieve their aim.

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How to Study Physics

for Medical and Engineering Entrance Exams

My name is Raj Bapna. I want to tell you about my Memory Maps™ for Physics that you revise faster and remember better.

Physics is Most Important

In a recent interview for India's No. 1 Science magazine "Junior Science fresher", Mr G. Venkatesan, the 2nd topper in IIT entrance said "I had ordered Brilliant's and Agrawal's course to equip myself with good study material and... I felt that JEE Physics paper would be the most crucial... so I sought help... for proper guidance in physics".

Just like this IIT topper, many persons also feel that Physics is most important for IIT, PMT, PET entrance exams. So, if you can master Physics and get many more marks than other students, then it will be much easier for you to get admission.

They Don't Teach You This

You have been studying many subjects for 10 or 12 years in schools or coaching or tuition. It is surprising that, not all teachers teach you how to take scientific notes for better memory to study for exams.

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Many many students collect a lot of study material because they think that a lot of good study material is enough or necessary to get success.

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Once you have mastered all the fundamental material, then in the available time, you can use some additional study material for practicing to solve numerical problems, etc.

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It is true that IIT screening test (CBSE, CPMT, IIT, PMT, etc.) have objective type question papers, but, understand that you cannot learn the basics and formulas in Physics by only solving 500 or 2000 or even 10,000 Objective type questions.

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I have created these non-comprehensive Memory

This institute is the world's largest mind power institute for students

3 Types of Study Material for Physics

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Not competition-oriented.
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Good Coaching Course Study Material

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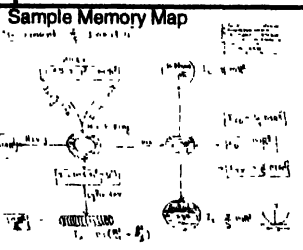
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Author's Bio-Data

- B.E., BITS Pilani, M.Tech., IIT Kharagpur, NTSE scholar, Rank 5 Raj School Board.
- World-famous author. I published 3 computer books in USA including a best selling book costing \$27.95.
- Expert: Computers, Mind Power, Study Techniques
- My first job as an engineer paid only Rs 1000 per MONTH. Just 7 years later, I earned 50 dollars per HOUR in USA as computer expert and writer.
- At the peak of success, I returned to India to do something in our own country. Now, I spend my full time as a scientist to do research in mind power.
- I also learnt French, Sanskrit, Karate, Breaking wooden board by hand, many Meditations, etc
- Was a member of Society for Accelerated Learning & Teaching, USA.

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— Jagmohan Mittal, Haryana

"Initially Physics was a tough subject for me, but now [with Memory Maps] it has become easy and I like to study Physics. All because of your course."

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Test Of English Language

State Bank Of India Probationary Officers' Examination, April 1997

Directions (Qs 1 to 8) In each of the following questions five sentences are given which are on the same theme. Decide which sentence is the most preferable with respect to grammar, meaning and usage suitable for formal letter or report or any formal writing in English and mark the number of that sentence as your answer.

Q 1

- (1) He said he won't play for them again as they are not giving him enough money.
- (2) He won't play for them again he says as they are not giving him enough money.
- (3) He says he won't play for them again because they are not giving him enough money.
- (4) As enough money is not being given to him he says he is not playing with them.
- (5) As he is not paid enough money again he shall not play for them.

Q 2

- (1) Rushing into the burning house he showed his bravery.
- (2) It was very brave of him he rushed into the burning house.
- (3) As rushing into the burning house he showed his bravery.
- (4) He rushed into the burning house which was very brave of him.
- (5) Being rushed into the burning house was very brave of him.

Q 3

- (1) Though my friend has great influence with my employer he refuses to put up a good word for me.
- (2) Being a good friend having influence over my employer he refuses to put up a good word for me.
- (3) My friend has great influence over my employer he refuses to put in a good word for me.
- (4) Though my friend has great influence over my employer he refuses to put in a good word for me.
- (5) As my friend has great influence over my employer though he refuses to put in a good word for me.

Q 4

- (1) Mr. Ramu has just phoned to say that he is not coming back till Wednesday night.
- (2) Mr. Ramu has just phoned that he is not coming back till Wednesday night.
- (3) Mr. Ramu had just phoned to say that he is not coming back till Wednesday night.
- (4) Mr. Ramu has just phoned to say that he will not coming back till Wednesday night.

- (5) Till Wednesday night Mr. Ramu is not coming as he has just phoned to say.

Q 5

- (1) I am sure the accused is not guilty with the offence he is charged for.
- (2) I am sure the accused is not guilty of the offence he is charged with.
- (3) I am sure the accused is not guilty for the offence he is charged with.
- (4) I am sure the accused is not guilty for the offence he is charged of.
- (5) I am sure the accused is not guilty with the offence he is charged to.

Q 6

- (1) He is clever with carpentry and you will find him at work morning and evening.
- (2) He is clever at carpentry and you find him to work morning and evening.
- (3) He is clever at carpentry and you will find him at work morning and evening.
- (4) He is clever for carpentry and you will find him with work morning and evening.
- (5) He is clever of carpentry and you will find him for work morning and evening.

Q 7

- (1) To bury the treasure he killed the men who helped him so that nobody but himself would know where it was.
- (2) Being the treasure to be buried he killed the men who helped him so that nobody but himself would know where it was.
- (3) He killed the men who helped him to bury the treasure so that nobody but himself would know where it was.
- (4) Although he killed the men who helped him to bury the treasure nobody but himself would know where it was.
- (5) He killed the men who helped to bury the treasure so that nobody but himself would know where it was.

Q 8

- (1) The driver of that car is sounding horn for the last fifteen minutes.
- (2) The horn has been sounded by the driver of that car for the last fifteen minutes.
- (3) The driver of that car is being sounding the horn for the last fifteen minutes.
- (4) The driver of that car has been sounding the horn for the last fifteen minutes.
- (5) The horn is being sound by the driver of that car for the last fifteen minutes.

Directions (Qs 9 to 15) : Pick out the most effective word from the given words

to fill in the blank to make the sentence meaningfully complete

Q 9 Leadership defines what the tutor should like and _____ people with the vision.

- (1) aligns (2) develops
- (3) trains (4) encourages
- (5) transforms

Q 10 We upset ourselves by responding in an _____ manner to someone else's actions.

- (1) unabsorbed (2) irrational
- (3) arduous (4) arguable
- (5) invalid

Q 11 All the people involved in that issue feel a great _____ to his suggestion.

- (1) contradiction (2) adherence
- (3) indifference (4) objection
- (5) repugnance

Q 12 These elections will be remembered as much for its anti-incumbency mood as for its _____ mandate.

- (1) invincible (2) rational
- (3) unprecedented (4) deliberate
- (5) pervasive

Q 13 How do you expect us to stay in such a _____ building even if it can be hired on a nominal rent?

- (1) scruffy (2) desperate
- (3) fragmented (4) robust
- (5) damaging

Q 14 _____ efforts from all concerned are required to raise the social and economic conditions of our countrymen.

- (1) Perpetual (2) Dynamic
- (3) Massive (4) Exploring
- (5) Penetrative

Q 15 Many companies see technology as a _____ for a whole host of business problems.

- (1) consideration (2) preference
- (3) linking (4) panacea
- (5) craving

Directions (Qs 16 to 23) In each of the questions below four sentences are given which are denoted by (A), (B), (C), (D). B using all the four sentences you have to frame a meaningful paragraph. The correct order of the sentences is your answer. Choose from the five alternatives the one having the correct order of sentences and mark as your answer.

Q 16

- (A) Now under liberalized economy the are learning to compete domestically and globally.
- (B) In India corporations until recently achieved success by avoiding competition using protected and regulated domestic markets.
- (C) The trend is irreversible.
- (D) Business leaders are preparing

themselves to meet competitive challenges, and to avoid being swept away.

- 1) ABDC (2) BDCA
3) BDAC (4) CDBA
5) BADC

2. 17.

A) Recovery was given inadequate attention and consequently some bank branches regularly incurred heavy losses and their parent bodies had to bale them out.

B) As a result, banks indulged in extensive lending to borrowers who had little or no potential to make repayments.

C) To fulfil the social objectives laid down by the masters of nationalisation, banks were asked to lend to identified priority sectors.

D) 1992-93 results showed that the loss making branches of public sector banks increased from 10,000 to 13,000 and the quantum of losses showed at Rs 3,369 crores.

- 1) BACD (2) DABC
3) CBAD (4) BCAD
5) CDBA

2. 18.

A) However, different rulers and governments dealt with the different groups in a compartmentalised manner.

B) Various situational and political changes have taken place over the past three and half centuries.

C) This tendency resulted in deeply embedded fragmented South American society which became even more prominent in the period 1948 until the commencement of the new Constitution on May 19, 1994.

D) South Africa is a racially divided society since the first European settlers arrived in 1652.

- 1) BDAC (2) DBAC
3) CABD (4) ACDB
5) BACD

2. 19.

A) Such a system will help identify and groom executives for positions of strategists.

B) Evaluation of performance is more often than not done for the purpose of reward or punishment for past performance.

C) They must become an integral part of the executive evaluation system.

D) Even where the evaluation system is for one's promotion to assume higher responsibilities it rarely includes items that are a key for playing the role of strategists effectively, e.g. the skills for playing the role of change agent and creative problem solving.

- 1) DBAC (2) DCBA
3) ABCD (4) BDCA
5) CDBA

2. 20.

A) Finally the bureaucratic organisation took over from the pioneering enterprise.

(B) The nineteenth century was the age of entrepreneur, the self-made man.

(C) Thoughtful business administration took over from action-centred business entrepreneurship.

(D) In the twentieth century the rational executive took command.

- 1) DBAC (2) CABD
3) BDCA (4) BCDA
5) DBAC

Q. 21.

(A) But categorisation schemes are not always helpful in determining what one can do with or about organisational culture.

(B) Much of the literature on organisational culture is focused on categorising types of cultures.

(C) It has taken the understanding of corporate culture far beyond what used to be called 'the informal organisation'.

(D) This literature is both interesting and informative.

- 1) BDAC (2) BADC
3) BCDA (4) DABC
5) DBAC

Q. 22.

(A) Much of the argument that goes on around the alternative solution occurs because people hold different perceptions of the problem.

(B) One of the reasons that Japanese Managers are perceived as making superior decisions compared to Western managers is that they spend a great deal of effort and time determining that the problem is correctly defined.

(C) Unfortunately, too often in the West, managers assume that the initial definition of the situation is correct.

(D) Up to half the time in meetings is spent in asking "Is this the real problem?"

- 1) BDCA (2) BCDA
3) CBDA (4) ACDB
5) ABCD

Q. 23.

(A) Participation involves more than the formal sharing of decisions.

(B) Through anticipation, individuals or organisations consider trends and make plans, shielding institutions from trauma of learning by shock.

(C) Innovative learning involves both anticipation and participation.

(D) It is an attitude characterised by co-operation, dialogue and empathy.

- 1) BCAD (2) ABCD
3) DACB (4) CBAD
5) ACBD

Directions (Qs. 24 to 28) : In each of the following questions an idiomatic expression and its four possible meanings are given. Find out the correct meaning of the idiomatic expression and mark the number of that meaning as your answer. If you do not find any correct answer, mark '5' i.e. none of these as your answer.

- Q. 24. To make clean breast of
(1) to gain prominence

(2) to praise oneself

(3) to confess without reserve

(4) to destroy before it blooms

(5) None of these

Q. 25. To end in smoke

(1) to make completely understand

(2) to ruin oneself

(3) to excite great applause

(4) to overcome some one

(5) None of these

Q. 26. To leave someone in the lurch

(1) to come to compromise with someone

(2) constant source of annoyance to someone

(3) to put someone at ease

(4) to desert someone in his difficulties

(5) None of these

Q. 27. To cry wolf

(1) to listen eagerly

(2) to give false alarm

(3) to turn pale

(4) to keep off starvation

(5) None of these

Q. 28. A man of straw

(1) a man of no substance

(2) a very active person

(3) a worthy fellow

(4) an unreasonable person

(5) None of these

Directions (Qs. 29 to 35) : Each of the following questions contains a small paragraph followed by a question on it. Read each paragraph carefully and answer the questions given below it.

Q. 29. People need to determine whether or not their opinions are correct and to obtain an accurate appraisal of their abilities. The individual's opinions and beliefs, as well as his evaluation of his abilities are important determinants of his behaviour. Correct opinions and accurate appraisals of ability from others are likely to lead to satisfying or rewarding behaviour; incorrect beliefs and/or inaccurate appraisals of ability lead to unpleasant consequences.

This paragraph best supports the statement that —

(1) people need to depend on others to satisfy their needs.

(2) every individual has some ability and some emotions.

(3) most individuals are not correct in their opinions and beliefs.

(4) there exists a drive among individuals to evaluate their opinions and abilities

(5) appraisal of abilities is a continuous activity.

Q. 30. Among the elite of metropolitan India things are gradually changing. Women are being recognised by employers, particularly in the corporate sector, as temperamentally suited to the information age. Visit any advertising agency or ad-film maker's office and the male-female ratio leans heavily towards the female population.

This paragraph best supports the statement that—

(1) women are heading most of the ad-agencies or ad-film makers' offices.

(2) women are believed to be more equipped to handle infotech.

- (3) only elite women join the corporate sector
 (4) male-female ratio in the society is gradually changing
 (5) women have advantage of their sex in employment

Q 31 The moral education centres upon this conception of the school as a mode of social life, that the best and the deepest moral training is precisely that which one gets through having to enter into proper relations with others in a unity of work and thought. The present educational systems, so far as they destroy or neglect this unity, render it difficult or impossible to get any genuine regular moral training.

This paragraph best supports the statement that—

- (1) society survives on moral values
 (2) morality stands on proper relations with others
 (3) school must teach the basic principles of social life
 (4) morality differs from place to place and is situation bound
 (5) it is the responsibility of any education system to impart moral education

Q 32 The school is primarily a social institution. Education being a social process, the school is simply that form of community life in which all those agencies are concentrated that will be most effective in bringing the child to share in the inherited resources of the race and to use his own powers for social ends.

This paragraph best supports the statement that—

- (1) education is a process of living and not a preparation for future living
 (2) education in a real sense is not provided in our schools today
 (3) education teaches how to share the inherited treasure
 (4) the school as an institution should simplify existing social life
 (5) children are endowed with immense powers

Q 33 Accidents on road can be prevented provided the quality of roads is improved and the drivers are instructed in safety rules which they must follow for their own protection. It is also necessary that the illumination on the roads is adequate so as to prevent accident during nights.

This paragraph best supports the statement that—

- (1) road accidents are solely due to improper illumination
 (2) road accidents result in large number of deaths
 (3) road accidents are man made and are always avoidable
 (4) safety rules are not taught properly to all drivers
 (5) safety must be uppermost in the minds of road drivers

Q 34 In the final analysis, the wealth of the country is based upon its power to develop and to effectively utilise the innate capacities of its people. It takes skilled human agents to discover and exploit natural resources, to mobilise capital, to

develop technology, to produce goods, and to carry out trade. Indeed, if a country is unable to develop its human resources, it cannot build anything else, whether it be a modern political system, a sense of national unity, or a prosperous economy.

This paragraph best supports the statement that—

- (1) wealth of a country resides in several types of resources
 (2) natural resources play a vital role in human development
 (3) human resources constitute the ultimate basis for the wealth of nations
 (4) capital and natural resources are active factors of production
 (5) the economic development of nations is ultimately the result of proper and effective planning and coordination

Q 35 People need to determine whether or not their opinions are correct and to obtain an accurate appraisal of their abilities. The individual's opinions and beliefs as well as his evaluation of his abilities are important determinants of his behaviour. Correct opinions and accurate appraisals of ability from others are likely to lead to satisfying or rewarding behaviour. Incorrect beliefs and/or inaccurate appraisals of ability lead to unpleasant consequences.

This paragraph best supports the statement that—

- (1) individuals seek feedback from others to evaluate the correctness of their opinions and beliefs
 (2) all human behaviour has certain antecedents
 (3) all human behaviour is purposive and goal-directed
 (4) all individuals want rewards and avoid punishments
 (5) Individual's personality determines his social behaviour

Directions (Qs 36 to 45) In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

Desire and action are often coordinated in that desire may (36) the person to action or that desire may be (37) from action. If P is seen as trying to do X, it is often inferred that P desires X. However, desire and action are not (38) coordinated. The person may desire X without (39) in any action directed towards the attainment of X. This event happens when X appears (40) or when the other effects resulting from the action (41) to attain X are sufficiently undesirable as to (42) the desire for X. Sometimes of course no action is necessary, the desire may or may not be (43) quite independently of P's action. Furthermore, a given desire may lead to different actions depending upon the environmental requirements. Actions are (44) . . . not only by desire but also by the way the person (45) . . . the causal structure of the environment.

- Q. 36.** (1) dampen (2) hinder
 (3) indulge (4) arouse
 (5) prohibit
Q 37 (1) expelled (2) ceased
 (3) abstained (4) refrained
 (5) inferred
Q 38 (1) invariably (2) hopefully
 (3) deliberately (4) purposely
 (5) negatively
Q 39 (1) wanting (2) associating
 (3) engaging (4) supporting
 (5) exhibiting
Q 40 (1) manageable (2) valuable
 (3) unattainable (4) reachable
 (5) approachable
Q 41 (1) hostile (2) necessary
 (3) incidental (4) insensible
 (5) detrimental
Q 42 (1) express (2) appreciate
 (3) reciprocate (4) damage
 (5) negate
Q 43 (1) realised (2) hypothesised
 (3) verbalised (4) criticised
 (5) actualised
Q 44 (1) projected (2) determined
 (3) controlled (4) galvanised
 (5) pronounced
Q 45 (1) downgrades (2) fabricates
 (3) develops (4) sees
 (5) enlarges

Directions (Qs 46 to 50) Pick out the word that is most nearly the same or opposite in meaning of the word given in bold. Whether the similar meaning is to be given or opposite is indicated by the letters 'S' for similar and 'O' for opposite in the bracket against each word given in bold.

Q 46 Canny (S)

- (1) Obstinate (2) Handsome
 (3) Clever (4) Stout
 (5) Responsible

Q 47 Remiss (O)

- (1) Forgetful (2) Watchful
 (3) Dutiful (4) Harmful
 (5) Careful

Q 48 Ponder (S)

- (1) Think (2) Evaluate
 (3) Anticipate (4) Increase
 (5) Postpone

Q 49 Indiscreet (O)

- (1) Reliable (2) Honest
 (3) Prudent (4) Stupid
 (5) Valuable

Q 50 Germane (S)

- (1) Responsible (2) Logical
 (3) Possible (4) Relevant
 (5) Repressible

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 (3) | 2 (2) | 3 (1) | 4 (2) |
| 5 (2) | 6 (3) | 7 (3) | 8 (4) |
| 9 (1) | 10 (1) | 11 (5) | 12 (3) |
| 13 (1) | 14 (1) | 15 (4) | 16 (5) |
| 17 (3) | 18 (2) | 19 (4) | 20 (3) |
| 21 (1) | 22 (2) | 23 (4) | 24 (3) |
| 25 (2) | 26 (4) | 27 (2) | 28 (1) |
| 29 (4) | 30 (2) | 31 (2) | 32 (1) |
| 33 (3) | 34 (3) | 35 (1) | 36 (4) |
| 37 (1) | 38 (1) | 39 (3) | 40 (3) |
| 41 (2) | 42 (1) | 43 (1) | 44 (1) |
| 45 (4) | 46 (3) | 47 (3) | 48 (1) |
| 49 (3) | 50 (4) | | |

Who...What...When...Where...Why

You Ask The Question — We Will Find The Answer

● **How did arithmetical numbers come into existence? Where was "zero" invented?**

—S.K. Kulkarni, Mumbai (Maharashtra)

The arithmetical numbers which are universal today were first invented in India. This is known as Hindu numeral system. It simplified calculations by making the value of a number depend on its position as well as the number itself. In the number 444, the single figure 4 represents 400, 40 and 4, and the whole number is the sum of these values. In contrast, the Romans used symbols whose values were the same irrespective of their positions.

Hindu numeral system included a zero. So, zero was first invented in India. Zero revolutionised arithmetical calculations and the numeral system. It was adopted by the Arabs and then reached Europe as early as in 10th century.

Following is a chart showing the development of numeral systems.

● **Why does metal feel cold?**

—M. Ramakrishna, Gulbarga (Karnataka)

When you touch something made of metal, it feels cold. The reason for this is that some heat flows from your fingers into the surface of the metal. Because the skin on your fingers loses heat, it gets cold and the metal feels cold.

Metal objects feel cold in a cool climate because metal is a good conductor of heat. This means that heat flows through metal easily. Heat, therefore, leaves the skin of your fingers and flows into the metal. It does this because your fingers are warmer than the metal. The heat moves on through the metal, so that the surface of the metal does not get as warm as the skin on your fingers. Heat continues to flow from your fingers into the metal, and it feels cold.

Wood or cloth are poor conductors of heat. The surface of an object made of wood or cloth quickly warms up as you touch it, and it does not feel cold.

● **What is a Cassegrain telescope?**

—Akbar Ali, Pathanamthitta (Kerala)

Invented in 1672 by a French physicist, N. Cassegrain, it is a type of reflector in which the eyepiece is placed in a hole at the centre of the main mirror. This mirror collects light and focuses it on to a smaller, convex mirror in front, which bounces it back into the eyepiece.

● **Why is corn called a symbol of plenty?**

—Azim Sarvar Khan, Howrah (W.B.)

It is a versatile cereal that enjoys a great popularity in its many versions. It can be milled into flour, processed into cornflakes, "popped" into popcorn, rendered into cooking oil, brewed into "booze" and eaten as a seasonal vegetable. Tender milky corn kernels, stripped off the cob, are simply delectable in a variety of recipes and the completely satisfying and evocative experience of biting into a freshly, charcoal-roasted *bhutta* at a wayside *chula* is hard to beat. Off-season, too, a can of cream style corn, or corn kernels, used in your favourite recipes, adds variety and "class" to your menu as few vegetables can, and at reasonable cost. Nutritionally, corn is an

excellent bet, providing as it does, significant amounts of protein, calcium, iron and Vitamins B₁ and B₂. Corn has the highest total Vitamin E content of the grains—100 grams of corn contain 356 calories—a high content but satisfying and full of goodness.

● **Who founded Judaism?**

—K. Mahendra Prasad, Srikakulam (A.P.)

Judaism was not founded by a single religious leader. It developed among wandering Semitic tribes who came to be known variously as Hebrews, Israelites and, eventually, Jews. The traditional patriarch of the Jewish people is Abraham, to whom God promised a land of plenty. The law giver, some centuries later, was Moses, who received God's commandments at Mount Sinai. The Jewish nation reached its height of power under the kings David and Solomon. The latter built an elaborate and beautiful temple at Jerusalem.

● **What is acupuncture?**

—Navneet Sharma, Mau (U.P.)

It is an ancient Chinese medical art based on a therapy of physiology that posits a network of life-energy pathways or 'meridians' in the human body and some 800 'acupuncture points' where metal needles may be inserted to effect the energy flow for purposes of preventive or remedial therapy or to produce a local anaesthetic effect. Numerous studies and surveys have attested to the efficacy of the method, which is widely conceded by orthodox practitioners despite the lack of an acceptable scientific explanation.

● **Who founded Venezuela?**

—Biju Philip, Bangalore (Karnataka)

The land bordering the northern coast of South America was sighted by Columbus in 1498 and was later named Venezuela (Little Venice) by the Italian explorer Vespucci after he saw Indian villages built on stilts over Lake Maracaibo.

The Spanish settled in the territory in 1520 and ruled until 1821 when the Caracas-born Bolivar, son of a wealthy Creole, liberated Venezuela (along with Ecuador and Colombia).

● **What are viruses and bacteria?**

—Rajiv Arora, Patiala (Punjab)

Viruses and bacteria are the smallest living things. Viruses have no cell walls and can only work properly inside the cells of other living organisms. Bacteria are larger than viruses and can exist by themselves.

A virus is made up of a protein coat wrapped around a small amount of DNA or RNA. It can reproduce itself but only when it is inside a living cell. Viruses are, therefore, on the borderline between living and non-living things. When they invade cells they usually cause disease.

Bacteria are tiny, single-celled organisms. Some are round, others are rod-shaped and some even look like cork-screws.

Some bacteria cause disease but many others are useful. A large number feed by breaking down dead plant and animal matter. They release chemicals into the soil that can be used by plants.

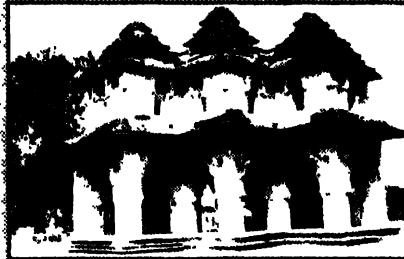
● **What is Hampi known for?**

—Sampat Prasad, Mumbai (Maharashtra)

Hampi in Karnataka has been the seat of the grandeur of the great Vijayanagar Empire and the magnificent ruins one can see today remind us of the glory of Vijayanagar. Early in the fourteenth century this part of the country saw some of the bloody conflicts when the Moghal emperors sent their commanders down South to establish their ascendancy and the systematic resistance offered led to the rise of the Vijayanagar Empire—a citadel of resistance against the political aggrandisement of the Moghals.

Few can afford to forget the name of the great Krishna Devaraya (1509-29 AD), the greatest of the Vijayanagar ruler who brought glory to Hampi and symbolised its golden age. His army defeated the Bahamani Sultans, conquered Telangana and maintained diplomatic relations with the Portuguese. With his death faded the splendour of both Vijayanagar and Hampi which was virtually devastated by the Moghal invasion. Western historians described Hampi "as large as Rome" and "the best provided city in the world". Some of the landmarks of Hampi can be seen along the banks of the Tungabhadra and the hills nearby. There are famous temples in the vicinity like the Virupaksha Temple dedicated to Lord Shiva and the Vittala Temple.

As the environs of Hampi are being dug up by archaeologists, the present generation learns with excitement how centuries ago the empire builders took meticulous care of town planning and provided the best of art, aesthetics and architecture to this cultural oasis, that was Hampi which India can well be proud of.





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50 Years And Beyond

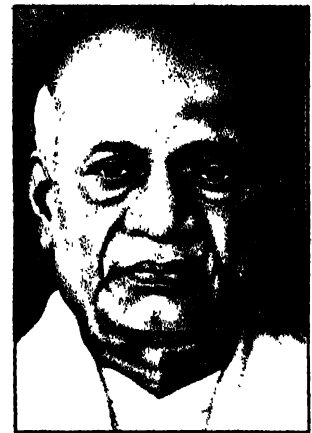
FREE INDIA IS BORN



Jawaharlal Nehru
Architect of the Nation



Mahatma Gandhi
Father of the Nation



Sardar Patel
Iron Man of India

1947! For millions of people who have survived the trauma of vivisection of the sub-continent and those who have been witness to its fallout, those dark days still bring a lump in their throats. Freedom at midnight in the words of Dominique Lapierre and Larry Collins and "A Tryst with Destiny" in the Nehruvian idiom! For many it was the fulfillment of a long-cherished dream and for several others, it was the beginning of a nightmare. For the one man who directed the entire movement on the whetstone of non-violence and human brotherhood what should have been a day of greatest glory turned out to be the most tragic in his life. As the Union Jack was lowered and the proud tricolour went up he mast in every city in India, a sullen Gandhi was roaming the countryside of Noakhali in East Bengal to put out several fires of communal frenzy. The year 1947 looked a paradox : was it the beginning of an end or the end of a beginning?

Though Partition soured the ecstasy of the birth of a nation, the new India, nurtured in the dreams of Gandhiji, Subhas Chandra Bose, Sardar Patel and hundreds of other martyrs, endeavoured to outlive the bitterness of the colonial hangover and the gigantic problem of rehabilitation of refugees who poured into India from both West Pakistan and East Pakistan. Nehru did

indeed inherit an India steeped in great history and a hoary culture, but he knew that the nation had to be kick-started to keep abreast with the progress of other nations. In sharp contrast to the fast drifting India of today, the India of 1947 was in the hands of those who had a vision of a great and ideal State and who were moulded out of the crucible of suffering and persecution caused by the colonial masters. This incidentally explains the yawning gulf between the type of leadership we had in 1947 and we have in 1997.

Gandhiji's Talisman

Gandhiji visualised an India that makes no distinction between man and man based on caste, creed and religion. He gave a simple talisman to the leaders and people of his country: "Whenever you are in doubt, or when the self becomes too much with you, apply the following test: Recall the face of the poorest and the weakest man whom you may have seen and ask yourself if the step you contemplate is going to be of any use to him.

Will he gain anything by it? Will it restore to him a control over his own life and destiny? In other words, will it lead to *swaraj* for the hungry and spiritually starving millions? Then you will find your doubts and your self melting away."

It is a pity that Gandhiji is totally forgotten in the land of his birth and both the leaders and people have only learnt to pay lip-service to the ideals of a great son of India. Truly it is said : 'The good is oft interred with their bones'



J.R.D. Tata



Mother Teresa

Nehru was both an idealist and a visionary who left his impress on every field, more particularly in the field of industrialisation and on a foreign policy which not only other newly-independent Asian and African countries adopted, but which the succeeding governments in his own country could hardly change. While Netaji inculcated courage in every Indian to fight injustice, Sardar Patel consolidated the unification of the country. There were many others like Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, C. Rajagopalachari, B. C. Roy, Govind Ballabh Pant, Lal Bahadur Shastri and many others who totally identified their life and work with the welfare and future of the nation.

If the political field in India had its galaxy of eminent leaders, there was no dearth of stars in other realms too. India produced such eminent scientists of world stature like Homi J. Bhabha and Vikram Sarabhai, great industrialists like J.R.D. Tata and G.D. Birla, self-less social workers like Mother Teresa, Durgabai Deshmukh, Maharshi Karve and Baba Amte, great environmentalists like M.C. Mehta and Sunderlal Bahuguna, great writers like Sumitranandan Pant, Vallathol Narayana Menon, Akilan, Mahasweta Devi, great singers like Mohammed Rafi and Lata Mangeshkar, great names in the film world like Satyajit Ray, Mrinal Sen and Raj Kapoor, great sportspersons like P.T. Usha, Kapil Dev, Sachin Tendulkar, Viswanathan Anand, Leander Paes and Mahesh Bhupathi. Women of India have a charm and grace of their own, attired in their traditional costumes or in special wear for models and it did indeed create a sensation throughout the country when two of India's women Ms. Sushmita Sen and Ms. Aishwarya Rai brought glory to the country when they won the most coveted Miss Universe title and Miss World title respectively in space of a year. Miss Rai has now entered the world of films contributing to it the best of her histrionic skills. We have had our enviable centres of higher education in management and technology like the IITs, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and IIMs; our best professionals in engineering, computer science, medicine and the like can compete with the best of their kind in the U.S.A.,

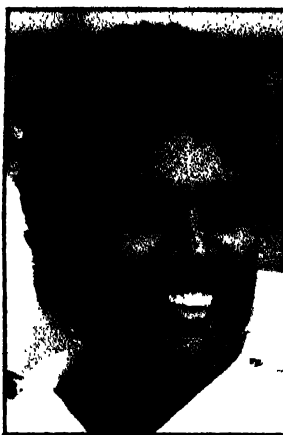
Europe or Japan. And the Indian diaspora constitutes the cream of the best brains in India.

In fifty years we have made a remarkable breakthrough in both space research and indigenisation of defence production: our remote sensing satellites are among the best in the world and our satellites have brought about a virtual revolution in both telecommunication and television outreach. Likewise, in defence research too we have become the envy of even the advanced nations with our wide range of missiles and other military hardware.

Downward Slide

How come that such a healthy body politic has, over the years, been overtaken by the bacilli that have sapped the entire marrow of our achievements—whatever little they are—in a slow and steady manner. This is bound to happen when a nation faces acute poverty of leadership endowed with character, dynamism, vision and perseverance. The Constitution-makers never visualised that the monolithic Congress Party, that would dominate the Indian political scene, would one day collapse like a mighty oak tree destroyed from within without being replaced by a viable alternative. Little did they realise that with the passing away of the stalwarts of the 50s and 60s, the leadership of the country would pass into the hands of the mediocre who will be more interested in what they could squeeze out of the office they would be holding than what they could do for the betterment of the nation. In the aftermath of the groundswell of ego clashes, the mighty Congress itself split several times, followed by the splintering of almost every party, all goaded by the narrow interests of grabbing offices at the Centre or States and the bonanza that goes with every office.

When character is thrown to the winds in every realm of activity, it marks the beginning of the doom of a nation. Corruption was concealed in the 60s and 70s, but with the beginning of the 80s, the true nature of the Indian politicians, bureaucrats, businessmen and many others, who were supposed to be building a new India, was in full view for the rest of India. Anything was handy to further the cause of personal aggrandisement: Gandhi, religion, caste, mantras like *garibi hatao*, inauguration of projects that never took off, etc. Very soon it became evident that politicians were hobnobbing with bureaucrats,



Kapil Dev



Aishwarya Rai

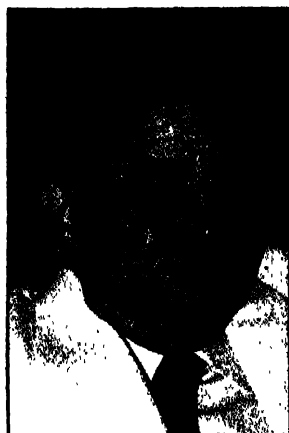
businessmen and the underworld to wield the maximum money power, muscle power and the other wherewithal to stay in power or grab power. Villainy, conspiracy, bribery, extortion, and wherever necessary, even physical liquidation of opponents formed part of the lethal game of Indian politics. The downward slide of values has been precipitously fast; since survival and self-preservation is the basic instinct of every human being, almost every 'successful' politician adopted the most heinous method to enjoy the highest luxury at the cost of the State exchequer and the minimum needs of the people.

Dregs of Society

The Vohra Committee appointed by the Government reported that mafias and organised groups of the underworld influence the various branches of administration as also the processes of dispensing justice in State after State—in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Bihar, UP and Haryana. It revealed the deadly combination of muscle power and money power and the way it sought to distort electoral politics. Criminalisation of politics is bound to happen when politics becomes the haven for not only the dropouts from society but the hardcore criminals. Despite the overwhelming presence of a heavy taskmaster like T.N. Seshan and the Election Commission that became emboldened not to let the dregs of society to come to the surface of national politics, there are still in our midst many number of legislators with proven criminal record at the national level and State level.

The 90s will be described by the future historian as the decade when India earned the dubious record as one of the most corrupt nations in the world. The litany of woes was endless and the stench of corruption has been overpowering, it involved the Prime Minister, the Ministers of the Union Council, Chief Ministers, Governors, MPs, MLAs, Chairmen of nationalised banks, top IAS and IPS officers, and functionaries of almost every

(Continued on page 119)



Raj Kapoor



Lata Mangeshkar



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in Accomplishments

Larry Collins and Dominique Lapierre might alive the saga of Indian independence in their classic *Freedom at Midnight*. How does the great moment in history look in retrospect? Along with the range of the media around the globe, *TIME* (August 11, 1997), published from New York, unravels the scenario after 1947. In the special article in the issue, the authors



Larry Collins



Dominique Lapierre

of *Freedom at Midnight* feel that both India and Pakistan can still take pride in their accomplishments despite the several problems still plaguing both.

In each passing century there are a few defining moments. One occurred just seconds after midnight on Aug. 14, 1947, when the Union Jack, emblazoned with the Star of India, began its final journey down the flagstaff of Viceroy's House in New Delhi. The last retreat of that banner proclaimed far more than the departure of the British Raj and the independence of 400 million people. It heralded the end of the Age of Imperialism and its precursor, the Age of Conquistadores, when the great explorers—from Columbus to Cortés, Magellan and Pizarro—opened up the world by conquering boundless lands for God, gold and the monarchs of Spain, Portugal, France and England.

What a cast of characters stood center stage that historic night half a century ago. Admiral of the Fleet Lord Louis Mountbatten, Earl of Burma, sent out to Delhi to relinquish the finest component of an empire consolidated by his great grandmother, Queen Victoria. Jawaharlal Nehru, a man of impeccable taste, breeding and fastidious intelligence, destined to become the first leader of the tumultuous Third World. Mohammed Ali Jinnah, cool, austere, polite to a fault, determined to force on the departing British the formation of a new Islamic nation (while savoring nightly a whiskey and soda forbidden by that faith).

And, towering above all was Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, the proponent of nonviolence who hastened the end of empire by the simple expedient of turning the other cheek. In an age when television did not exist, radios were rare and most of his countrymen

were illiterate, the "Mahatma," or Great Soul, proved a master of communication. He had a genius for the simple gesture that spoke to his countrymen's souls.

Time To Celebrate

Salman Rushdie, the Bombay-born controversial world famous writer (author of such books as *Satanic Verses*, *Midnight's Children* and *The Moor's Last Sigh*), avers in a special article in *TIME* (August 11, 1997) that despite the bleak milieu, there are several positive features overlaying the past fifty years which give cause for celebration.

And yet I do feel like celebrating. The news is not all bad. (For example, the election of India's first untouchable President, K.R. Narayanan, will almost certainly bring a great assault on the worst excesses of casteism.) Above all, however, I want to extol the virtues of the most important thing that came into being on that midnight 50 years ago, the innovation that has survived all that history could throw at it, the so-called idea of India. I have spent much of my adult life thinking and writing about this idea. At the time of the last bout of anniversary-itis, in 1987, I traveled all over India asking ordinary people what they thought the idea was, and whether they found it to be valuable. Remarkably, given India's size and diversity, and Indians' strong regional loyalties, all those I spoke to were entirely



Salman Rushdie

comfortable with the term "India," entirely certain that they understood it and "belonged to" it. And yet their definitions differed radically, as did their ideas of what "belonging" might entail.

And that multiplicity, finally, was the point. In the modern age, we have come to understand our own selves as composites, often contradictory, even internally incompatible. We

have understood that each of us is many different people. Our younger selves differ from our older selves; we can be bold in the company of our lovers and timorous before our employers, principled when we instruct our children and corrupt when offered some secret temptation; we are serious and frivolous, loud and quiet, aggressive and easily abashed. The 19th century concept of the integrated self has been replaced by this jostling crowd of "I's." And yet, unless we are damaged, or deranged, we usually have a relatively clear sense of who we are. I agree with my many selves to call all of them "me."

This is the best way to grasp the idea of India. The country has taken the modern view of the self and enlarged it to encompass almost 1 billion souls. The selfhood of India is so capacious, so elastic, its billion selves to call all of them "Indian." This is a notion far more original than the old pluralist ideas of a melting pot or a cultural mosaic. It works because the individual sees his own nature writ large in the nature of the state. This is why Indians feel so comfortable about the strength of the national idea, why it's so easy to "belong" to it, in spite of all the turbulence, corruption, tawdriness and disappointment of 50 overwhelming years.

Churchill said India wasn't a nation, just an "abstraction." John Kenneth Galbraith, more affectionately and more memorably, described it as "functioning anarchy." Both of them, in my view, underestimated the strength of the India idea. It may be the most innovative national philosophy to have emerged in the post-colonial period. It deserves to be celebrated—because it is an idea that has enemies, within India as well as outside her frontiers, and to celebrate it is also to defend it against its foes.

India's Cultural Empire

The empire's sun set fifty years ago and a new empire has emerged—the cultural empire of India in the last few decades, according to *NEWSWEEK* (August 4, 1997) in its special issue on India: The Next Fifty Years. The features focuses on the new class of Indian writers who have taken the English-speaking world by storm.

The British Imperial age may be over, but a new Raj has begun—the Indian cultural empire. During the 19th century, factories in Manchester spun raw Indian cotton into cloth, then shipped it back to be sold in Indian bazaars. Today, Indian writers spin masterpieces from Britain's great export—the English language—and sell them to the West. Vikram Seth's *"A Suitable Boy"*—said to be the longest English-language novel of the century—brought him a \$1 million advance from his Indian, British, and American publishers. The \$1 million Arundhati Roy received for *"The God of Small Things"* is thought to be the largest advance awarded a first time novelist.



Arundhati Roy, author of "The God of Small Things"

These writers aren't just rich. They're respected. Seth's blend of domestic drama and historical detail has led Western critics to compare him to Jane Austen and Leo Tolstoy. In Roy's sensual intensity and hopscotch story line, they've found traces of Faulkner, Joyce and the patron saint of postimperial literature, Salman Rushdie.

The world's cultural map has been redrawn many times since 1835, when Britain's Lord Macaulay sneered that "a single shelf of European books [is] worth the whole literature of India and Arabia." In Macaulay's century, school-boys from Rangoon to Reading lisped Shakespeare's sonnets. Today Australian director Baz Luhrmann credits Hindi films as an inspiration for his psychedelic movie version of "Romeo and Juliet." The London production company Working Title Films has signed Indian director Shekhar Kapur to direct a feature on quintessential British institution Queen Elizabeth I. This spring, Hindi-language singles from Asian artists Bally Sagoo and Trickbaby crept up the U.K. pop charts. "Instead of apologizing for not being white, there's an inherent pride in being an Indian now," says filmmaker Deepa Mehta. "For years we wanted to emulate the Brits, but that's died down."

The Indian cultural empire stretches beyond England. "The God of Small Things," which has had 22 editions worldwide in the four months since its publication, has been translated into Catalan and Estonian. Movie star Amitabh Bachchan has a hardcore fan base in Egypt.

New Stars

There is a "star forecast" in **NEWSWEEK** (August 4, 1997)—the stars that may well mould the future of India. Some of the rising stars include new writers like Arundhati Roy and Shashi Tharoor, Priyanka Gandhi, the great grand-daughter of Nehru who may play a part in Indian politics, the teenage musicians Amaal Ali and Ayaan Ali, Anushka and the budding actress Tabu. How will Tabu shape up?

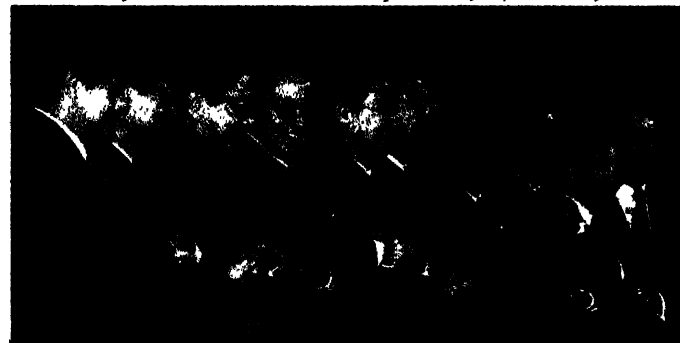
For a while, it appeared that Tabu was fated to be a failed starlet. Her first Bollywood feature, "Prem" ("Love"), was held up for six years because producers ran out of funds. Once released, it bombed. During that time she made other movies, but a clause in her "Prem" contract kept them from being released. Fanzines delighted in reporting how Tabu's overly protective sister,

a retired actress named Farha, scared off movie producers by speaking on Tabu's behalf. Tabu, in turn, developed a reputation as a publicity-shy wallflower. But in 1994 her vivacious performance in "Vijaypath" ("The Path of Victory") made her a star. The year after, "Maachis" ("Matchbox")—in which she played the plain, emotionally reserved fiancée of a Punjabi terrorist—proved her versatility as an actress. Now 27,

she is the leading lady of her generation, playing village women and singing bombshells with equal ease. So much for the failed-starlet story line.

The Future of a Blue-Chip Organisation

The 30th birth anniversary of ASEAN in Kuala Lumpur has had a mixed reception



ASEAN leaders in Kuala Lumpur

within the club and outside. As it expanded to take in both Laos and Myanmar, people questioned the wisdom of having a new partner who openly transgresses basic freedoms for its people. The blue-chip organisation deferred the admission of Cambodia because of the collapse of the democratic institutions in the state. The **FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW** (August 14, 1997), published from Hong Kong, outlines the new challenges of Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Asean celebrated its 30th birthday by expanding its membership and assuming new responsibilities. By accepting Burma as a member despite Western opposition, Asean

in effect accepted the responsibility to bring change to that country. At the time, Asean was entrusted by the international community to return peace to Cambodia, a Southeast Asian country that is still outside Asean fold.

The now nine-member organization has the task of helping to resolve the two knotty issues in South-east Asia. It took a calculated risk by accepting Burma and now the rest of the world will wait to see if the move ends up with Asean's face or add another feather in its cap.

As one Southeast Asian diplomat says, "Asean is a blue-chip organization. It took years to build this reputation. But our blue-chip reputation can be undermined if we endorse someone like Idi Amin."

Asean refused to endorse Cambodia's Hun Sen, at least for now. But it did accept Burma under SLoRC, the military-dominated State Law and Order Restoration Council, which potentially puts at risk Asean's blue-chip reputation.

But Myanmar, or Burma as it is known to the Western world, may not cooperate with efforts to institute reforms. Its foreign minister Ohn Gyaw, refused during discussions in Kuala Lumpur to acknowledge any urgent need for political reforms, and insisted that work was

proceeding on the drafting of a new constitution, a process that has already been going on for five years, and shows little sign of ending.

If Burma should undertake another crackdown on Aung San Suu Kyi and her followers, Asean's reputation could well be tainted.

Nature of Twins

Will the twins who have shared the same uterine environment behave differently if separated at birth? **NEWSWEEK**



Twins' development : nature or nurture ?

(Continued on page 117)



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BODY LANGUAGE

How to read others' thoughts by their gestures

Allan Pease

World-Renowned Authority on Body Language

Allan Pease is a world-renowned authority on the art and science of communication skills. He has, in addition to his own interviewing and research of over a decade, summarised many of the studies by leading behavioural scientists and has combined them with similar research done by people in other professions—sociology, anthropology, zoology, education, psychiatry, family counselling, professional negotiating and selling. With many books, cassettes and films to his credit, he is also the Managing Director of a management consultancy company based in Sydney, Australia.

Written in a simple and lucid style, this feature seeks to make you more aware of your own non-verbal cues and signals and to demonstrate how people communicate with each other using this medium. Perusal and practice will give you greater insight into communication with your fellowmen and you will develop a deeper understanding of other people, and, therefore, of yourself. This feature, which is a treasure-house of knowledge, has been presented in such a way that any person, regardless of his or her vocation or position in life, can use it to obtain a better understanding of life's most complex event—a face-to-face encounter with another person—and climb his way to success—quickly, efficiently and with grace.

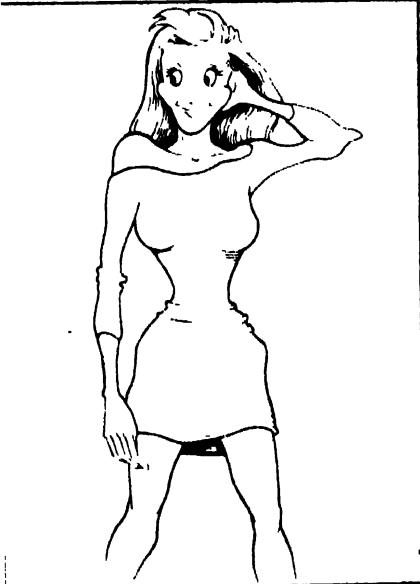
COURTSHIP GESTURES AND SIGNALS

Fondling a Cylindrical Object

Fondling cigarettes, the stem of a wine glass, a finger or any long, thin object is an unconscious indication of what may be in his mind

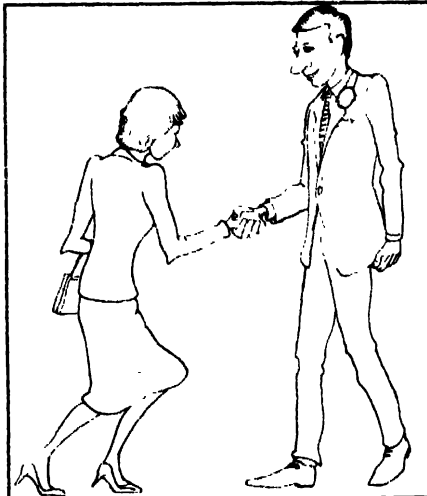
Sideways Glance Over Raised Shoulder

This is self-mimicry of the rounded female breasts. In a courtship cluster used to sell



Female preening gestures

cigars, it makes use of dilated pupils, the head toss, exposed wrists, sideways glance, artificially extended gaze, wet lips, head up and fondling a cylindrical object, all of which are intended to generate desire for a particular brand of cigar.

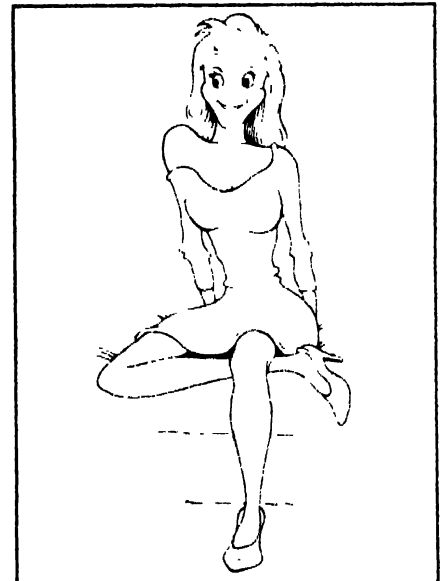


Men and women take to a variety of signals and gestures to indicate love, courtship and explicit sexual overtures. Different cultures could have different body languages, though there could be common features in all the cultures. In this section, Allan Pease, the well known authority on body language, dwells on the different signals given by men and women in courtship and sexual advancement. The author also finds that even such phenomena as smoking, nail-biting, finger and foot tapping all suggest that the human being looks for a safety valve to release his bottled up anxiety and stress.

Female Leg Cross Gestures

Men often sit with their legs apart in an aggressive crotch display, whereas women use leg crossing as protection for their delicate genital area. Women use three basic positions to communicate a courting attitude.

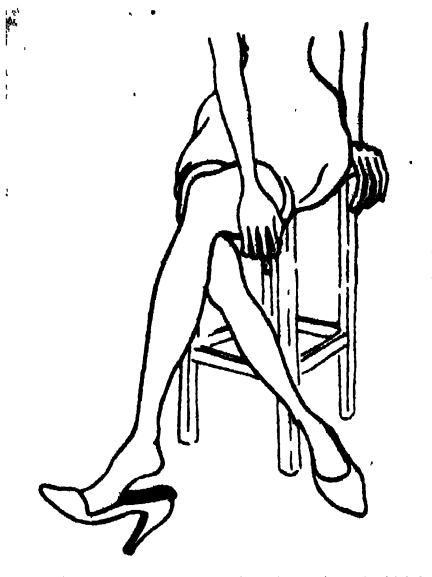
With the knee point, one leg is tucked under the other and points to the person whom she finds interesting. This is a very



The knee point

relaxed position which takes the formality out of a conversation and gives the opportunity for a fleeting exposure of the thighs.

The shoe fondle also indicates a relaxed attitude and has the phallic effect of

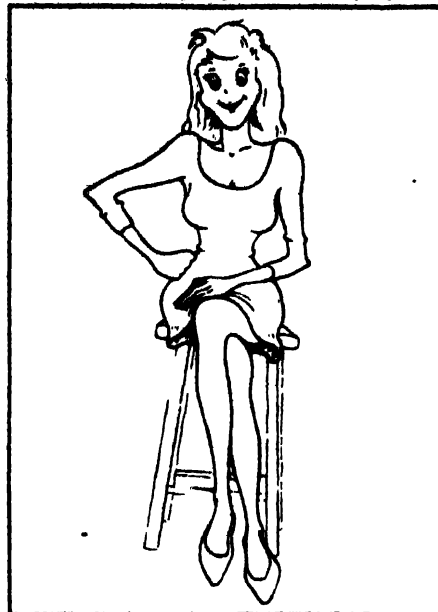


The shoe gives a clue

frustrating the foot in and out of the shoe, which can drive some men wild.

Most men agree that the leg twine is the most appealing sitting position a woman can

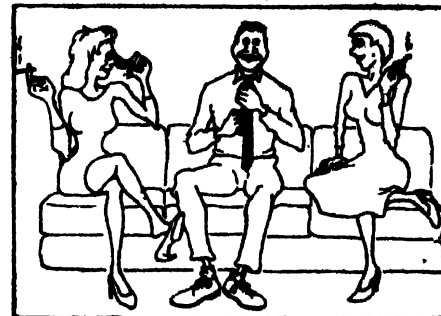
take. It is a gesture that women consciously use to attract attention. Dr. Schefflen states that one leg is pressed firmly against



The leg twine

the other to give the appearance of high muscle tone which, as previously mentioned, is a condition that the body takes when a person is ready for sexual performance.

Other signals used by women include crossing and uncrossing the legs slowly



Without referring to what you have just read, how many courting signals and gestures can you see?

in front of the man and gently stroking the thighs with her hand, indicating a desire to be touched. This is often accompanied by speaking in a low voice.

CIGARS, CIGARETTES, PIPES AND GLASSES

SMOKING GESTURES

Smoking is an outward manifestation of an inner turmoil or conflict and has little to do with nicotine addiction. It is one of the displacement activities that people in today's high-pressure society use to release the tensions that build up from social and business encounters. For example, most



Smoke up: confident, superior, positive

people experience inner tension while waiting outside the dentist's surgery to have a tooth removed. While a smoker will cover up his anxiety by smoking, non-smokers perform other rituals such as grooming, nail biting, finger and foot tapping, cufflink adjusting, head scratching, taking a ring off and putting it back on, playing with a tie and demonstrating numerous other

gestures that tell us the person needs reassurance.

Smoking gestures can play an important part in assessing a person's attitude, as they are usually performed in a predictable, ritualistic manner that can give us important clues to the person's attitude.

Pipe Smokers

Pipe smokers perform a cleaning, lighting, tapping, filling, packing and puffing ritual with their pipes and this is a very useful way to help relieve tension when they are under pressure. Sales research has shown that pipe smokers usually take longer to make a decision to buy than do cigarette smokers or non-smokers and that the pipe ritual is performed most often during the tense moments of the sales interview. Pipe smokers, it seems, are people who like to stall decision-making and who can do so in an unobtrusive and socially acceptable way. If you want a quick decision from a pipe smoker, hide his pipe before the interview.

Cigarette Smokers

Like pipe smoking, cigarette smoking is a displacement of inner tension and allows time to stall, but the cigarette smoker generally reaches his decision faster than the pipe smoker. The pipe smoker is, in effect, a cigarette smoker who needs more time to stall in making decisions than his cigarettes allow. The cigarette ritual involves tapping, twisting, flicking, waving and other mini-gestures indicating that the person is experiencing more tension than may be normal.

One particular signal indicates whether the person has a positive or negative attitude towards his circumstances; the direction in which the smoke is exhaled, whether it is up or down. A person who is feeling positive, superior or confident will blow the smoke in an upward direction most of the time. Conversely, a person in a negative, secretive or suspicious frame of mind will



Smoke down: negative, secretive, suspicious

blow the smoke down most of the time. Blowing down and from the corner of the mouth indicates an even more negative or secretive attitude. This, of course, assumes that the smoker is not blowing the smoke upwards to avoid offending others; in that case, he could have blown the smoke in either direction.

(To be continued)

Test Of Reasoning

Special
Feature

State Bank Of India Probationary Officers' Examination, April 1997

Directions (Qs. 1 to 5) : Study the following letter-number sequence and answer the questions given below.

E 7 G B D M 4 N K H 2 A C
Z S V 3 F I J L O Q 5 P R

Q. 1. If every alternate letter/number is dropped starting from E onwards, which letter/number will be second to the left of : tenth letter/number from your left ?

- (1) V (2) B (3) A
(4) Q (5) None of these

Q. 2. If it is possible to make a meaningful word with the first, the twelfth, the fifteenth and the twenty-first letters, which of the following letters will be the first letter of that word ? If no such word can be made, write 'X' as the answer and if more than one such word can be made, give 'M' as the answer.

- (1) A (2) T (3) E (4) X (5) M

Q. 3. What will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following sequence ?
GDR BMP D45 ?

- (1) 4NQ (2) MNQ (3) MKO
(4) M4Q (5) None of these

Q. 4. If the letters/numbers only from M to L are written in the reverse order and other letters/numbers are kept unaltered, which letter/number will be third to the right of 17th letter/number from your right ?

- (1) C (2) A (3) S
(4) Z (5) None of these

Q. 5. If every third letter/number starting from your right replaces successive days of a week starting from Monday, which letter/number will replace Thursday ?

- (1) A (2) S (3) Z
(4) F (5) None of these

Q. 6. In an examination in Mathematics, Randhir obtained more marks than total of marks obtained by Kunal and Debu. The total of marks obtained by Kunal and Shankar were more than Randhir. Sonal obtained more marks than Shankar. Neha obtained more marks than Randhir. Who amongst them obtained highest marks ?

- (1) Randhir (2) Neha
(3) Sonal (4) Data inadequate
(5) None of these

Q. 7. 'Drummer' is related to 'Orchestra' in the same way as 'Minister' is related to

- (1) Voter (2) Department
(3) Cabinet (4) Constituency
(5) Power

Q. 8. If A + B means 'A' is brother of 'B', A * B means 'A' is father of 'B' and 'A x B' means 'A' is sister of 'B', which of the following means 'M' is uncle of 'P' ?

- (1) M + N x P (2) N x P + M

- (3) M + S + R + P (4) M + K + T x P
(5) None of these

Q. 9. Sushant remembers that his brother Rajesh's birthday is certainly after 11th but before 15th October, while his uncle remembers that Rajesh's birthday is certainly before 17th but after 12th October. If both of them are correct, on which date of October is the birthday of Rajesh ?

- (1) 13th (2) 14th (3) 12th
(4) Either 13th or 14th (5) 15th

Q. 10. In a certain code, INACTIVE is written as VITCANIE. How is COMPUTER written in that code ?

- (1) UTEPMOCR (2) MOCPETUR
(3) ETUPMOCR (4) PMOCRETU
(5) None of these

Directions (Qs. 11 to 15) : In each question below is given a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions and decide which of the assumption is implicit in the statement.

Give answer (1) if only assumption I is implicit; give answer (2) if only assumption II is implicit; give answer (3) if either I or II is implicit; give answer (4) if neither I nor II is implicit and give answer (5) if both I and II are implicit.

Q. 11.

Statement : "The programme will start at 6 p.m. but you can come there up to 7 p.m. or so and still there is no problem".

Assumptions :

- I. The programme will continue even after 7 p.m.
II. The programme may not even start by that time.

Q. 12.

Statement : He is one of the popular leaders of political party 'X'.

Assumptions :

- I. Some leaders of X party are not popular.
II. A political party consists of leaders and followers.

Q. 13.

Statement : "As there is great demand, every person seeking tickets of the programme will be given only 5 tickets".

Assumptions :

- I. The organisers are not keen on selling the tickets.
II. No one is interested in getting more than five tickets.

Q. 14.

Statement : A Notice Board at a ticket window, 'Please come in queue'

Assumptions :

- I. Unless instructed people will not form queue.
II. People any way want to purchase tickets.

Q. 15.

Statement : We must settle all the payment due to our suppliers within three working days.

Assumptions :

- I. We will always have necessary funds in our account to settle the bills.
II. We are capable of verifying and clearing the bills in less than three working days.

Directions (Qs. 16 to 20) : In the following questions, the symbols *, \geq , =, @ and \leq are used with the following meanings :

A * B means A is greater than B,

A \geq B means A is either greater than or equal to B,

A = B means A is equal to B,

A @ B means A is smaller than B and

A \leq B means A is either smaller than or equal to B.

Now in each of the following questions, assuming the three statements to be true, state which of the two conclusions I and II given below them is definitely true ?

Give answer (1) if only conclusion I is true; give answer (2) if only conclusion II is true; give answer (3) if either I or II is true; give answer (4) if neither I nor II is true and give answer (5) if both I and II are true.

Q. 16.

Statements : L @ C, C * Z, Z @ F

Conclusions :

- I. C * F II. F = C

Q. 17.

Statements : Z @ B, N \geq S, B @ N

Conclusions :

- I. B = Z II. S @ B

Q. 18.

Statements : M - T, T @ Z, S * M

Conclusions :

- I. Z * M II. Z = M

Q. 19.

Statements : T \geq P, P @ S, P = M

Conclusions :

- I. S * M II. T @ S

Test Of Reasoning

Q. 20.

Statements : R @ M, M * P, R \leq L.

Conclusions :

I. M = L II. P \geq L

Directions (Qs. 21 to 28) : Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Following are the conditions for drawing a list of suitable candidates to be called for interview after a written test for recruitment is conducted for supervisory level persons for a reputed company providing software and services.

The candidate must

- be holding a degree in basic science with 60% or above or engineering degree with 45% and above marks.
- have passed the written examination with 65% or above marks.
- be in the age group of 24 years to 30 years as on 1.4.1997.
- have experience in a computer company for a minimum period of 3 years after having obtained diploma in computer with 60% or above marks.
- be presently drawing a monthly salary of Rs. 8,000 and above.

In case of the applicant, who satisfies all other criteria except

- at (a) above, be referred to the Manager (Recruitment).
- at (b) above but has obtained more than 75% marks in M.Sc. or Engineering degree, be referred to the Assistant General Manager (A.G.M.).
- at (c) above, be referred to the General Manager (G.M.).

Based on these criteria and information provided below, decide the course of action in each case. You are not to assume anything. If the data provided is not adequate to decide the given course of action, your answer will be "data inadequate". The cases are given to you as on 1.4.1997.

Q. 21. Niranjan Singh did his diploma in computers at the age of 22 years after completing his B.Sc. Immediately after completing his diploma, he got job in a computer company and is employed for the last four years with a salary of Rs. 10,500. He has got more than 65% marks in all the examinations including the written examination.

- Data inadequate
- Refer to Manager (Recruitment)
- Do not call for interview
- Refer to Assistant General Manager
- Call for interview

Q. 22. Kamalnath has been working in a computer company for the last 6 years after completing his diploma in computers with 62% marks. He has passed his Engineering degree and written examination with 55% and 68% marks respectively. He has completed 28 years of age in September 1995.

- Data inadequate
- Do not call for interview
- Call for interview
- Refer to G.M.
- Refer to A.G.M.

Q. 23. Dipu Sami is working in supervisory capacity for the last 4 years in a computer company after having completed her Engineering degree with 55% and diploma in computers with 70% marks. She has secured 72% marks in the written examination. Her date of birth is 15 January, 1967 and her present salary is Rs. 10,000.

- Data inadequate
- Call for interview
- Do not call for interview
- Refer to Manager (Recruitment)
- Refer to General Manager

Q. 24. Jemuna Khan completed her B.Sc. at the age of 21 years, completed her one year's diploma in computers immediately and got a job from June 1994. She draws a monthly salary of Rs. 11,000. She has cleared all her examinations including written examination with a minimum of 68% marks.

- Refer to G.M.
- Refer to A.G.M.
- Refer to Manager (Recruitment)
- Do not call for interview
- Data inadequate

Q. 25. Anand Gupta has done his Master's degree in Science and then completed his diploma in computers with 64% marks from a reputed institute. For the last 4 years, he has been working in a computer company. His age is 27 years and his present salary is Rs. 8,500. He obtained 68% marks in the written examination.

- Refer to Manager
- Data inadequate
- Call for interview
- Do not call for interview
- Refer to Assistant General Manager

Q. 26. Jemi Desouza, born on 12.2.1968, is employed in a computer company for the last five years and is presently drawing a monthly salary of Rs. 9,500. He has successfully completed his degree in Engineering with 64% marks, diploma in computers and written examination with 65% and 60% marks respectively.

- Do not call for interview
- Call for interview
- Data inadequate
- Refer to G.M.
- Refer to Manager (Recruitment)

Q. 27. Bimbadevi, aged 27 years, is a graduate in Science with diploma in computers and has been working for the last three and half years in a computer firm. Her present monthly salary is Rs. 10,500. She has passed her graduation, diploma and written examination with 55%, 70% and 68% marks respectively.

- Do not call for interview
- Refer to G.M.
- Refer to Manager (Recruitment)
- Data inadequate
- Call for interview

Q. 28. Kasam Bhure did his B.Sc. with 70% marks followed by diploma in computers with 69% marks. He is employed from June 1993 in a computer firm with a salary of Rs. 9,700. He was born in October 1973. He has passed the written examination with 72% marks.

- Call for interview
- Refer to Manager (Recruitment)
- Data inadequate
- Refer to G.M.
- Do not call for interview

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 29 TO 33) : In each question below are given two statements followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the two given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the two given statements, disregarding commonly known facts.

Q. 29.

Statements : Some caps are tanks.
Some tanks are bulbs

Conclusions :

- Some tanks are caps.
 - Some bulbs are tanks.
 - Some caps are bulbs.
 - No bulb is cap.
- Only I, II and III follow
 - Only I, II and IV follow
 - Only I, II and either III or IV follow
 - None of these
 - All follow

Q. 30.

Statements : All crystals are magnets.
Some magnets are chocolates

Conclusions :

- Some magnets are crystals
 - Some chocolates are not magnets
 - No chocolate is crystal
 - All magnets are crystals.
- Only I, II and IV follow
 - Only I, II and III follow
 - None of these
 - None follows
 - Only II and III follow

Q. 31.

Statements : No boat is shop
All shops are guns

Conclusions :

- All boats are guns
 - No boat is gun
 - Some guns are shops.
 - All guns are shops
- Only either I or II follow
 - Only I follows
 - Only II follows
 - Only III and IV follow
 - None of these

Q. 32.

Statements : All bags are chalks.
All chalks are bottles.

Conclusions

- Some bottles are bags.
 - All bags are bottles
 - All bottles are bags.
 - Some chalks are not bags
- Only I, III and IV follow
 - Only II, III, IV follow
 - None of these
 - Only I, II and IV follow
 - All follow

Q. 33.

Statements : Some frogs are bricks.
All bricks are cakes.

Conclusions :

- Some cakes are not frogs
 - Some cakes are frogs.
 - No cake is frog
 - All frogs are cakes.
- Only I and II follow
 - All follow
 - None follows
 - Only II, III and IV follow
 - Only I, II and IV follow

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 32 to 38) : Each of the questions below consists of a question and two statements numbered I and II given below. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements is sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and give answer (1) if the data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question; give answer (2) if the data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question; give answer (3) if the data either in statement I alone or statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question; give answer (4) if the data even in both the statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question; give answer (5) if the data in both the statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

Q. 34. How much amount Chandramauli required to pay for the new car in the buy-back scheme ?

I. The cost of the new car was three times the cost price of his old car.

II. His old car was valued at Rs. 25,000 under buy-back scheme.

Q. 35. How many new year's greeting cards were sold this year your shop ?

I. Last year 2935 cards were sold.

II. The number of cards sold this year was 1.2 times that of last year.

Q. 36. What is the exact duration of this course ?

I. It has three semesters but there is internship in between second and third semester.

II. Duration of the internship varies as per the report of the professor.

Q. 37. At what time did Suresh leave his home for office ?

I. Suresh received a phone call at 9.15 a.m. at his home.

II. Suresh's car reached office at 10.15 a.m., 45 minutes after he left his residence.

Q. 38. What is the area of this plot ?

I. The perimeter of the plot is 208 metres.

II. The length is more than the breadth by 4 metres.

Directions (Qs. 39 to 43) : In each question below is given a statement followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true, then consider the two conclusions together and decide which of them logically follows beyond a reasonable doubt from the information given in the statement.

Give answer (1) if only conclusion I follows; give answer (2) if only conclusion II follows; give answer (3) if either I or II follows; give answer (4) if neither I nor II follows; and give answer (5) if both I and II follow.

Q. 39.

Statement : While presenting a stage show recently, the famous actor declared that he has a practice of either taking full payment or none for his stage show.

Conclusions :

- I. The actor has taken full payment for his recent stage show.
- II. The actor did not take any money for his recent stage show.

Q. 40.

Statement : The national norm is 100 beds per thousand population but in this State, 150 beds per thousand are available in the hospitals

Conclusions :

- I. Our national norm is appropriate.
- II. The State's health system is taking adequate care in this regard.

Q. 41.

Statement : From the next academic year, students will have the option of dropping Mathematics and Science for their school leaving certificate examination.

Conclusions :

- I. Students who are weak in Science and Mathematics will be benefitted.
- II. Earlier students did not have the choice of continuing their education without taking these subjects.

Q. 42.

Statement : The best evidence of India's glorious past is the growing popularity of Ayurvedic medicines in the West.

Conclusions :

- I. Ayurvedic medicines are not popular in India.
- II. Allopathic medicines are more popular in India.

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Q. 43.

Statement : Good voice is a natural gift but one has to keep practising to improve and excel well in the field of music.

Conclusions :

I. Natural gifts need nurturing and care.

II. Even though your voice is not good, one can keep practising carefully and answer the questions given below.

A big exhibition has been arranged in the XYZ ground. There is a stream of visitors visiting it from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Following practice is observed while selling the tickets.

(I) Exhibition is arranged in 10 sections, named E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N.

(II) Visitors are expected to follow a particular sequence of section to avoid crowding of people in a section.

(III) The sequence of visit of sections is printed on the ticket.

(IV) The sequence is changed after every batch of 25 visitors.

(V) The sequence of sections given on tickets of 3 batches is as follows :

First Batch : E F G H I J K L M N

Second Batch : J E F G H I K L M

Third Batch : I J E F G H M N K L

Continuing this logic, answer the questions given below.

Q. 44. If every section takes 10 minutes, then batch fifth, which entered section I at 9 a.m., will be through last section at what time

(1) 9.50 a.m. (2) 10 a.m. (3) 10.10 a.m.

(4) 10.20 a.m. (5) None of these

Q. 45. Which batch will have the sequence E F G H I J M N K on their tickets ?

(1) Fourth (2) Fifth (3) Sixth

(4) Seventh (5) None of these

Q. 46. Which batch will begin with section J and will visit section K in the end ?

(1) Ninth (2) Eighth (3) Seventh

(4) Sixth (5) None of these

Q. 47. If a batch is to visit section H first and section K at the end which batch it would be ?

(1) Tenth (2) Eighth (3) Fourth

(4) Sixth (5) None of these

Q. 48. What will be the number of visitors at the end of batch having the sequence H I J E F G N K L M ?

(1) 300 (2) 250 (3) 225 (4) 275 (5) None of these

Directions (Qs. 49 to 52) : Read the following information and answer the questions given below.

(i) Eight doctors P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W visit a charitable dispensary run by Shram-Mandir Trust every day except on a holiday, i.e. Monday.

(ii) Each doctor visits for 1 hour from Tuesday to Sunday except Saturday. The timings are 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m., 1 p.m. to 2 p.m. is lunch break.

(iii) On Saturday, it is open only in the morning, i.e. 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and each doctor visits for only half an hour.

(iv) No other doctor visits the dispensary before doctor 'Q' and after doctor 'U'.

(v) Doctor 'W' comes immediately after lunch break and is followed by 'R'.

(iv) 'S' comes in the same order as 'P' in the afternoon session.

Q. 49. At what time the visit of Doctor 'R' is over on Sunday ?

(1) 3 p.m. (2) 4 p.m. (3) 5 p.m. (4) 1 p.m. (5) None of these

Q. 50. If the lunch break and subsequent visiting hours are reduced by 15 minutes, at what time Doctor 'U' is expected to attend the dispensary ?

(1) 3.15 p.m. (2) 4.15 p.m. (3) 4.45 p.m. (4) 4 p.m. (5) None of these

Q. 51. At what time the visit of Doctor 'T' would be over on Saturday ?

(1) 10 a.m. (2) 11 a.m. (3) Either 10 a.m. or 11 a.m.

(4) Data inadequate (5) None of these

Q. 52. Doctor 'P' visits in between which of the following pairs of doctors ?

(1) R and W (2) S and T (3) U and W

(4) S and V (5) None of these

Directions (Qs. 53 to 55) : Read the following information and answer the questions given below.

(I) Kundanmal is available at home between 12 noon to 4 p.m. on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

(II) His younger brother Nainamal is available at home on Monday, Thursday, Friday and Sunday between 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

(III) The eldest brother Jethamal is available between 9 a.m. to 12 noon on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. on Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Q. 53. For how many days only one brother is available at a particular time in a week?

- (1) Four (2) Three (3) Two
(4) One (5) None of these

Q. 54. At a time, on which day of a week all the three brothers are available at home?

- (1) Sunday (2) Thursday
(3) None (4) Cannot be determined
(5) None of these

Q. 55. On which day(s) of a week, the youngest and the eldest brothers are available at home at the same time?

- (1) Only Monday (2) Only Thursday
(3) Only Friday
(4) Both Monday and Thursday
(5) Both Sunday and Friday

Directions (Qs. 56 to 60): Below is given passage followed by several possible inferences which can be drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity.

Mark answer (1), if the inference is definitely true, i.e. it properly follows from the statement of facts given; mark (2), if the inference is "probably true" though not "definitely true" in the light of the facts given; mark (3), if the data are inadequate, i.e. from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false; mark (4), if the inference is "probably false" though not "definitely false" in the light of the facts given and mark (5), if the inference is "definitely false", i.e. it cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given or contradicts the given facts.

Urban lifestyles, fast foods, changing diet patterns, lack of exercise, obesity and smoking are responsible for increase in the incidence of diabetes, heart attacks and cancer. Research has also shown that modern cooking oils have an unhealthy ratio of harmful fatty acids to essential fatty acids which contribute to free radical attacks and increase insulin resistance.

Ghee, coconut oil and mustard oil have a healthy ratio of fatty acids. Their use in rural India, coupled with a traditional high fibre diet and physical exercise, probably account for the lower incidence of diabetes and heart attacks in the rural population, the study reveals.

Q. 56. Rural people should not migrate to urban cities if they value their health.

Q. 57. Most of the rural population is healthy and free of diseases.

Q. 58. Urban health conscious people can stop using modern cooking oils and reduce chances of occurrence of these diseases.

Q. 59. Only cooking oil is responsible for rise in the incidences of diseases like heart attacks, cancer, etc.

Q. 60. The increase in diseases like diabetes, heart attacks, etc. is controllable by taking proper measures.

ANSWERS

1. (1): 7 B M N H A Z Y F J O S R
2. (5): 1st letter = E, 12th letter = A,
15th letter = S, 21st letter = L
SEAL, SALE

3. (2): 1st letter/number is moved one step forward.

2nd letter/number is moved one step forward.

3rd letter/number is moved one step backward from the end.

4. (4): E 7 G B D (L J I F 3 V S Z
C A 2 H K N 4 M) O Q 5 P R

5. (2): 5 → Monday, L → Tuesday,
F → Wednesday, S → Thursday

6. (4): Randhir > Kunal + Debu ... (1)
Randhir < Kunal + Shankar ... (2)

Sonal > Shankar

Neha > Randhir

(1) & (2) ⇒ Kunal + Shankar

> Kunal + Debu

⇒ Shankar > Debu ... (3)

∴ Either Sonal or Neha got the highest marks

7. (3)

8. (4): $M + K + T \times P$

⇒ M is brother of K, K is father of T and T is sister of P

⇒ M is uncle of P

9. (4)

10. (3): Letter Nos. 1 to 7 are written in reverse order

11. (1) 12. (4) 13. (4) 14. (5)

15. (5)

16. (4): $L < C, C > Z, Z \leq F$

17. (4): $Z < B, N \geq S, B < N$

18. (3): $M = T, T \leq Z, S > M$

If $T = Z$, then $Z = M$

If $T < Z$, then $Z > M \Rightarrow Z * M$

19. (1): $T \geq P, P < S, P = M$

∴ $S > M \Rightarrow S * M$

If $T = P$ and $P < S$, then $T < S$

⇒ $I \otimes S$

20. (4): $R \leq M, M > P, R \geq L$

∴ $L \leq R \leq M \Rightarrow L = R = M$

21. (5)

22. (1): Salary is not given

23. (5)

24. (4): (d) is not satisfied

25. (2): Marks of Master's Degree in Science not given

26. (1): (b) and (II) both are not satisfied

27. (3)

28. (4)



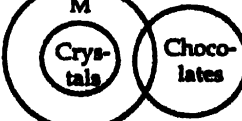
⇒ I, II and IV follow

OR



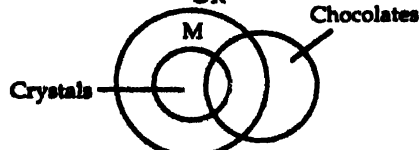
⇒ I, II and III follow

30. (3):



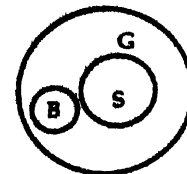
Only I and III follow

OR

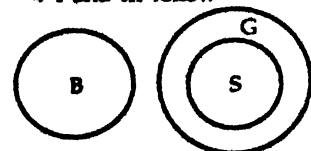


Only I follows

31. (5):

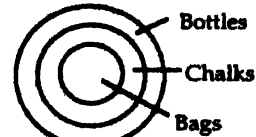


⇒ I and III follow

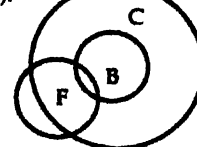


⇒ II and III follow

32. (4):



33. (1):



34. (5): Rs. 50,000

35. (5): $2935 \times 1.2 = 3558$

36. (4):

37. (2): 9.30 a.m.

38. (5): $2(B + B + 4) = 208$

i.e. $4B = 200$, i.e. $B = 50$

∴ $L = 54$

∴ Area = $L \times B = 54 \times 50 = 2700$

39. (3)

40. (2)

41. (5)

42. (4)

43. (1)

44. (5): 10.40 a.m.

45. (4): The sequences of visiting the ten sections which the visitors will have on their tickets (batchwise) are as follows.

1st Batch : E F G H I J K L M N

2nd Batch : J E F G H I N K L M

3rd Batch : I J E F G H M N K L

4th Batch : H I J E F G L M N K

5th Batch : G H I J E F K L M N

6th Batch : F G H I J E N K L M

7th Batch : E F G H I J M N K L

8th Batch : J E F G H I L M N K

9th Batch : I J E F G H K L M N

10th Batch : H I J E F G N K L M

46. (2)

47. (3)

48. (2)

49. (2): The eight doctors visit in this order :-

Forenoon Afternoon

Q T or V S V or T W R P U

50. (4)

51. (3)

52. (5): R and U

53. (5): Jethamal on Monday 9 to 10 &

Nainamal on Monday 12 to 2

Kundanmal on Tuesday 12 to 4

Jethamal on Wednesday 9 to 12

Jethamal on Thursday 9 to 10 &

Kundanmal 2 to 4

Nainamal on Friday 10 to 2 &

Jethamal 2 to 4

Jethamal on Saturday 2 to 4

Nainamal on Sunday 10 to 12

54. (3)

55. (4): Monday & Thursday, 10 to 12

56. (1)

57. (1)

58. (1)

59. (3)

60. (1)

Probationary Officers' Examination, May 1997

Conducted by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

Directions (Qs. 1 to 4) : Study the following letter-number sequence and answer the questions given below.

K W C R M 9 F A 2 H S T Y 6
G L O 4 X U Q E J 7 N P D

Q. 1. If every alternate position is dropped in the above sequence beginning with dropping 'W', which of the following will be second to the right of the sixth position from your left ?

- (1) G (2) A (3) Y
(4) 2 (5) None of these

Q. 2. Which of the following will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following sequence with reference to the above group of letters-numbers ?

WRF, MFH, AHY, ?

- (1) 6LX (2) HTG (3) SYL
(4) HYL (5) None of these

Q. 3. Which of the following will be fourth to the right of the fifteenth letter/number from your right ?

- (1) 4 (2) O (3) L
(4) H (5) None of these

Q. 4. If it is possible to make a meaningful word with the fifth, the eighth, the twenty-second and the twenty-fifth letters from left in the above series, which of the following will be the first letter of that word ? If no such word can be made, give 'X' as the answer. If more than one such word can be made, give 'P' as the answer.

- (1) N (2) M (3) A (4) X (5) P

Q. 5. 'Buses for Chakan leave every twenty-five minutes from this depot'. The enquiry clerk told a passenger, 'One bus for Chakan has left by ten minutes to 2 p.m.'. At what time will the next bus leave for Chakan ?

- (1) 2.25 p.m. (2) 2.05 p.m. (3) 2.20 p.m.
(4) 2.35 p.m. (5) None of these

Q. 6. 'Command' is related to 'Order' in the same way as 'Confusion' is related to

- (1) Discipline (2) Clarity
(3) Chaos (4) Problem
(5) Difficulty

Q. 7. One day evening before sunset two friends Sudhir and Montu were talking to each other face to face. If Montu's shadow was exactly to his right side, which direction was Sudhir facing ?

- (1) South (2) North (3) West
(4) Data inadequate (5) None of these

Q. 8. How many pairs of letters are there in the word 'TRIANGLE' which have as many letters between them in the word as in the alphabet ?

- (1) Four (2) Three (3) Two
(4) One (5) None of these

Q. 9. 'Object' is related to 'Shadow' in the same way as 'Word' is related to

- (1) Language (2) Meaning (3) Books
(4) Translation (5) Grammar

Q. 10. In a row of girls, Sunita and Reema occupy the 9th place from the right end and 10th place from the left end, respectively. If they interchange their places, Sunita and

Reema occupy 17th place from the right and 18th place from the left respectively. How many girls are there in the row ?

- (1) 25 (2) 27 (3) 26
(4) Data inadequate (5) None of these

Directions (Qs. 11 to 15) : Below is given a passage followed by several possible inferences which can be drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity.

Mark answer

- (1) if the inference is 'definitely true', i.e. it properly follows from the statement of facts given.
(2) if the inference is 'probably true' though not 'definitely true' in the light of the facts given.
(3) if the data are inadequate, i.e. from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false.
(4) if the inference is 'probably false' though not 'definitely false' in the light of the facts given.
(5) if the inference is 'definitely false', i.e. it cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given or it contradicts the given facts.

Rabies is a disease transmitted to man and animals through the bite of a rabies-infected animal, most commonly by dogs. It is caused by a virus present in the saliva of the infected animal which gets deposited in the wound of the bite victim, multiplies and travels towards brain and spinal cord. If not treated, about half of such cases develop rabies. Symptoms of the disease start one to three months after the bite. Very few laboratory tests are available for the diagnosis of rabies in India. Precautionary measures include prompt washing of the dog bite wound with soap and water. The wound is also treated with cetavion, tincture of iodine or spirit.

Q. 11. The governments and local bodies should expedite measures to catch and kill stray dogs as a preventive measure.

Q. 12. Rabies can be transmitted from any animal to the other through open cuts and wounds.

Q. 13. The bite of rabies-infected animal to a healthy animal definitely results in spread of rabies.

Q. 14. The saliva of the house dogs should be periodically tested for the detection of rabies.

Q. 15. Western countries have well equipped laboratory tests to detect rabies.

Directions (Qs. 16 to 20) : In each of the questions below are given two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to assume everything in the statements to be true and consider both the conclusions together, then decide which

of the two given conclusions logically follows beyond a reasonable doubt from the information given in the statement. Give answer (1) if only conclusion I follows; give answer (2) if only conclusion II follows; give answer (3) if either I or II follows; give answer (4) if neither I nor II follow and give answer (5) if both I and II follow.

Q. 16.

Statements : No magazine is cap.
All caps are cameras.

Conclusions :

- I. No camera is magazine.
II. Some caps are magazines.

Q. 17.

Statements : All tubes are handles.
All cups are handles.

Conclusions :

- I. All cups are tubes.
II. Some handles are not cups.

Q. 18.

Statements : Some shirts are biscuits.
No biscuit is book.

Conclusions :

- I. Some shirts are books.
II. Some books are biscuits.

Q. 19.

Statements : Some cars are tables.
Some tables are doors.

Conclusions :

- I. Some cars are doors.
II. All doors are cars.

Q. 20.

Statements : All coins are crows.
Some crows are pencils.

Conclusions :

- I. No pencil is coin.
II. Some coins are pencils.

Directions (Qs. 21 to 25) : In each question below is given a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions and decide which of the assumption is implicit in the statement.

Give answer (1) if only assumption I is implicit; give answer (2) if only assumption II is implicit; give answer (3) if either I or II is implicit; give answer (4) if neither I nor II is implicit and give answer (5) if both I and II are implicit.

Q. 21.

Statement : Dereliction of duty and indiscipline have come to stay in this organisation.

Assumptions :

- I. Organisation is what the employees are.
II. Employees are expected to do their duty.

Q. 22.

Statement : Retired persons should not be appointed for executive posts in other organisations.

Assumptions :

- I. Retired persons may lack the zeal and commitment to carry out executive's work.
- II. Retired persons do not take interest in the work and welfare of the new organisation.

Q. 23.

Statement : Money is the root cause of all the problems in a family.

Assumptions :

- I. Every problem is caused by something.
- II. There are always some problems in a family.

Q. 24.

Statement : It is not the quality of the product but good advertisement that boosts up your sale.

Assumptions :

- I. Consumers can be influenced by good advertisement.
- II. Consumers desire quality advertisement.

Q. 25.

Statement : Profit is a logical and legitimate part of any organisation.

Assumptions :

- I. Logic is required for use of any term.
- II. Profit requires legal sanctity.

Directions (Qs. 26 to 30) : In each question below is given a statement followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true, then consider the two conclusions together and decide which of them logically follows beyond a reasonable doubt from the information given in the statement.

Give answer (1) if only conclusion I follows; give answer (2) if only conclusion II follows; give answer (3) if either I or II follows; give answer (4) if neither I nor II follows, and give answer (5) if both I and II follow.

Q. 26.

Statement : This world is neither good nor evil; each man manufactures a world for himself.

Conclusions :

- I. Some people find this world quite good.
- II. Some people find this world quite bad.

Q. 27.

Statement : The standard of education in private schools is much better than municipal and zilla parishad-run schools.

Conclusions :

- I. The municipal and zilla parishad should make serious efforts to improve standard of their schools.
- II. All municipal and zilla parishad schools should be closed immediately.

Q. 28.

Statement : The Prime Minister emphatically stated that his government will make every

possible effort for the upliftment of poor farmers and farmhands.

Conclusions :

- I. Except poor farmers and farmhands, all others have got benefits of fruits of development.
- II. No serious efforts have been made in the past for upliftment of any section of the society.

Q. 29.

Statement : The party president has directed that no member of the party will give press briefing or interviews to government and private T.V. channels about the discussion in scheduled meeting of the party.

Conclusions :

- I. Party numbers will observe this directive of the president.
- II. The general public will not come to know about the happenings in the scheduled meeting of the party.

Q. 30.

Statement : The government of country 'X' has recently announced several concessions and offered attractive package tours for foreign visitors.

Conclusions :

- I. Now, more numbers of foreign tourists will visit the country.
- II. The government of country 'X' seems to be serious in attracting foreign tourists.

Directions (Qs. 31 to 35) : Below is given a passage followed by several possible inferences which can be drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity.

Mark answer

- (1) if the inference is 'definitely true', i.e. it properly follows from the statement of facts given.
- (2) if the inference is 'probably true' though not 'definitely true' in the light of the facts given.
- (3) if the data are inadequate, i.e. from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false.
- (4) if the inference is 'probably false' though not 'definitely false' in the light of the facts given.
- (5) if the inference is 'definitely false', i.e. it cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given or it contradicts the given facts.

Despite the vast untapped export potential, the funding of sericulture development in the country has been found to be a very major stumbling block. Therefore, it is necessary that a scheme for providing free flow of credit to all those who are engaged in sericulture including silk weaving may be drawn up.

Further, taking into account the emerging trends in the Indian Silk industry from global players like Korea and China, and also the serious challenges posed by the ongoing

changes in the multi-fibre agreement and complete integration with GATT, it is necessary to formulate a new national silk policy. Another working group has to be constituted to evolve a long term import and export policy.

Q. 31. The formulation and implementation of long term import and export policy will only help Indian Silk Industry.

Q. 32. Extending free flow of credit may help Indian Silk Industry in some way.

Q. 33. Silk industries in China and Korea are totally supported by respective governments.

Q. 34. Indian Silk Industry had been facing very tough challenge from China and Korea.

Q. 35. So far there has been no National Silk Policy in India.

Directions (Qs. 36 to 40) : Each of the following questions below consists of a question and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and Give answer

- (1) if the data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (2) if the data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (3) if the data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
- (4) if the data even in both the statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (5) if the data in both the statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

Q. 36. How many doctors are practicing in this town ?

- I. There is one doctor per seven hundred residents.
- II. There are 16 wards with each ward having as many doctors as the number of wards.

Q. 37. How many speeches were delivered in the two days' programme ?

- I. 18 speakers were invited to give at least one speech, out of which one-sixth of the speakers could not come.
- II. One-third of the speakers gave two speeches each.

Q. 38. How many visitors have seen the exhibition yesterday ?

- I. Each entry pass holder can take up to 3 persons with him/her.
- II. In all 243 passes were sold yesterday.

Q. 39. How many votes candidate 'X' received in the City Co-operative bank's director's election ?

- I. Candidate 'X' got 17 per cent of the votes that were cast.
- II. Four-fifth of the 1000 eligible voters cast their votes.

Test Of Reasoning

Q. 40. On which day the flat was purchased by Mohan in 1996?

I. Certainly before 18th December, 1996 but definitely not before 15th December, 1996.

II. Certainly after 16th December, 1996 but not later than 19th December, 1996.

Directions (41 to 45) : In the following questions, the symbols @, %, =, * and < are used with the following meanings :

'P @ Q' means 'P is greater than Q'

'P % Q' means 'P is either greater than or equal to Q'.

'P = Q' means 'P is equal to Q'.

'P * Q' means 'P is smaller than Q'.

'P < Q' means 'P is either smaller than or equal to Q'.

Now in each of the following questions, assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the two conclusions I and II given below them is/are definitely True?

Give answer (1) if only conclusion I is true; give answer (2) if only conclusion II is true; give answer (3) if either I or II is true; give answer (4) if neither I nor II is true and give answer (5) if both I and II are true.

Q. 41.

Statements : S * M, M @ L, L @ Z

Conclusions :

I. S = Z

II. S < L

Q. 42.

Statements : J = V, V * N, R < J

Conclusions :

I. R * N

II. J @ N

Q. 43.

Statements : L @ U, C * L, C @ B

Conclusions :

I. U = C

II. L @ B

Q. 44.

Statements : D @ F, F = S, S < M

Conclusions :

I. D @ M

II. F @ M

Q. 45. Statements :

P @ T, M < K, T = K

Conclusions :

I. T @ M

II. T = M

Directions (Qs. 46 to 50) : Read the following information and answer the questions given below.

- A city bus company operates 7 buses M, N, O, P, Q, R and S each once for daily 4 hours sight-seeing tours.
- From Monday to Friday first bus leaves at 8 a.m. sharp, subsequent bus leaves alternatively after a gap of 45 minutes, followed by 30 minutes, again 45 minutes and 35 minutes and so on.
- On Saturday and Sunday, first bus leaves at 7.30 a.m. and others follow regularly after a gap of 1 hour.
- Bus 'Q' leaves immediately after 'M' and is immediately followed by 'S'.
- Bus 'O' is not followed by any other bus.

but not immediately after 'P'.
Q. 46. On Sunday, when bus 'P' completes its tour, which of the following buses begins its tour?

- Q
- S
- O
- Data inadequate
- None of these

Q. 47. If the time gap after bus 'M' leaves on Saturday-Sunday is increased by 30 minutes for the subsequent trips, at what time, tour of bus 'O' will be completed?

- 3 p.m.
- 2 p.m.
- 6 p.m.
- 7 p.m.
- None of these

Q. 48. At what time, bus 'R' completes its tour on Wednesday?

- 9.15 a.m.
- 1.15 p.m.
- 1.30 p.m.
- Data inadequate
- None of these

Q. 49. At what time, bus 'M' leaves on Saturday?

- 10 a.m.
- 9.45 a.m.
- 10.30 a.m.
- Data inadequate
- None of these

Q. 50. If the time gap between two buses is uniformly kept as 45 minutes from Monday to Friday, then the beginning of tour of bus 'O' will mark completion of tour of which of the following buses?

- N
- R
- M
- Data inadequate
- None of these

Directions (51 to 53) : Study the following information and answer the questions given below :

- Navin, Geeta, Lalit, Vilas and Kumar are five executives of a company based at Hyderabad.
- Everyday of next week, only one person is scheduled to go on office tour between Monday and Friday.
- Each one is scheduled to visit only one of the following cities—Delhi, Mumbai, Calcutta, Chennai and Bangalore.
- One, who will visit Calcutta, will be leaving exactly in the middle day of the week days given above.
- Vilas will not go to Chennai but will help Navin to go to Mumbai on Tuesday.
- Kumar will be leaving for Delhi on the next day after Lalit is scheduled to leave.
- Lalit will not visit either Chennai or Bangalore.

Q. 51. Which place is Vilas scheduled to visit?

- Delhi
- Chennai
- Bangalore
- Data inadequate
- None of these

Q. 52. Which combination of day and place of visit is the tour for Kumar?

- Monday-Delhi
- Friday-Bangalore
- Thursday-Delhi
- Cannot be determined
- None of these

Q. 53. Which place Geeta is scheduled to visit?

- Chennai
- Delhi
- Bangalore
- Data inadequate
- None of these

Federation Swimming Club : Mumbai gives 50 per cent concession in monthly fees to those who belong to any one of the following two categories.

- Sons and daughters up to 25 years of age of patrons and founder members.
- All physically handicapped persons.
- Senior citizens above age of 60 years.
- Sons, daughters up to 18 years and spouses of Servicemen/Ex-Servicemen from defence forces.
- Unemployed girls/women up to 35 years of age.
- Social workers/volunteers of registered social/cultural medical organisations and trusts.
- Sons and daughters of government servants whose annual salary is below Rs. 48,000/-.
- Any one who opts for either one time cash payment of 10 years fee or work as honorary coach or life guard.

Decide in each of the following cases whether the person is 'eligible' or 'not eligible'. While deciding 'eligible', find out the category/categories which is/are applicable to the person for making the decision and accordingly indicate your answer. The number indicated in the brackets in the choices indicates the category/categories given above. Do not assume any information which is not given.

Q. 54. Smt. Vimal Bafna is a married unemployed woman of 32 years of age. Herself is a physically handicapped person and active member of 'Pratishtha', a registered trust working for handicapped persons. Her husband is founder member of the club.

- Eligible (v), (ii) and (vi) only
- Eligible (i), (vi) and (ii) only
- Not eligible
- Eligible (vi) and (ii) only
- Eligible (i), (ii) and (v) only

Q. 55. Dev Prakash, aged 14 years, is son of an ex-serviceman, Ramsingh. Ramsingh is the president of local senior citizen organisation. Dev Prakash desires to pay 10 years fee in 5 instalments over a span of three years.

- Eligible (iv) only
- Eligible (viii) and (vi) only
- Not eligible
- Eligible (iv) and (vi) only
- Eligible (i) and (vii) only

Q. 56. Ketan Bhuria, aged 28 years, is the grandson of one of the patron members, is a social worker and founder of a registered trust running a blood bank. His father is a government servant and an honorary coach in this club.

- Not eligible
- Eligible (i) only
- Eligible (viii) only
- Eligible (vi) only
- Eligible (i) and (vii) only

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- * मिलिए धारावाहिक 'शांति' के कामेश महादेवन से
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Q. 57. Anu Nairwade is a daughter of a person and a junior college student of 18 years. She is a good swimmer and her younger sister is physically handicapped and a chess player. Her father is a retired government employee.

- (1) Not eligible
- (2) Eligible (i), (ii) and (iii) only
- (3) Eligible (i) and (v) only
- (4) Eligible (iii) and (viii) only
- (5) Eligible (ii) and (iv) only

Q. 58. Ganpat Patil, aged 58 years, is a former coach of swimming in Delhi, a retired government officer. His wife is an Army doctor. Patil is a social worker of repute and member of several registered trusts.

- (1) Eligible (iii) and (vii) only
- (2) Not eligible
- (3) Eligible (vi) only
- (4) Eligible (iv) and (vi) only
- (5) Eligible (iii), (vi) and (viii) only

Q. 59. Shipra Guleria is a student of Sudha English School. Her father is a senior government officer. Her uncle is a wing commander in defence force. She participates in interschool matches.

- (1) Eligible (iv) only
- (2) Eligible (v) only
- (3) Eligible (vii) only
- (4) Eligible (i) and (vii) only
- (5) Not eligible

Q. 60. Suman Arya, aged 24 years, is the daughter-in-law of Narasi—a veteran freedom fighter and social worker. She is employed in bank and desires to make cash

payment of fee of 7 years. Her husband is an officer in the Indian Army.

- (1) Not eligible
- (2) Eligible (iii) and (vi) only
- (3) Eligible (iv) only
- (4) Eligible (iv) and (v) only
- (5) Eligible (viii) and (v) only.

ANSWERS

1. (1): K C M F 2 S Y G O X Q J N D
2. (3): All the letters in each term are moved three steps forward.
3. (2):
4. (5): NAME, MANE
5. (5): 2.15 p.m.
6. (3)
7. (1)
8. (3): (A, E), (N, L),
9. (2) 10. (3) 11. (3) 12. (1)
13. (1) 14. (3) 15. (3)
16. (4): Since one of the premises is negative, therefore conclusion should be negative. Hence, conclusion II is ruled out. The term 'Camera' is distributed in conclusion I without being distributed in the premises. Hence, no conclusion can be drawn.
17. (4): The middle term is not distributed in any of the premises. Hence, no conclusion can be drawn.
18. (4): Since, one of the premises is negative, the conclusion should be negative.
19. (4)

20. (2): Same explanation as in Q. 17.
21. (5) 22. (4) 23. (4) 24. (1)
25. (4) 26. (5) 27. (1) 28. (4)
29. (5) 30. (5) 31. (1) 32. (1)
33. (3) 34. (1) 35. (5)
36. (2): $16 \times 16 = 256$
37. (5): $18 - \frac{1}{6}$ th of 18 = 15
No. of speeches = $5 \times 2 + 10 \times 1 = 20$
38. (4): Maximum $243 \times 4 = 972$
39. (5): 17% of 800 = 136
40. (5): 17th December, 1996.
41. (4): Given : $S < M$, $M > L$, $L \geq Z$
I and II both are not true.
42. (1): Given : $J = V$, $V < N$, $R \leq J$
 $\Rightarrow J < N$, $R \leq J$
 $\Rightarrow R < N \Rightarrow I$ is true
43. (2): Given : $L \geq U$, $C < L$, $C > B$
 $\Rightarrow L > C > B \Rightarrow L > B$
 $\Rightarrow II$ is true
44. (4): $D > F$, $F = S$, $S \leq M$
 $\therefore F \leq M$
45. (3): $P > T$, $M \leq K$, $T = K$
 $\Rightarrow T \geq M \Rightarrow I$ or II
46. (5): N (The order, in which the buses leave, is PNRMQSO)
47. (5) 48. (4) 49. (3)
50. (5): Bus O starts its tour at 12.30 p.m. but since none of the buses starts its tour at 8.30 a.m., therefore, none of the buses will finish its tour at 12.30 p.m.
51. (3) 52. (3) 53. (1) 54. (1)
55. (1) 56. (4) 57. (3) 58. (3)
59. (2) 60. (4)

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Expected Questions Objective General Knowledge

Madan Lal

Former Secretary, Staff Selection Commission, Government of India

As Secretary of the Staff Selection Commission, Mr. Madan Lal was the person who planned the entire scheme of Objective Type Tests for the competitive examinations held by the Commission. For the benefit of our readers, he has compiled a set of Expected Questions which are likely to be asked in various competitive examinations. Every month, we publish expected questions from different disciplines to equip our readers with the material to bring them sure success.



The paper on General Knowledge or General Awareness or General Studies plays a pivotal role in the competitive examinations conducted by various boards for recruitment to public services. As the readers are, no doubt, aware, this feature has extensive coverage of subjects. It covers Everyday Science, History, Economics, Geography, Political Science, Civics, Life Sciences, Current National and International Affairs/Events, Constitution of India, Indian National Movement, and so on.

For the present issue, I have drawn up a test battery of 100 questions on "Biological Sciences". As an aid to proper and systematic preparation, the readers are advised to answer this test paper in one hour and then make a self-assessment of their performance with reference to the answers printed at the end of this feature. The following grades will help the readers for self-assessment:

- (i) Less than 30 per cent score — Poor
- (ii) 31 to 50 per cent score — Fair
- (iii) 51 to 65 per cent score — Good
- (iv) 66 to 80 per cent score — Very good
- (v) Above 80 per cent score — Excellent

The aim of the readers should be to achieve a score of not less than 60 per cent.

In the next issue, a test battery of 100 questions on "Geography Including Geography Of India" will be drawn.

Biological Sciences

Q. 1. Who, amongst the following, introduced the term Chromatin and described the splitting of chromosomes for the first time?

- (A) W. Flemming (B) C.E. McClung
- (C) T.H. Morgan (D) None of these

Q. 2. Which of the following Vitamins promotes healthy functioning of eyes?

- (A) Vitamin D (B) Vitamin E
- (C) Vitamin A (D) Vitamin K

Q. 3. Who, amongst the following, described that protoplasm is the physical basis of life?

- (A) Purkinje (B) Leeuwenhoek
- (C) R. Virchow (D) T.H. Huxley

Q. 4. Which of the following is the latest advancement in Genetic Engineering?

- (A) DNA synthesis (B) Gene splicing
- (C) Plasmids (D) None of these

Q. 5. High intake of which of the following is regarded as the main cause of heart diseases?

- (A) Cholesterol (B) Proteins
- (C) Starch (D) Sugar

Q. 6. The process by which sun rays get converted into chemical energy is called

- (A) Solar absorption (B) Bio-conversion
- (C) Bio-synthesis (D) Solar radiation

Q. 7. Which one of the following is hermaphrodite?

- (A) Bedbug (B) Hookworm
- (C) Mosquito (D) Earthworm

Q. 8. Through which of the following are hereditary characters transmitted from one generation to another?

- (A) Endoplasmic reticulum
- (B) Chromosomes

(C) Mitochondria

(D) None of these

Q. 9. Which of the following is the largest part of the human brain?

- (A) Cerebellum (B) Cerebrum
- (C) Midbrain (D) Medulla oblongata

Q. 10. The word ecosystem was first coined by

- (A) A.G. Tansley (B) R. Misra
- (C) E.P. Odum (D) Weaver and Clements

Q. 11. Which one of the following factors is Biotic?

- (A) Texture of soil
- (B) Carbon dioxide content of the soil
- (C) Rainfall
- (D) Photoperiod

Q. 12. In an ecosystem, big fishes eat small fishes which eat water-fleas supported by Phytoplankton. The water-fleas in this system are

- (A) Primary Consumers
- (B) Secondary Consumers
- (C) Producers
- (D) Decomposers

Q. 13. In a polluted lake the index of pollution is

- (A) Frog (B) Algae
- (C) Daphnia (D) Aquatic weeds

Q. 14. The scientist who decoded the language of bees was

- (A) William Harvey (B) R. Kock
- (C) Synodgrass (D) Karl Von Frisch

Q. 15. The insects which are highly destructive to building and wooden structures are

- (A) Weevils (B) Cockroach and Ants
- (C) Corn borer (D) Termites

Q. 16. From which part of the plant is cotton fibre derived?

- (A) Bark of stem (B) Phloem
- (C) Epidermal hairs of seed (D) Xylem

Q. 17. Some plants are carnivorous. Which of the following is of that type?

- (A) Begonia (B) Pitcher plant
- (C) Sundew (D) Water lily

Q. 18. Which of the following is correctly matched?

- (A) Apple—Drupe (B) Banana—Berry
- (C) Mango—Berry (D) Tomato—Pome

Q. 19. Which of the following is an epiphytic plant?

- (A) Bacteria (B) Mushroom
- (C) Mould (D) Orchid

Q. 20. The name of the plant from which castor oil is obtained is

- (A) Brassica
- (B) Linumcatissimum
- (C) Ricinus communis
- (D) Sesamum indicus

Q. 21. Protein synthesis takes place in

- (A) Ribosomes (B) Plastids
- (C) Mitochondria (D) Lysosomes

Q. 22. Which of the following is the first phase of mitotic division?

- (A) Anaphase (B) Metaphase
- (C) Prophase (D) Telophase

Q. 23. Which of the following branches of science is concerned with the classification of organisms?

- (A) Agronomy (B) Genealogy
- (C) Histology (D) Taxonomy

Q. 24. For his studies on hybridisation, Gregor Mendel made use of

- (A) Cowpeas (B) Gardenpeas

(C) Sweetpeas (D) Winged beans
 Q. 25. In many plants the tap root becomes swollen and assumes various forms. This happens due to
 (A) Deficiency of mineral nutrients
 (B) Inadequate sunlight for photosynthesis
 (C) The storage of food in the root
 (D) A disease
 Q. 26. When the shape of the primary root in a plant becomes almost spherical and then abruptly downward, it is termed as
 (A) Conical (B) Fusiform
 (C) Napiform (D) Tuberous
 Q. 27. Which of the following kinds of cells in the human blood have the longest life span?
 (A) Basophil (B) Erythrocyte
 (C) Neutrophil (D) Platelets
 Q. 28. The kind of cells in the human blood which perform the function of transport of gases is
 (A) Basophil (B) Eosinophil
 (C) Erythrocyte (D) Neutrophil
 Q. 29. The kind of cells in human blood called 'Lymphocyte' perform the function
 (A) Formation of antibodies
 (B) Liberation of thrombo-plastin which causes blood clotting
 (C) Transportation of gases
 (D) No known function is performed by these cells
 Q. 30. In which of the following human organs does fat consumed gets broken down into fatty acids and glycerol?
 (A) Duodenum (B) Oesophagus
 (C) Stomach (D) Small intestine
 Q. 31. When the level of bile pigments increases in the plasma which of the following are stained yellow (called jaundice)?
 (A) White of the eye only
 (B) Mucus membranes and skin
 (C) Both (A) and (B) above
 (D) None of these
 Q. 32. Metabolic processes yield substances which are harmful to the body. These are rendered harmless in the
 (A) Small intestine (B) Liver
 (C) Pancreas (D) Stomach
 Q. 33. Histiocytes and lymphocytes perform which of the following functions in the body?
 (A) Constrict or dilate the walls of blood vessels and prevent coagulation of blood respectively
 (B) Synthesise antibodies
 (C) Ingest cell debris, bacteria and foreign matter
 (D) Produce fibres and matrix respectively
 Q. 34. The number of major groups of epithelia is
 (A) Two (B) Three
 (C) Four (D) Five
 Q. 35. Of how many distinct layers of epithelial cells is epidermis made up of?
 (A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 5
 Q. 36. The lowermost layer of epithelial cells of the epidermis is called
 (A) Corneum (B) Granulosum
 (C) Lucidum (D) Malpighian
 Q. 37. The dermis has skin pigment cells called
 (A) Dendrites (B) Erythrocytes
 (C) Melanocytes (D) Myocytes
 Q. 38. The skin has various types of epidermal and dermal modifications, in

different vertebrates. In this regard, which of the following statements is not correct?
 (A) Birds have feathers
 (B) The skin of reptiles and fishes is naked but is kept moist with mucus secretion
 (C) Nails, hooves, antlers, horns, claws are examples of skin derivatives
 (D) Mammals have hair
 Q. 39. The epidermis is made up of four distinct layers of epithelial cells. From the innermost to the outermost position, the correct sequence of these layers is
 (A) Malpighian, Granulosum, Lucidum, Corneum
 (B) Corneum, Granulosum, Lucidum, Malpighian
 (C) Granulosum, Lucidum, Malpighian, Corneum
 (D) Lucidum, Corneum, Malpighian, Granulosum
 Q. 40. The nerve endings in the skin carry the sensations of
 (A) Cold and heat only
 (B) Touch only
 (C) Pain and pressure only
 (D) All of these
 Q. 41. The subcutaneous fat layer in the body is located
 (A) Above the epidermis
 (B) Below the epidermis
 (C) Above the dermis
 (D) Below the dermis
 Q. 42. Hypanthodium is a type of inflorescence found in
 (A) Fig (B) Mulberry
 (C) Onion (D) Pineapple
 Q. 43. When plants are grown in darkness, they are elongated because they
 (A) Do not contain auxin
 (B) Contain more auxin
 (C) Require minerals
 (D) None of these
 Q. 44. Which tissue is responsible for the passage of water in plants?
 (A) Collenchymatous (B) Phloem
 (C) Sclerenchyma (D) Xylem
 Q. 45. Fixation of nitrogen is the process by which
 (A) Atmospheric nitrogen gets converted into useful compounds
 (B) Nitrogen gets converted into nitric acid
 (C) Liquefaction of nitrogen takes place
 (D) Both (B) and (C) above
 Q. 46. Magnesium is essential for plants because it helps in
 (A) Flowering
 (B) The formation of chlorophyll
 (C) The development of roots
 (D) The ripening of fruits
 Q. 47. The effect of the length of the day on the flowering of plants is known as
 (A) Photophosphorylation
 (B) Photoperiodism
 (C) Photosynthesis
 (D) Phototropism
 Q. 48. When a short-day plant is exposed to light during the night, it
 (A) Has no effect (B) Produces flowers
 (C) Produces leaves (D) None of these
 Q. 49. Which of the following seeds grows by epigeal germination?
 (A) Bean (B) Gram
 (C) Rice (D) Wheat
 Q. 50. The tap roots of many plants assume various forms. The tap root of which of the following is termed as 'Conical'?

(A) Carrot (B) Mirabilis
 (C) Radish (D) Turnip
 Q. 51. All of the following are examples of plants which have adventitious roots termed as 'Fasciculated', except
 (A) Asparagus (B) Dahlia
 (C) Ruellia (D) Sweet potato
 Q. 52. A typical angiospermic leaf consists of
 (A) A lamina only
 (B) A lamina and a leaf base
 (C) A lamina, a petiole and a leaf base
 (D) A petiole and a lamina
 Q. 53. By weight, calcium and sodium in the animal cells range between
 (A) 0.15% to 2% (B) 0.50% to 2.50%
 (C) 1.00% to 3.00% (D) None of these
 Q. 54. Why is chemical energy the most suitable form of energy for living systems?
 (A) It can be easily transferred
 (B) It can be easily transformed
 (C) It can be easily stored
 (D) All of these
 Q. 55. Who, amongst the following, is regarded as the 'father of genetics'?
 (A) Gregor Johann Mendel
 (B) Charles Darwin
 (C) Robert Hooke
 (D) None of these
 Q. 56. Aestivation may be defined as
 (A) Arrangement of floral leaves in the bud condition
 (B) Arrangement of ovules in the ovary
 (C) Attachment of filaments to the anthers
 (D) Union of floral parts
 Q. 57. Placentation means
 (A) Fixation of anthers to the filament
 (B) Fusion of stamens with the petals
 (C) Union of sepals and petals
 (D) The mode of arrangement of ovules in the ovary
 Q. 58. Which of the following pairing is not correct?
 (A) Brinjal—Berry
 (B) Coconut—Drupe
 (C) Lemon—Pome
 (D) All these pairs are correct
 Q. 59. Which of the following acts as an insulator against heat, cold and as a shock-absorber in the body?
 (A) Dermis
 (B) Epidermis
 (C) Sub-cutaneous fat layer
 (D) None of these
 Q. 60. Which of the following cell layers of the skin is made up of dead, flattened cells?
 (A) Corneum
 (B) Granulosum
 (C) Lucidum
 (D) All the layers have live cells
 Q. 61. For the formation of bones and teeth, which of the following vitamins is essential?
 (A) Vitamin A (B) Vitamin B
 (C) Vitamin D (D) All of these
 Q. 62. Which of the following produces Vitamin D for the body?
 (A) Liver (B) Lungs
 (C) Stomach (D) Skin
 Q. 63. What role is played by the layers of the dead cells of stratum corneum in the body?
 (A) Eliminate water, salts and other products
 (B) Protect the layers of the living cells underneath from injury

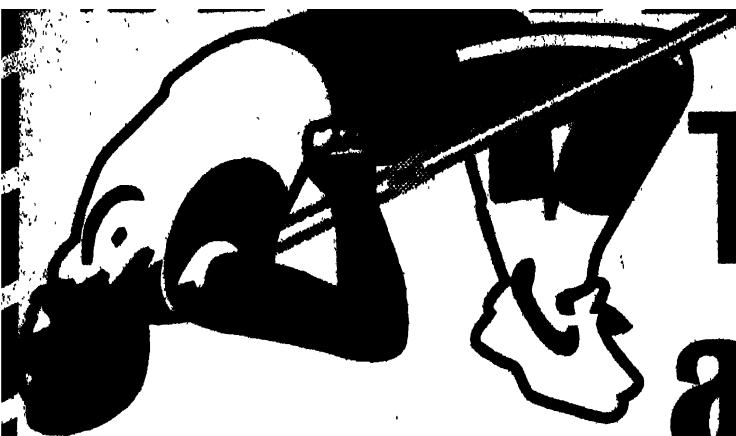
- of cold, heat, touch, etc.
(D) None of these
- Q. 64. The skin of which of the following actions as a site of cutaneous respiration?
(A) Amphibia (B) Birds
(C) Mammals (D) Reptiles and Fishes
- Q. 65. The cardiac or heart muscle functions
(A) Voluntarily (under control of free will)
(B) Involuntarily (not under control of free will)
(C) Voluntarily in the working phase and involuntarily during sleep
(D) None of these
- Q. 66. The nerve fibres in the brain and spinal cord are
(A) Medullated and non-medullated fibres respectively
(B) Non-medullated and medullated fibres respectively
(C) Medullated fibres in both
(D) Non-medullated fibres in both
- Q. 67. Vomiting of the contents of stomach and of the upper intestinal tract is a complex reflex coordinated by the vomiting centre in the
(A) Medulla of the brain
(B) Oesophagus
(C) Small intestine
(D) Stomach
- Q. 68. Which of the following specialised branches of Science is concerned with the study of the microscopic structure of tissues and organs?
(A) Cytology (B) Histology
(C) Macro-ecology (D) None of these
- Q. 69. Which of the following constricts and dilates the walls of blood vessels in the body?
(A) Heparin
(B) Histamine
(C) Both (A) and (B) above
(D) Neither of these
- Q. 70. The function of production of fibres and matrix in the body is performed by which of the following cell types?
(A) Adipose Cells (B) Mast Cells
(C) Plasma Cells (D) Fibroblasts
- Q. 71. Which of the following statements regard to cells and atoms is *not* true?
(A) Both cell and atom are composed of simple components
(B) Both serve as basic building blocks for more complex structure
(C) Both have the ability to reproduce
(D) Both exhibit variations in their properties based on different arrangements of parts
- Q. 72. Which of the following statements regard to the cell theory is *not* correct?
(A) Cells arise only from pre-existing cells
(B) Majority of organisms are composed of cells and cell products
(C) Cells are the structural and functional units of life
(D) All these statements are correct
- Q. 73. In mammals, the skin performs all the following functions, except
(A) Accessory respiratory function
(B) Produces Vitamin D (essential for the formation of bones and teeth) in the presence of sunlight
(C) Sensory function
(D) Thermo-regulatory function
- Q. 74. During haemopoiesis in the bone marrow, the erythrocytes undergo which of

- (A) An increase in the amount of haemoglobin in the cytoplasm
(B) A decrease in the cell size with the loss of nucleus, so that the erythrocytes circulating in the human blood are enucleated
(C) Both (A) and (B) above
(D) No changes takes place
- Q. 75. Plants that grow in saline soil are called
(A) Halophytes (B) Hydrophytes
(C) Mesophytes (D) Thalophytes
- Q. 76. Circinate vernation is a characteristic of leaves of
(A) Angiosperms (B) Ferns
(C) Gymnosperms (D) Moss plants
- Q. 77. Which of the following tissues is lacking both in pteridophytes and gymnosperms?
(A) Phloem (B) Tracheids
(C) Vessels (D) Xylem
- Q. 78. Dwarf shoots are present in
(A) Cycas (B) Ferns
(C) Mango (D) Pinus
- Q. 79. Ribosomes are related to the function of
(A) Protein synthesis (B) Respiration
(C) RNA synthesis (D) Transpiration
- Q. 80. The purine bases of DNA are
(A) Adenine and cytosine
(B) Adenine and guanine
(C) Cytosine and thymine
(D) Uracil and guanine
- Q. 81. During meiosis, chiasmata can be seen very clearly during
(A) Zygotene (B) Leptotene
(C) Diplotene (D) Anaphase
- Q. 82. Bacteriophage possesses its genetic material in
(A) Its head
(B) Between head and tail
(C) In all its parts
(D) Its tail
- Q. 83. In photosynthetic bacteria, in the presence of light
(A) Oxygen is produced
(B) ADP is converted
(C) Oxygen is never produced
(D) None of these
- Q. 84. Organismal reproduction is present in
(A) Chlorella (B) Volvox
(C) Spirogyra (D) Ulothrix
- Q. 85. Zoospores of algae are meant for
(A) Sexual reproduction
(B) Asexual reproduction
(C) Vegetative propagation
(D) None of these
- Q. 86. Iron is present in the human blood in the form of a
(A) Free Salt (B) Complex
(C) Compound (D) Mixture
- Q. 87. Spondylitis is the name of a disease that affects the
(A) Spinal column (B) Brain cells
(C) Kidney (D) None of these
- Q. 88. Blood sugar is the amount of in the circulating blood.
(A) Galactose (B) Lactose
(C) Sucrose (D) Glucose
- Q. 89. Monocot root has all of the following characteristics, except
(A) The number of xylem strands is large
(B) Pith is small or even absent
(C) Secondary growth is usually absent
(D) None of these

- nutrition is absent in fungi?
(A) Saprophytism (B) Symbiosis
(C) Parasitism (D) Autotrophism
- Q. 91. Sporophyte of Riccia is
(A) Dependent on the gametophyte
(B) Independent of gametophyte
(C) Photosynthetic
(D) Rooted in the soil
- Q. 92. The capsule of the moss plant is
(A) Fruit (B) Gametophyte
(C) Prothallus (D) Sporophyte
- Q. 93. Reduction division in the life-cycle of a moss plant takes place
(A) During the germination of spores
(B) During the production of spores
(C) Immediately after fertilisation
(D) None of these
- Q. 94. The visible plant of fern is
(A) Gametophyte (B) Protonema
(C) Sporophyte (D) None of these
- Q. 95. The spores in fern are produced by
(A) Archegonia (B) Prothallus
(C) Protonema (D) Sporangia
- Q. 96. Some seeds require red light for germination. The pigment involved in this is known as
(A) Chlorophyll (B) Cytochrome
(C) Phycocyanin (D) Phytochrome
- Q. 97. Sleeping sickness is transmitted from one host to another by the vector known as
(A) Culex Fatigans
(B) Glossina Morsitans
(C) Glossina Palpalis
(D) Trypanosoma gambiense
- Q. 98. From which stage of silk moth is silk obtained?
(A) Pupa (B) Adult
(C) Cocoons (D) Caterpillar
- Q. 99. Mulberry growing is associated with
(A) Horticulture (B) Sericulture
(C) Pisciculture (D) Biological Control
- Q. 100. Which set of insects is useful to man?
(A) Honeybee, silkworm, dragonfly
(B) Honeybee, locust, lac insect
(C) Lac insect, silkworm, honeybee
(D) Rice weevil, silkworm, honeybee

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. (A) | 2. (C) | 3. (D) | 4. (B) |
| 5. (A) | 6. (B) | 7. (D) | 8. (B) |
| 9. (B) | 10. (A) | 11. (B) | 12. (A) |
| 13. (C) | 14. (D) | 15. (D) | 16. (C) |
| 17. (D) | 18. (B) | 19. (D) | 20. (C) |
| 21. (A) | 22. (C) | 23. (D) | 24. (B) |
| 25. (C) | 26. (C) | 27. (B) | 28. (C) |
| 29. (A) | 30. (D) | 31. (C) | 32. (B) |
| 33. (C) | 34. (A) | 35. (C) | 36. (D) |
| 37. (C) | 38. (B) | 39. (A) | 40. (D) |
| 41. (D) | 42. (A) | 43. (B) | 44. (D) |
| 45. (A) | 46. (B) | 47. (B) | 48. (D) |
| 49. (A) | 50. (A) | 51. (D) | 52. (C) |
| 53. (A) | 54. (D) | 55. (A) | 56. (A) |
| 57. (D) | 58. (C) | 59. (C) | 60. (A) |
| 61. (C) | 62. (D) | 63. (B) | 64. (A) |
| 65. (B) | 66. (C) | 67. (A) | 68. (B) |
| 69. (B) | 70. (D) | 71. (C) | 72. (B) |
| 73. (A) | 74. (C) | 75. (A) | 76. (B) |
| 77. (C) | 78. (D) | 79. (A) | 80. (B) |
| 81. (C) | 82. (D) | 83. (A) | 84. (C) |
| 85. (B) | 86. (C) | 87. (A) | 88. (D) |
| 89. (B) | 90. (D) | 91. (B) | 92. (D) |
| 93. (B) | 94. (C) | 95. (D) | 96. (D) |
| 97. (C) | 98. (C) | 99. (B) | 100. (C) |



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Glorification Of Violence And Crimes In Films And TV Account For Our High Crime-Rate And Lawlessness

Presentation

We are happy to present here to our readers a tape-recorded 'live' Group Discussion which was conducted at the Competition Institute by the candidates for managerial training in a large industrial organisation. The expert comments have been inserted at various stages of the proceedings by our expert examiners so that the aspirants can readily understand the technique, appreciate the finer points and master this art to secure sure success. The group consists of eight candidates with roll/chest numbers extending from No. 1 to No. 8. The candidates were seated in a closed circle in the sequence of roll numbers. No one was designated as leader, president, chairman or speaker by the examiner. In other words, the test was conducted as a 'leaderless' group exercise. After announcing the subject and launching the group on its task, the examiner retired to the background. He did not intervene or take any further part in the group's deliberations. The candidates were earlier informed that the discussion was to be on the lines of a friendly chit-chat where each candidate was absolutely free to say what he felt, as he felt and when he felt. The time limit given for completion of discussion by the group was 30 minutes.

Progress

Soon after the examiner left the scene, small asides, whispered conversations, occasional cross-talks and some murmuring surfaced among the candidates in the group. The silence which prevailed when the examiner was present, thus, gave way to a low level noise. Since the group was seated in a closed circle, the candidates found it easy to indulge in asides and cross-talks simultaneously. Soon the noise grew in volume and most of the candidates were talking simultaneously. At this stage we find No. 4 raising his voice over the prevailing din and noise and addressing the group as a whole.

No. 4 : (In a firm and authoritative voice and after banging the table loudly to attract attention) Listen chaps. This, as you could see, is a damn easy subject. Frankly, I don't have to tell you that. If somebody here doesn't know about films, I will say he is real dumb. I am sure we can finish the discussion in 10 minutes instead of the 30 minutes the examiner has given. Thereafter, we can relax and take it easy. For those who haven't had first hand experiences, I can tell about the

GROUP DISCUSSION



film shooting, I mean outdoor shooting I witnessed. I will tell you about the film actress who wanted my company all the time and what all advantages we had. Perhaps, some of you chaps can try and arrange for some tea and snacks. That will go well with my narrative.

No. 6 : No, no, No. 4, Sorry. I am afraid you got it all wrong. Our discussion is not going to be on films as such. If you ask me, this is an extremely controversial topic. I don't know whether you have been following the parliamentary debates and the newspaper write-ups and also judicial observations on this subject. I must tell you this is a burning topic. In fact, I can talk for hours on this subject myself.

No. 4 : (Interrupting No. 6 rudely and abruptly and showing anger and irritation in his voice) Hey, you No. 6. Will you shut up and listen to me carefully? Before you go on talking any further, I want to make two

things clear. (With this sudden and sharp turn of argument, the asides and whispers which had resurfaced come to a dead stop. There is pin drop silence and all the others in the group watch Nos. 4 and 6 with keen interest. They listen to the outbursts of No. 4 with apprehension. In the meantime, No. 4 continues to harangue No. 6. First of all, No. 6, I warn you that I do not like anyone contradicting me and crossing my path. That goes for everybody here and I want that to be very clearly understood. Let no one blame me later.

No. 6 : (Quite confused and in an apologetic manner) Hey, all I said was.....

No. 4 : (Again rudely shutting off No. 6) I told you once not to interrupt me. Now you are just doing that. Next time you do that and you will find me real nasty. I really mean that.

No. 6 : (Looks around helplessly and with indecision. No. 5, sitting next to him, gently pats reassuringly on the arm of No. 6 to give him some confidence and quiet support. No. 5 thus silently and subtly conveys to No. 6 to remain calm and patient and also desist from talking further).

No. 4 : (Continues his talk) The second thing you said or implied was that I had not read the newspapers and what not. This I dare say is a damn insult. I demand an instant and unconditional apology from you for insulting me like that. By the way, for your information, we get more than half a dozen newspapers daily at our house. As for magazines, books and periodicals, well, I have really lost count.

No. 6 : (Tries to get up as though he wants to tender the apology demanded by No. 4. However, No. 5 pulls his hand down with slight pressure and indicates to him to remain silent and seated. Next, No. 5 proceeds to confront No. 4 himself. He addresses No. 4 with a pleasant smile and in a cheerful and friendly voice.)

No. 5 : Well, Mr. No. 4 and all other friends in the group. Please permit me to intervene and say a few words at this juncture. (Others watch this new development with renewed interest. They now wonder what No. 5 would say and how No. 4 would react to it. No. 6 appears relieved. But No. 5 proceeds ahead with confidence and assurance) You see, my friends, I am in the unenviable position of having been sandwiched between our two stalwarts, No. 4 is on my right and No. 6 on my left. Thus, although they may not mean it, when they decide to fight, it is I who get the heat. Therefore, my first and foremost request, you can say my humble prayer to my two beloved friends is, for heaven's sake, spare me from this ordeal. (He laughs good

breaks into a laughter. The tension now gets broken, the air becomes light and all are at ease. At this stage, and for the first time and may be encouraged by the example set by No. 5, No. 1 comes forward to speak.)

No. 1 : Thank you, No. 5. We were really worried that an unpleasant fight might break out at any time between our two friends. However, you have broken the ice and transformed the entire atmosphere. I am so glad. By the way, the time is running short. Why not you go ahead with the task and start the discussion on the subject.

Nos. 2, 8 and 7 : Yes, yes. That is correct.

No. 5 : Well, Mr. No. 4, since you started the ball rolling, you may perhaps like to open the discussion and be the first to put forward your views.

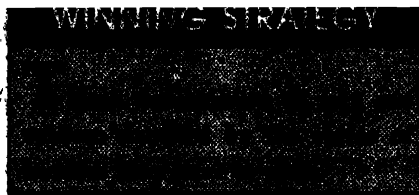
No. 4 : With No. 6 butting in, the trend of my thoughts has got broken. Anyway, I don't want to talk first. I suggest you start with No. 1 and he should not shirk his responsibility.

No. 1 : Thanks for the honour being extended to me. It will be my pleasure to open the discussion on the subject. Nevertheless, if someone else is keen and if there are any volunteers, it is only fair that they should get the preference.

No. 5 : Okay, let us see. Are there any volunteers to speak first please ? (No one volunteers) All right No. 1, you can start the ball rolling. By the way, let us go in the ascending order of the roll numbers. After No. 1, it will be the turn of No. 2, then No. 3 and so on till we finish off the first round with No. 8. Two minutes each please. Go ahead No. 1.

Comments : We find No. 5 very sporting and making special efforts to win the full cooperation and support of No. 4. He offers to No. 4 the opportunity to open the discussion. But No. 4 spurns the offer and wastes the good opportunity which was given to establish himself as a leader by making a good impact on the group. On the other hand, we find No. 1 readily accepting the chance although it was thrown at him by No. 4, as a challenge. At the same time we find him unselfish, considerate and team-oriented when he shows willingness to accord precedence to volunteers, if any. We find no volunteers. Thus, others also are not displaying enterprise and initiative.

No. 1 : Friends, the proposition implies that our films are to be blamed for the growing lawlessness and violence in the country. I can't say that I am a cinema addict but I do see a film or two now and then. I must say that our films contain, these days especially, a lot of sex and violence. There is also plenty of crime. If you ask me, crime is glorified. Dakus are made heroes and the police is ridiculed. One gets the impression that sex, violence and crime have been deliberately injected when the story really does not call for it. The idea seems to be to use sex and violence as inducements to attract viewers. Thus, sex and violence get



commercially exploited. If people are exposed to sex and violence all the time, they may be psychologically conditioned to accept them as regular routine facts of life. Imitating their film heroes, heroines or even villains, those who see the film may also indulge in violence, sex and so on. This may result in a serious law and order problem. Many blame the exploitation of sex and violence by our films for the increasing crimes in our country. Now my time of two minutes is over and I request No. 2 to come forward and present his views. Thank you.

Comments : No. 1 has spoken with confidence in a clear and convincing manner. One can conclude that he has grasped the essentials and presented his case in an organised and methodical way. He puts across his views forcefully and he develops his theme well. We also notice that he is conscious of time and does not exceed the two minutes allotted to him. Good material, he will respond favourably to training. Selected.

No. 2 : Gentlemen, at the outset I wish to make my stand clear. I do not agree with the proposition. First of all, what exactly do you consider as exploitation by films. The word is a cliché and politicians, journalists and self-styled leaders of people with nil or negligible followers keep talking about exploitation by films all the time. With no idea as to what exactly the term exploitation implies, if we leave it to the censors or the Government you will find that some films are dubbed as exploiting sex, crime and violence and some not doing so, although there may not be much difference in the scenes depicted in the films. We will be only opening the Pandora's box by agreeing to such elusive and deceptive connotations. What we may regard as sex and violence in Delhi may not appear so in Calcutta or Mumbai. The values and norms change from place to place. Today, we have the so-called 'A' certificate films. In what way it stops anyone intent on viewing the film ? In fact many producers want the 'A' certificate to promote their films and the censors are taken for a ride. Then, there are the so-called art films. According to the critics who justify violence and sex in those films, that would all be art. In my view, the causes for increase in violence, crimes and so on are to be found in other social and economic factors than films. Sorry, I am not able to dwell at length on them since the allotted two minutes are over. Thank you.

Comments : No. 2 speaks well and reveals good command over the language. He speaks with feeling and conviction and has succeeded in

stand clear at the very beginning. It indicates that he can make up his mind firmly and commit himself. Secondly, he chose deliberately to argue against the proposition which on the face of it appears somewhat sweeping. He took up the challenge and acquitted himself creditably. He maintained the interest of his audience throughout and presented some original ideas. Nevertheless, he was a late starter and did not compete during the initial stages for leadership. He can be given a chance.

No. 3 : Friends, I am afraid our friend No. 2 has been splitting hairs like a lawyer attempting a watertight and leakproof definition of the word exploitation. But I am sure, barring No. 2 none of us has any doubt as to what exactly the proposition signifies. In the context of our subject, I understand that exploitation of sex, crime and violence in films implies too much of sex scenes, rape scenes and fights, shoot-outs and so on primarily to appeal to the baser instincts of the audience. Well, there are noble instincts and baser instincts. If the story or theme involves, in the natural and normal course, some sex or violence it cannot be termed as exploitation. On the other hand, if sex and violence are deliberately thrust into the film solely to attract audience, then it would amount to exploitation. Would you like to take your sister or younger brother to a movie where sex and violence scenes have been abundantly shown without any connection with the story. Therefore, I do not want to be sidetracked by the legal arguments of No. 2. The question is whether excess of sex and violence in films should be permitted or not. Mark you, I do not say that they should not find a place in films. All we object to is their exploitation. I know you all will support the proposition. Thank you.

Comments : The performance of No. 3 has been on parallel lines with No. 2. No. 3 has also been a late starter who has shown that he could create a reasonable impact on the audience. He has taken the opposite side of No. 2 and made his stand interesting. May be he has spoken with some feeling or emotion but it has gone well with the audience. He has also displayed some original ideas and faced the challenge with assurance and determination. This candidate can also benefit by training and may be given a chance.

No. 4 : Well, gentlemen, all I can say is that I am rather disappointed, say why rather, I may as well say that I am totally disappointed with Nos. 1, 2 and 3. I don't understand what they are fighting about. It makes me think most of you have not seen real films. The Indian films are nothing. I told you I have experience, I mean, actual experience with film people. Well, you have to see the sex oozing there to believe it. And our friends have not seen original uncensored foreign films, whether American, French, Italian, Spanish or German. I do not want to talk about the

...of Denmark and Sweden. Most of our censor people are pruders and if what they allow in the Indian pictures is to be called sex then we really know nothing of sex. I told you that there is absolutely nothing to talk about this silly subject. If only you have listened to me you would have had a roaring and damn interesting, well, exciting time. Bad luck and you must thank yourselves for it. I can only feel sorry for you people. Well, I don't care. That is all.

Comment : No. 4 is rigid and intolerant. He still smugly thinks that the group did not allow him to dictate and have his say and way. The examples set by Nos. 5 and 1, obviously had no effect on him at all. He is angry and agitated and his arguments are one-sided. He does not justify any of his sweeping statements with facts and figures. He also creates controversies and quarrels with others. Lacks the ability to understand and cooperate. Rejected.

No. 5 : Friends, our subject, as it stands, does not amplify how films alone are to be blamed for the growing violence and crime in the country. It simply asserts that films are to blame. However, you will agree that sex and violence have their rightful place in films. Only their exploitation should not be permitted. Now, next comes the question as to what exploitation means. Can exploitation be clearly defined or accurately quantified and measured? To me, exploitation would imply abuse and misuse.

It would mean cheating others and taking them for a ride. It would mean deliberately misleading people and deceiving them. In our context, it would mean the use of sex and violence in films to earn cheap money. Exploitation also, thus, means lack of honesty and sincerity. Obviously, such exploitation of sex and violence would cause social harm. Of course, I do not go along with No. 4 and say there is no sex or violence at all in Indian films. On the other hand, we are known to be good in copying the bad things of other countries. We have copied many bad things of the West. Now, would banning the films help to achieve the end we are after? Let us say preservation of social morality or purity. With the videos coming in and with foreign satellite TV mushrooming all over with all kinds of occidental programmes, you can see Western or nude movies in your room. The answer, therefore, lies more in educating our people than resorting to bans. Further, poverty and unemployment also contribute to crimes and violence. We must initiate measures to reduce poverty and unemployment.

Comments : This candidate has balanced views and he approached the problem objectively on merits. He argues his case logically and rationally giving emphasis on important points to clinch the issue. He has made a strong and favourable impact on his listeners by his mature and scientific approach. He reveals the ability to argue in depth. He proves persuasive and is able to convince others and win them over to his way

WINNING FIRST IMPRESSION

of thinking. He faces challenges boldly displaying good initiative and enterprise. He has emerged as the top natural leader of the group. Selected with high ranking.

No. 6 : Gentlemen! Perhaps, (He seems to be in two minds and takes a look at No. 4) Well, I think I better not tread on the toes of others. I may not agree with some of the views of others but then each is entitled to his view, whether right or wrong. At one time even students were not allowed, definitely not encouraged to see films unless they had a bearing on history, religion and the like. Even to talk about sex was taboo. Today, there is what is called permissiveness. Time has changed. So also ideas and values. We talk about films. What about actual life? What about corruption, black money, prostitution and the power game? Would we say there were no crimes before the advent of the pictures or cinemas? Are there no fights, violence, rape incidents and sex in our religious stories and the like? Forgive me, I mean no offence to anyone. All I say is that these have existed and will continue to exist.

Comments : A confused and timid candidate lacking in self-confidence and enterprise. He is not clear-headed and firm. He remains apologetic and indecisive all the time groping here and there, not knowing what he is looking for. A wavering individual. Not suited for the leadership role. Rejected.

No. 7 : Gentlemen, in my opinion it is better to see a real sexy and violent film or better still a real violently sex film (he laughs) and then discuss rather than talk about this subject in a theoretical fashion. The primary object of the film is to provide entertainment and relaxation. If you concede that, then do you think that a picture without violence and sex could be entertaining. Well, you know the answer. You can get real entertainment, well, I mean, a real kick only if there is plenty of sex, better still, violent sex in it. It is sheer hypocrisy to say that pictures should have no sex, no violence, no strong themes, etc. We can as well go to a church for sermon than go to a cinema. What we forget is that sex is natural and a part of human life. What are wars, if not violence? Are not the Hiroshima and Nagasaki incidents of violence? What about Vietnam? What about the devadasi institution? What about the red light areas? What about the courtesans? What about cabarets? Are these not sex? I think we are just wasting time.

Comments : This candidate reveals frustration and disappointment. He is eager to find fault with himself and others. His ideas are coloured and prejudiced and he seems to be labouring under a complex. He is unable to view a problem objectively and dispassionately. His logic is distorted and his conclusions are biased. His emotional and unsteady behaviour will impede smooth team work and create obstacles. Rejected.

No. 8 : Friends, I see that I am the last candidate to speak and I find that those who spoke before me have analysed the subject threadbare from every angle. The whole thing has been thrashed out and I cannot add or say anything new. If I had been the first or second speaker, I could have spoken at length and you would appreciate what I say. You people can now vote and decide. Thanks.

Comments : An insipid and dull candidate lacking in ideas and determination. He does not appear to have grasped the subject and keeps on beating about the bush blaming others for his shortcomings. He offers excuses and prefers to shift the blame. He is afraid to take risks. He will be an unnecessary burden to the organisation. Rejected.

Conclusion : The top position in this group goes to No. 5 who has emerged as the strong and able natural leader of the group. He is successful in motivating others and creating confidence and acceptance among his team mates. No. 1, also displays adequate positive leadership qualities and occupies the second top position in this group. He gave excellent support to No. 5. He is group-minded and places group's interest over his own. The next successful candidate is No. 3 and he is followed by No. 2 who has also been selected. Nos. 3 and 2 have shown potential for growth. In the case of Nos. 4, 6, 7 and 8, training would prove a waste. They are seeped in negative qualities and do not meet the requirements of team work. □



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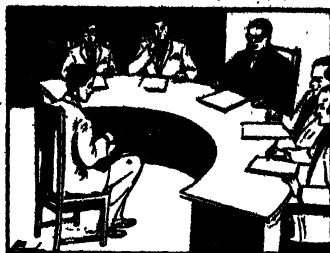
(Right Approach)

Our fear and nervousness of the unknown is linked directly to our ignorance of the future. Similarly, our nervousness, anxiety and worry over the Personality Test are caused due to lack of knowledge and understanding of the scope, nature and purpose of the interview. We are worried because the Board can ask questions on any subject and in any way it chooses. But in reality it is not so. The Board has a purpose and it has to adopt a method in posing questions to achieve its objective. Now, we will unveil to you all the secrets of the Personality Test by Interview so that you can face it with supreme confidence and score sure success.

According to the UPSC prospectus for the combined Civil Services Examination (formerly IAS and Allied Services Examinations), during the Personality Test, the candidate will be interviewed by a Board which will have before it a record of his career. He will be asked questions on matters of general interest. The object of the interview is to assess the personal suitability of the candidate for the service or services for which he has applied, by a board of competent and unbiased observers.

The interview is intended to judge the mental calibre of the candidate. In broad terms, this is really an assessment of not only his intellectual qualities but also social traits and his interest in current affairs. Some of the qualities to be judged are; (a) Mental Alertness, (b) Critical Powers of Assimilation, (c) Balance of Judgement, (d) Clear and Logical Exposition, (e) Variety and Depth of Interest, (f) Ability for Social Cohesion and Leadership, and (g) Intellectual and Moral Integrity.

The next important thing to note is that this interview is not a strict cross examination or a routine question and answer session. On the other hand, it is a natural, though directed and purposive conversation which is intended to reveal the



mental qualities of the candidate. At this conversation, the candidate has to listen as well as talk. Normally, he is expected to do the major share of the talking, expressing his views, comments, etc, with appropriate supporting arguments. Needless to say his

Nervousness is a common feature in those appearing for interviews, but once you seek to root out the causes of nervousness, you feel confident in facing the Interview Board. On analysis, one finds that nervousness is the offspring of ignorance—ignorance about the nifty-gifty of the interview—and fear as to what would happen if you fail to make it. But sincere preparation can spare you all the gnawing anxiety and once you are sure you have done your best, leave the rest to God.

arguments should be sound, sensible, logical, rational and convincing.

Thirdly, the Personality Test is not intended to be a test either of the specialised or general knowledge of the candidate which has already been tested through the written papers. Candidates are expected to have taken an intelligent interest not only in their special subjects of academic study but also in the events which are happening around them, both within and outside their State or

country as well as in modern currents of thought and in new discoveries which should arouse the curiosity of well-educated youth. In other words, the candidate should be prepared at least for a question each on his native State, India and international affairs.

This approach indicates that the Chairman and members of the Interview Board are going to assess the candidate's leadership level by evaluating the various qualities or aspects mentioned above. The assessment will be done from the answers, views, comments, etc, given by the candidate to the questions posed by the Board and the manner in which the candidate grasps and answers the questions. To enable the aspirants to appreciate these salient features in their correct perspectives, we present below a live interview. This interview is a tape-recorded version of the successful candidate's performance. In addition, expert comments have been added at appropriate places to highlight important aspects.

Lalit Narain Singh is a cheerful young man of average height and build. He enjoys a medium complexion and sharp features. The smile on his lips indicates his pleasant attitude and friendly disposition. He keeps his hair rather long as is the current fashion, but it is well-combed and properly kept. He looks smart and well-dressed and his general appearance shows that he has taken the necessary trouble to groom himself adequately for the occasion. His navy blue trousers, light blue polyester shirt, matching deep blue dotted tie, shining belt with striking chromium plated buckle and well polished black-coloured high heeled shoes give him an excellent and impressive appearance. On arrival, he reports to the assistant at the reception counter, greets her with warmth and fills in the relevant forms. Thereafter, he proceeds to the library where he could read or relax till he is summoned for the interview. At the library, he meets two other candidates who had arrived earlier. The three of them sit around a table.

WINNING STRATEGY

It is a process of understanding of all its dark and bright areas, is a quest for answers, the answers to which in various sources or interviews should have a positive influence on the decision to accept the Civil Services and a strong will to face the challenges and the risks and take decisions in the long life ahead. Such a quest for understanding and decision which is given in books or lectures and tests cannot be an end, they have to keep their eyes and ears open to absorb new information and to be in a continuous process.



get to know each other and exchange information and ideas regarding the interview. They also discuss current national and international events in the context of newspaper headlines of the week. Soon Singh's turn for the interview is announced. He takes leave of his friends and proceeds to the interview room. He has already seen the seating plan and the interview schedule which have been displayed on the notice board. He walks with firm, steady steps in a confident manner and obtains due permission to enter, by gently knocking on the door. Once inside the room, he walks up to the Chairman, comes to a halt near the chair meant for the candidate, stands to attention and proceeds to greet the Chairman and Members of the Board in a cheerful, pleasant and audible voice.

The Interview

Singh : Good morning to you all, Sirs.

Chairman : Good morning, Mr. Singh. Please take your seat.

Singh : Thank you, Sir. (He sits down smartly and awaits the next command from the Board with alertness and interest. He maintains his poise and cheerfulness. He makes a quick survey of the room including the members present. He meets their eyes with self-assurance and warmth and the smile continues to play on his lips. He appears confident and enthusiastic.)

Chairman : Mr. Singh, I see from your bio-data that you hail from Bihar. As you know, your State continues to stay on the front page of the newspapers with screaming headlines, right round the year. What have you to say about it?

Singh : (Smiling) Well, Sir, when our State gets such wide newscoverage, one should feel happy and important. But invariably the news relates to some problem or incident relating to law and order in the State. It emphasises the economic, social, educational and industrial backwardness of the State, the deteriorating law and order situation, the endless agitations, political in-fightings and, of course, the continuing caste conflicts and

atrocities on *harijans*. Added to these are the scams. All these do not make happy news and highlight the serious problems confronting the State.

Chairman : Can you briefly tell us the reasons for the comparative backwardness of Bihar and its deteriorating law and order situation?

Singh : First of all, Bihar is still predominantly an agricultural State which is totally at the mercy of the monsoons. When the monsoons fail, that too repeatedly over a period of two or three years, there is utter misery. Bihar famines are the worst in the country. The State is overflowing with population and the people are illiterate, backward, insecure and excitable. Historically, the land was under the grip of *Zamindars* and landlords, who still wield a lot of influence. After Independence, the politicians are unscrupulously exploiting the masses to achieve their narrow and selfish political ends. They engineer communal and caste conflicts. Thus, we have atrocities committed on *harijans* and other minorities. People became agitation-oriented with the revolutionary movements started by Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan who hailed from our State. Violence has become the order of the day and all political issues are taken to the street. There are police excesses also. I would say that the situation in Bihar is about the same as in other backward States like, say, M.P., but the high population density and the greater number, frequency and intensity of the violent incidents keep Bihar in the forefront.

First Member : What solution would you offer to overcome this problem? Would you suggest that Bihar should be divided into smaller States?

Singh : The solution of the problem lies in eradicating poverty. The dependence on monsoon rains should be avoided through river irrigation. Population explosion should be controlled. Large-scale industrialisation should take place and population should be

(Continued on page 97)

Query Australia

With regard to the flood of letters received at the *Competition Success Review* office about Query Australia, we present here a few selected queries regarding studying in Australia answered by Ms. Vivienne Porter, formerly Director of University of Western Sydney, Nepean.

● **Mr. Rakesh Kumar of Bokaro Steel City** wrote enquiring about total costs for 1 year.

Ans : Generally speaking, tuition fees range from A\$ 7,000-A\$ 14,000 per year. However, MBA is much more expensive, i.e. A\$ 17,000-A\$ 35,000 per year. Living costs vary from A\$ 8,000-A\$ 10,000 per year. Students are allowed to work 20 hours a week legally, the average earnings for students are A\$ 8-12 per hour. During vacation periods students may work full time. However no jobs are guaranteed.

● **Mr. Pramod K.P. from Trichur** wants to know about entry criteria for MBA studies.

Ans : Most MBA programmes in Australia require a minimum of 2 years' work experience after graduation. Some universities will accept work experience during studies. A limited few universities will accept students directly into MBA without any work experience. Some universities require students to do a Postgraduate Diploma ranging from 6 months-1 year as entry criteria into MBA as evidence of the students' ability to be competent in the MBA programme.

● **Mr. Prateek Pradhan from Darjeeling** wants to know what possibilities exist for a student who didn't meet the 65% minimum entry requirement in the 12th for university studies.

Ans : Quite a number of different avenues exist for such students :

1. If you score 50% you can study a diploma at TAFE (polytechnic) institutions.
2. A 55% score also enables you to enter a university or private accredited college to study at Diploma level.
3. If you score 50-55% in your 12th then a four-month Fast Track Foundation Studies Program can secure entry into 1st year university provided the required GPA is met.

● **Mr. P.V. Harinath from Vizag** wants to know if student loans are available for studies in Australia.

Ans : Student loans are available through banks here in India. Firstly, you will require an offer from an Australian institution to be eligible to apply for a loan. Students can also legally work in Australia for up to 20 hours a week during their studies and full time during their vacations to help them earn pocket money.

● **Ms. Majeet Arora from Mumbai** wants to know what grades are required for Bachelor Degree into a University and when does the course commence.

Ans : To enter university a minimum of 65% is the general requirement. All courses commence in February, a number of courses in July and Australia's private university band also has a September intake.

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moved from land to industry. People should get education and enlightenment. All these are possible if the politicians give up their mad race for power and take to serving the people. The Government should also render true service to the people, instead of exploiting them. Regarding division of the State into smaller units, it certainly is no answer. It would add more problems and solve none. Instead, I would suggest some sensible electoral reforms. All politicians should be banned from exploiting caste and religion for any purpose, political or social. This applies to the Press also.

Comments : The Chairman commenced the interview by asking a general question concerning the native State of the candidate. We find the candidate has grasped the question well and understood its implications correctly. He has presented his views firmly and convincingly, covering the different aspects in adequate depth. He was further probed by the first member. At this stage, the candidate proves decisive and fearless. He comes out with his free views and convictions without fear or favour. He is able to convince the Board of the stand he takes by his persuasive and rational arguments. He is objective and detached and argues his case on merits. His answers indicate adequate knowledge and awareness.

Second Member : Mr. Singh, you advocated the shifting of the population from land to industry. This took a couple of centuries in the case of Western countries after the Industrial Revolution. It was also helped by the colonial rule. I do not think

we could wait that long. Besides, colonialism is outdated.

Singh : (With a smile) Sir, we can always benefit from the experience of others. Besides, we have modern science and technology and also the mass media of communication to help us. We need not have to wait for centuries or even decades. What the Western democracies achieved in two hundred years, Soviet Russia surpassed in forty years. South Korea, Singapore and Taiwan have shown that this can be achieved within ten or twenty years. Hence, if we mean business, we can achieve results in five to ten years. We have better resources than South Korea, Singapore, Taiwan and such other small countries.

Second Member : But there are many experts and economists who feel that rural development on the Gandhian model would be better suited to India than large-scale industrialisation which the Nehruvian model envisages.

Singh : Gandhian model might have relevance to the 19th century world situation and Indian population figures. Today, it may not work. The Green Revolution, jet-age demands and expectations created by mass media will not be met by self-contained, agriculture-oriented village economy. Again, we should learn from others. Mao's China tried it and failed. Today post-Mao China has embraced unreserved industrialisation.

Third Member : Well, Russia and for that matter, Taiwan and South Korea achieved

results under authoritarian dictatorship regimes. Would you also recommend authoritarianism in India ?

Singh : May I say that authoritarianism has not worked in Pakistan or Bangladesh, in West Asia or in Latin America. On the other hand, Japan, embracing democracy, has done remarkably well. Singapore also has a democratic system, similar to ours. I would say that our idea of Democratic Socialism with its contradictions has retarded our industrialisation and economic growth. Next, our concept of linguistic States. Then, our priorities and phobias. We think prohibition and propagation of Hindi are more important. Many problems in India are self-created. Some are legacies of the British colonial rule.

Hopefully, we are now appreciating the need to follow a more pragmatic path. If the present trend continues, there could be better results. But it is going to take some time to undo the damage already done. We have to get over the sons-of-the-soil attitude, demands for secession, terrorism, insurgency as it prevails in north-eastern States, and so on. But where there is a will there is a way. We can succeed only if we try with great determination.

Comments : The second and third members have posed certain questions which are relevant not only to Bihar but to India as a whole. They challenged the views and opinions expressed by the candidate. We find the candidate meeting the challenge with ease, confidence and imagination. He enjoys a wealth of knowledge

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and substantiates his arguments by quoting impressive facts and examples. He is not overawed or browbeaten. He meets the challenges with confidence and courage.

Fourth Member : Do you think that a presidential system of government modelled on the American pattern would be more suited to India, particularly to promote such economic and social goals you have outlined just now ?

Singh : The American pattern may not be wholly suitable to us since we are not a federation and democracy in our country is yet to take firm roots. I feel we may go in for the French model. It combines the best of the presidential and parliamentary models.

Fifth Member : There is a demand that 50 per cent of available resources should be allocated to agriculture with a view to reducing rural unemployment and removing the poverty of the farm labour. Do you feel that with 50 per cent of resource allocation could the objectives be realised ?

Singh : (With a smile) Sir, I feel the problem of poverty and unemployment as well as measures to overcome them should be considered in totality and not in isolation. To concentrate on one area like agriculture and ignore or exclude other equally important fields will not help and may prove wasteful and counter-productive. For example, to obtain maximum agricultural production we need fertilisers, better variety of seeds, water, pesticides, tractors, modern agricultural devices and so on. Thereafter,

WINNING CHECKLIST

the harvested grains have to be packed, stored and transported. In other words, we need large godowns and road, rail and water transport and energy and power to operate them. Assuming that the farmers are enabled to get better employment opportunities and incomes, they will want many consumer articles. Therefore one has to consider if 50 per cent of the available resources are allotted to agriculture alone, whether the balance 50 per cent would be adequate to meet others. In my view, what we should aim at is a balanced approach and optimum utilisation of available resources.

Comments : The candidate is bold and forthright. He has the courage and intellectual integrity to state his views freely and frankly. He is able to face the issue squarely and meet the challenge with confidence. He has an eye for details and examines a problem in full depth from all sides and angles. His ideas are mature and balanced. He thinks not only of the immediate requirements but also of the long-term needs. He has kept himself well-informed of the socio-political and economic development and progress of the country as a whole and his part in it in particular. His conclusions indicate an analytical mind, objective attitude and logical reasoning. He has demonstrated that, as a leader, he could take independent decisions and accept risks with courage and fortitude. He will seize the opportunities with enterprise and work with determination to achieve the organisational goals and objectives. He proves to be a well-motivated and energised individual.

General Knowledge And Current Affairs

Diploma Course In Tourism Management Entrance Examination, May 1997 Conducted by Indian Institute of Tourism & Travel Management (IITM) (Ministry of Tourism, Government of India) Gwalior

Q. 1. Name the first woman Governor of Indian State.

- (1) Lakshmi N. Menon (2) Padmaja Naidu
(3) Sarojini Naidu (4) Sucheta Kripalani

Q. 2. The 1996 Indira Gandhi Hockey Championship was won by a team from

- (1) India (2) Korea
(3) Malaysia (4) Pakistan

Q. 3. Who won the 1996 Australian Open men's singles championship?

- (1) Boris Becker (2) Pete Sampras
(3) Richard Krajicek
(4) Yevgeny Kafelnikov

Q. 4. Which State in the Indian Union is the smallest in area?

- (1) Assam (2) Goa
(3) Nagaland (4) Sikkim

Q. 5. The Mughal dynasty in India was ended in

- (1) 1526 (2) 1536 (3) 1546 (4) 1556

Q. 6. All the following belong to the three Jewels of Jainism EXCEPT

- (1) Right conduct (2) Right intentions
(3) Right knowledge (4) Right living

Q. 7. Name the author who had created a character called Anna Karenina

- (1) Vladimir Nabokov (2) Thomas Hardy
(3) Leo Tolstoy (4) Dostoevsky

Q. 8. Who was the first woman Foreign Minister of State in India?

- (1) Lakshmi N. Menon
(2) Padmaja Naidu
(3) Sarojini Naidu
(4) Vijayalakshmi Pandit

Q. 9. The largest botanical garden in Asia located in

- (1) Srinagar (2) Mysore
(3) Calcutta (4) Bangalore

Q. 10. Which Islamic sect practises *namaz* daily thrice a day?

- (1) Ahmadiyas (2) Dawoodi Bohras
(3) Ismail Khojas (4) Moplahs

Q. 11. The seven sacred rivers of India are known as

- (1) Saptavahini (2) Saptateertha
(3) Saptasindhu (4) Saptakshetra

Q. 12. Which is the longest Indian National Highway?

- (1) NH 1 (2) NH 3 (3) NH 5 (4) NH 7

Q. 13. Name the place where the only rock-cut Jain Temple exists in South India.

- (1) Annavasal (2) Sittannavasal
(3) Srirangam (4) Vaikundam

Q. 14. Name the State where the only assentuary in India is located.

- (1) Bihar (2) Gujarat
(3) Madhya Pradesh (4) Rajasthan

Q. 15. Name the Indian Union Territory which is having the largest percentage of literate population.

- (1) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
(2) Chandigarh
(3) Lakshadweep
(4) Pondicherry

Q. 16. Which language other than Hindi has the largest number of dailies in India?

- (1) English (2) Marathi
(3) Tamil (4) Urdu

Q. 17. Which is the headquarters of Dadra and Nagar Haveli?

- (1) Kothar (2) Naroli
(3) Randhu (4) Silvassa

Q. 18. The literal meaning of *Rig Veda* is

- (1) The canon of chants
(2) The canon of charms
(3) The canon of stanzas
(4) The canon of formulae

Q. 19. Who was the founder of Arya Samaj?

- (1) Dayanand Saraswati
(2) Ram Tirtha
(3) Raja Rammohan Roy
(4) Swami Vivekananda

Q. 20. In which Indian State the percentage of Christian population is the highest?

- (1) Goa (2) Kerala
(3) Mizoram (4) Nagaland

Q. 21. Name the place where Gautam Buddha was born.

- (1) Bodh Gaya (2) Lumbini
(3) Kushinagar (4) Rajgrih

Q. 22. Who painted 'Mona Lisa'?

- (1) Leonardo da Vinci (2) Michelangelo
(3) Pablo Picasso (4) Vincent Van Gogh

Q. 23. Who wrote *Gita Rahasya*, a commentary on *Bhagwat Gita*?

- (1) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(2) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(3) Mahadev Govind Ranade
(4) Vidyapati

Q. 24. Which is the second largest peninsula in the world next to Arabia?

- (1) Alaska (2) India
(3) Labrador (4) Scandinavia

Q. 25. Which is the brightest planet in the Solar System?

- (1) Jupiter (2) Mercury
(3) Uranus (4) Venus

Q. 26. Name the place where the national film archives of India is located.

- (1) Chennai (2) Mumbai
(3) New Delhi (4) Pune

Q. 27. Asia's largest vaulted hall called the Bada Imambara is situated at

- (1) Agra (2) Bijapur
(3) Lucknow (4) Mathura

Q. 28. Name the place where the earliest surviving synagogue is located in India.

- (1) Ahmedabad (2) Bhuvaneshwar
(3) Cochin (4) Goa

Q. 29. Among the Gupta monarchs who proclaimed himself as 'Maharajadhiraja'?

- (1) Chandra Gupta I
(2) Samundra Gupta
(3) Chandra Gupta II
(4) Kumara Gupta

Q. 30. Which is the oldest *Veda*?

- (1) Yajur (2) Samu (3) Rig (4) Atharva

Q. 31. In whose reign was brought out the *Fatawa-i-Alamgiri* the greatest digest of Muslim Law in India?

- (1) Akbar (2) Aurangzeb
(3) Azam (4) Babar

Q. 32. The 'Atala Devi Masjid' is situated in

- (1) Kanpur (2) Jodhpur
(3) Jaunpur (4) Jaipur

Q. 33. The Indian Ocean Rim Association For Regional Cooperation (IORARC) was formally launched at.

- (1) Andrott (2) Cape Prize
(3) Port Blair (4) Port Louis

Q. 34. Name the embryologist who created 'Dolly', the first clone of a sheep.

- (1) Curtis Youngs (2) Ian Wilmut
(3) Martine Nijs (4) Rondall Prather

Q. 35. The Poul Taylor Dance Company, which has performed at many places in India to celebrate the 50th year of Independence, belongs to

- (1) Italy (2) Britain
(3) Germany (4) U.S.A.

Q. 36. Which is the brightest comet known to man so far?

- (1) Hale-Bopp (2) Kohoutek
(3) Shoemaker-Levy (4) Swift-Tuttle

Q. 37. Who has been selected for Grammy, 1997 'Pop Male Vocal' Award?

- (1) Bruce Springston
(2) Eric Clapton
(3) Tracy Chapman
(4) Ustad Ali Akbar Khan

Q. 38. In which State is Chilka, the largest brackish water inland lake in Asia, located?

- (1) Assam (2) Bihar
(3) Orissa (4) Tripura

Q. 39. All the following are correctly matched against the places where major fire accidents have taken place in past EXCEPT.

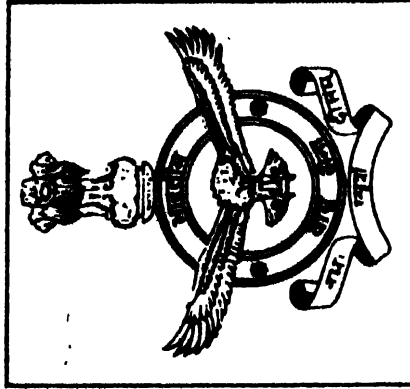
- (1) Baripada-Religious Function
(2) Calcutta - Book Fair
(3) Daboli - Trade Fair
(4) Rajamundry - ONGC

Q. 40. Name the Indian film maker whose movies have been shown in the 1997 Friboury International Film Festival.

- (1) Adoor Gopalakrishnan
(2) Aparna Sen
(3) Maniratnam
(4) Shekhar Kapoor

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (3) | 2. (2) | 3. (1) | 4. (2) |
| 5. (1) | 6. (2) | 7. (3) | 8. (1) |
| 9. (3) | 10. (4) | 11. (2) | 12. (4) |
| 13. (2) | 14. (2) | 15. (2) | 16. (4) |
| 17. (4) | 18. (1) | 19. (1) | 20. (4) |
| 21. (2) | 22. (1) | 23. (1) | 24. (2) |
| 25. (4) | 26. (4) | 27. (3) | 28. (3) |
| 29. (1) | 30. (3) | 31. (2) | 32. (3) |
| 33. (4) | 34. (2) | 35. (4) | 36. (2) |
| 37. (2) | 38. (3) | 39. (3) | 40. (1) |



INDIAN AIR FORCE REQUIRES WOMEN PILOTS IN SHORT SERVICE COMMISSION

COURSE COMMENCING IN JULY, 1998

If you are an Indian citizen and have the potential to be an officer, IAF will train you for the above Branch. Your potential to be an officer will be tested at our cost through Psychological tests, Group tests and Interview spread over 5-6 days at one of the Air Force Selection Boards located at Dehra Dun, Mysore and Varanasi.

- You should be a **B. Sc. in Physics and/or Maths or a B.E.** (Those likely to qualify for the degree by **30 Jun. 98** can also apply).
- Born between **02 Jul. 75** and **01 Jul. 79** (Relaxable to **02 Jul. 73** for those having Commercial Pilot Licence).
- Unmarried/Widows (without any child) of service personnel killed on duty can also apply.
- Medically fit for Flying Branch, Minimum Height 162.5 cms, Leg length between 99 and 120 cms, should not be colour/night blind or wearing spectacles.
- Should not have failed in Pilot Aptitude Battery Test.
- Candidates holding Senior Division Air-Wing 'C' Certificate are to apply through respective Air Squadrons.

serve as guidelines and are subject to change without any notice.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

- a) Do not attach any documents with the application form.
- b) The following documents must be carried in original along with a photocopy each, while reporting for AFSB interview :—
 - i) Matriculation certificate issued by Board of Secondary Education for proof of Date of Birth.
 - ii) Original/Provisional Graduation Degree Certificate (issued by University only).
 - iii) Original Air Wing Senior Division 'C' Certificate (if applicable).
 - iv) Original Commercial Pilot Licence (if applicable).
 - v) Certificate of "widow of service personnel" issued by Defence Headquarters (if applicable).
- c) Candidates not in possession of above documents may not be accepted for AFSB interview by the Selection Boards.
- d) The columns in the application form must be completed in all respects failing which the application will be rejected.

If you meet the above requirements, apply on plain foolscap paper (typed or handwritten) in the format given at the end of the advertisement and post the application to the address given below BY ORDINARY POST to reach this Headquarters latest by 27 Sep. 97.

Post Bag No. 001
DHQ Post Office,
New Delhi-110 011

PAY AND PERQUISITES

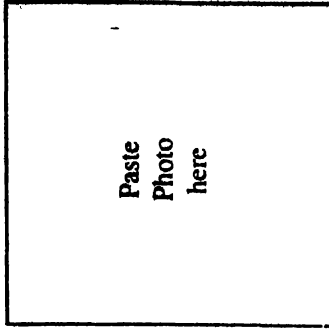
Air Force offers you a pay scale of Rs. 2,300-6,300 (including rank pay). The total salary is approximately Rs. 7,400/- (including Flying Pay) at the initial stage. Other admissible benefits are concessional accommodation, medical facilities, LTC, 60 days annual leave and 20 days casual leave, canteen facilities, etc. Further, Flight Cadets will be provided an insurance cover of Rs. 3.30 lakhs, on contribution as applicable to serving officers. On completion of training, a newly commissioned officer is also entitled to a Car loan from Air Force Group Insurance Scheme at moderate interest rates and pay back facilities.

PLEASE NOTE

- The engagement period would be for 10 years from the date of Commission. Grant of Permanent Commission would be considered during the last one year of service subject to service requirements. An extension of 5 years of SSC may also be granted to deserving officers.
- Pilot Aptitude Battery Test (PABT) is given only once in a lifetime. Those failing to make the grade in PABT will be screened out on the first day and routed home.
- Flight Cadets suspended from flying training, owing to their failure to learn flying will be eligible for absorption in SSC Ground Duty Branches of IAF.
- Only SHORTLISTED applications will be called for SSB Tests. No communication will be entertained for reasons of shortlisting.
- No compensation will be paid for any injury sustained during these tests.
- Terms and conditions and details mentioned herein are to

APPLICATION FOR NO. 11 SSC (WOMEN) F (P) COURSE

1. Full Name.....
(In capital letters as in the Matriculation certificate)
2. Present Address with Pin Code.....
.....
.....
3. Father's Name.....
Husband's Name (if applicable).....
.....
4. Date of Birth (in Christian era)..... Day..... Month..... Year.....
5. Nationality.....
6. Married/Unmarried/Widow.....
7. Educational Qualifications :—



Qualification	Subject	Division	Likely date for qualifying degree
Graduation			

8. Whether previously tested for Flying Branch give following details :—
Batch No. Chest No. PABT Result
 9. NCC Air Wing (Sr. Div.) 'C' Certificate.....YES/NO
 10. Attach only two self-addressed stamped (Rs. 2/- each) envelopes (23 x 10 cms) together with application.
 11. Please read important instructions before sending your application.
- I hereby declare that all statements made in the above application are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I also understand that any discrepancy found in the above information will lead to the cancellation of my candidature/debarment.

Date

Place

Signature of Applicant

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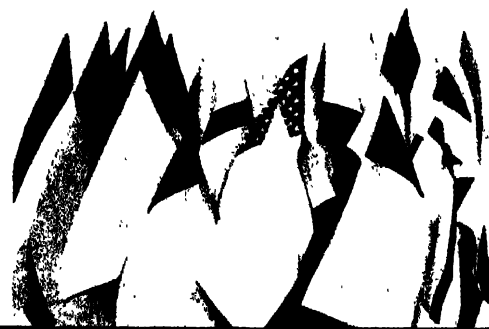
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Var : Phase-I, Naital Bank Building, Ph. 2257000. **Saraswati Vihar :** B-304, Outer Ring Road, Ph. 7017985. **Bhajanpura :** C-96/2, Ph. 2263767/79. **Garden :** Ph. 2297011. **Lajpat Nagar :** C-109, Deyanand Colony, Ph. 6410001.
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Continuing the Special Section on 'Studying Abroad', we are giving you specific information on various courses available in prestigious universities in Australia — one of the renowned and important destinations for studying abroad. This exclusive feature provides a detailed coverage of the procedure of admission as well as support services for assistance in terms of counselling and financial aid for studying at the William Angliss Institute of TAFE, the Central Queensland University and the James Cook University in Australia. In the ensuing issues, we shall be taking up some more reputed universities offering Management, Engineering and Technical Courses.

Australia

As a leading academic destination, Australia is a mecca of academic excellence, renowned for quality studies and unmatched educational facilities. Thousands of students from all over the world long to go to Australia for graduation, post-graduation or other specialisation, the reason being numerous opportunities it has in store for various students. Until recently Australia extensively expanded its academic horizons when as a result of government decree in 1988, many small government institutions amalgamated with bigger ones and consequently outgrew into 35 universities of international repute. A few of the factors that encourage students to opt for Australia are: the conducive atmosphere, multi-cultural applied applicants and a low-cost education system.

Universities in Australia are worldwide famous for very high standards in teaching and research. They normally expect overseas students not only to have good scores in qualifying exams like GMAT and TOEFL but also to have work experience for entry into their Master Degree Programmes. In technical fields such as Engineering, Medicine and Science, there are more hours of lectures, tutorials and practical classes and students are expected to spend more time in individual reading and research.

Australian Education System

The Australian University has a curriculum that is scientifically planned and open to various students from hundreds of countries. Broadly, the education system in Australia is based on three tiers of education: Primary Education, Secondary Education and Tertiary Education. Tertiary Education has two components: Universities (Higher Education) and TAFE (Technical Further Education). TAFE is a naturally recognised government system of vocational education and training and it is the major provider of the skills required by the Australian workforce. The TAFE year runs from February to December.

William Angliss Institute Of TAFE

For more than fifty years, William Angliss Institute of TAFE has been providing quality education and training for the hospitality, tourism and food industries. It is Australia's largest specialist institute designed specifically to provide top quality training for these industries and is the only single-purpose hospitality and tourism government education institution in Australia. The Institute has won a reputation for excellence, both nationally and internationally.

Located in the heart of Melbourne's business district and easily accessible by bus, tram or train services, William Angliss Institute of TAFE offers students modern training facilities, with the latest in educational technology, resources and student support services. The facilities include: seven quality training kitchens, three restaurants, language laboratory, food technology training laboratories, on-line tourism computer training centre using the Galileo

Reservation Information System, Internet facilities for student research, computer laboratories.

Over 5,000 students, including 200 international students (1997) from more than fifteen countries, complete their training at the Institute each year and a new building programme during 1997 will double the number of places available by the year 2000. The Australian Government has endorsed plans to establish the Australian Centre for Tourism and Hospitality in the William Angliss Institute of TAFE campus in conjunction with the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology.

Over 5,000 students, including 200 international students (1997) from more than fifteen countries, complete their training at the Institute each year and a new building programme during 1997 will double the number of places available by the year 2000. The Australian Government has endorsed plans to establish the Australian Centre for Tourism and Hospitality in the William Angliss Institute of TAFE campus in conjunction with the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology.

Leading Fields of Instruction

At William Angliss Institute of TAFE students can study hospitality management, tourism management, food technology, retail food studies, dive resort management, and divemaster plus.

Students can obtain the following levels of qualification at William Angliss Institute of TAFE:

- Advanced Diploma
- Diploma
- Certificate I
- Certificate II
- Certificate III
- Certificate IV
- Associate Diploma



William Angliss Institute of TAFE operates over two semesters each year.

- Summer : Begins late February
- Semester : Ends late June (19 weeks)
- Winter : Begins late July
- Semester : Ends late November (19 weeks)

Entry Requirements

The Institute requires Australian Year 12 (or recognised equivalents) for most programmes although some programmes require only Australian Year 11. Sufficient industry experience and maturity to successfully undertake the course may be considered as entry for mature age students.

The other requirements are advanced proficiency in English IELTS 6.0 and TOEFL 7.70.

Tuition Fees

Tuition fees at the Institute are : hospitality programmes—A\$4250 per semester or A\$8500 per year; tourism programmes—A\$4000 per semester or A\$8000 per year; food technology—A\$8000 per year; retail food studies—approximately A\$250 per week; dive programmes—A\$7000 to A\$19500.

Accommodation

The Institute offers a free accommodation placement service to assist students in finding appropriate accommodation. Options include : hostel, home-stay flats; or Student Village about 30 minutes from the Institute.

The longer term accommodation options include : Student Village with shared facilities from around A\$3,500 for a 35-week period. There are other options to choose from on a casual basis. About 30 minutes from William Angliss Institute of TAFE by train, tram or bus, home-stay from A\$150 per week with full board; one bedroom flats or small houses from around A\$120 per week depending upon size and location, two bedroom flats or houses from around A\$140 to A\$200 per week depending upon size and location.

More details regarding the Institute can be had from :

William Angliss Institute of TAFE
International Education Office
555 La Trobe Street
Melbourne 3000, Australia

Central Queensland University

Established in 1967, Central Queensland University (CQU) is one of only eight distance education centres in Australia. CQU is set on spacious grounds in Rockhampton, with four additional domestic campuses in the Central Queensland region and other international campuses in Singapore, Fiji, Dubai and Sydney. It is now one of the largest regional universities in Australia. CQU offers innovation and combined progress, high academic standards combined with flexibility, small lecture and tutorial classes and a healthy, safe environment.

The University's current enrolment of 11,000 full-time, part-time and distance education includes more than 1200 international students from 48 different countries.

Leading Fields of Instruction

CQU has six facilities offering the following courses : applied physics; biology; chemistry; mathematics; computing; communications; journalism; drama; geography; history; literature; Japanese; psychology; sociology; tourism, welfare studies; accounting; general finance; human resource management; information systems; marketing; public management; taxation; early childhood; language immersion (Japanese); music; professional and vocational education; school support and school management; civil engineering and building; electrical and mechanical engineering; nursing; health; health information and management; occupational health and safety; human movement science and midwifery.

Students can obtain the following levels of qualification at Central Queensland University :

Advanced Diploma
Masters Degree
Graduate Diploma
Graduate Certificate
Bachelor Degree
ELICOS-IELTS Test Results

Central Queensland University offers the following special education programs :

English Language
Distance Education
Study broad and exchanges

Entry Requirements

Applicants for all University programmes are required to have an acceptable level of competence in writing, reading, speaking and understanding English. Students wishing to enrol in undergraduate

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- ⇒ UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE
- ⇒ AUSTRALIAN MARITIME COLLEGE
- ⇒ WILLIAM ANGLISS INSTITUTE OF TAFE
- ⇒ WESTERN MELBOURNE INSTITUTE OF TAFE
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and postgraduate business coursework programmes, require an overall IELTS band score of 6 or TOEFL score of 550 (or the equivalent). For other postgraduate and research programmes, an IELTS band score of 6.5 or a TOEFL score of 570 (or the equivalent) is required. An ELICOS English Language Centre is located at the Rockhampton campus.

The academic year comprises two semesters: first semester begins in mid-

February and ends in June and the second semester begins mid-July and ends in November. Most courses have mid-year (second semester) entry.



February and ends in June and the second semester begins mid-July and ends in November. Most courses have mid-year (second semester) entry.

Applications are accepted throughout the year. In fact, there are no formal admission deadlines.

Tuition fees

The fees for undergraduate courses range from A\$8900 to A\$12900. Doctoral research

Accommodation

There are three types of accommodation available: on campus accommodation; off campus/rental accommodation; and homestay. A residential college, Capricornia College, is located on campus and caters for male and female students. All meals are provided and facilities include a private room with shared toilet and bathroom.

Moreover, houses and apartments close to the university are available and CQU International offers assistance in finding suitable rental accommodation. Homestay accommodation is also available.

CQU International coordinates all administrative and support activities for international students. Services include: enquiries and application processing; reception service; accommodation service; special orientations; AusAid liaison; visa renewals and immigration; international student adviser/counsellor; English language support and assistance to ROSA (Rockhampton International Students Association). The University also offers extensive teaching; laboratory; library;

computing; support and commercial facilities to all students.

Scholarships

Students from selected countries may apply for AusAid scholarship to study at CQU International. Currently, one Overseas Postgraduate Research Scholarship is offered each year.

All academic related enquiries can be done at:

CQU International Bruce Highway,
Rockhampton,
Queensland 4702

James Cook University

James Cook University (JCU), named after Captain James Cook, was established in 1961 as part of the University of Queensland. It gained autonomy in 1970. JCU has campuses in Townsville, Cairns and Mackay. The main campus is located in Townsville, an attractive coastal city of 1,23,000 people in the tropical north of Queensland. This campus features natural bushland and a cultivated tropical rainforest. Close by are the Great Barrier Reef and World Heritage rainforests. Both Townsville and Cairns have modern and comprehensive civic facilities. The University offers a safe setting for study and a healthy outdoor lifestyle. Previous study is recognised and may be credited towards a JCU degree. JCU graduates have an above average record for employability.

There are 8790 domestic and 361 international students.

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European University Geneva, Intern. Center Cointrin, Rte. de Pre-Bois, 20, P.O. Ch-1215, Geneva 15 Aeroport, Switzerland.

Leading Fields of Instruction

Disciplines taught at JCU are : marine biology; biological sciences; environmental science; tourism administration; psychology; anthropology; and archaeology.

Students can obtain the following levels of qualification at James Cook University :

- Diploma
- Doctoral Degree
- Masters Degree
- Graduate Diploma
- Bachelor Degree
- Associate Diploma

James Cook University offers the following special education programmes :

- English Language
- Foundation
- Distance Education

Entry Requirements

Course entry requirements are either a : TOEFL score of 550 with a TWE score of 5.0; or IELTS score of 6.5 with score of at least 5 in each sub-test.

JCU's academic year is based on a two semester format. First semester begins in February through to July. Second semester begins in July through to November.

The following academic schedule is generally followed in JCU : for studies commencing February the deadline for applications falls usually in December and for studies commencing July the deadline for applications is generally in May.

Tuition fees

The full-time tuition fees in James Cook University range from A\$8000-A\$24400 per year.

Support services

James Cook University offers various recreation activities and facilities. There is a sports centre, swimming pool, tennis courts, squash courts, sports clubs, basketball, sports oval and weight room. Services and facilities



available to students include an accommodation service, health centre, banking and shopping, cafeteria, coffee shop, bookshop, post office and child care centre. Students have access to a careers and appointments service, counselling centre, study skills advisers and overseas student adviser. The campuses are serviced by bus. Townsville and Cairns are suitable for bicycles.

Accommodation

The University assists students to find

accommodation. There are six residences on campus : John Flynn College, St Mark College, St Paul's College, St Raphael College (women only), University Hall of Residence and Rotary International House. These residences provide single accommodation only in either serviced self catering arrangements. Accommodation is also available in the city.

Scholarships

A few scholarships are available, chief the Overseas Postgraduate Research Scholarship.

Successful applicants study in areas research concentration in which JCU has particular strength, has concentrated its research resources and has attracted external funding.

The scholarship covers tuition fees individual institutions for a period of two years for a Masters Research degree or three years for a Ph.D. degree.

It is awarded on academic merit and research capacity to suitably qualified graduates from overseas who are eligible to commence a higher degree by research in research areas of national interest.

The closing date is normally in September or October.

The postal address for admission-related enquiries is :

International Admissions
James Cook University
Townsville, Queensland 4811

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ABBREVIATIONS
IN NEWS

OSCE Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe

The organisation has been formed to maintain peace and harmony in Europe. Recently, it monitored the general elections in Albania. Former Australian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky is the head of the OSCE mission.

RJD Rashtriya Janata Dal

A new party floated by former Bihar Chief Minister Laloo Prasad Yadav after his split with the parent party Janata Dal. Recently the Rashtriya Janata Dal government in Bihar headed by Babu Devi, wife of Laloo Yadav, won the trust vote in Bihar Assembly.

NIDs National Immunisation Days

Prescribed by the World Health Organisation (WHO) in the year 1995-96 and 1996-97. NIDs' purpose is to pursue the organisation's fight against polio.

LSA Lok Shakti Abhayan

Various people's movements, environmental and human rights organisations and NGOs all over the country have come on a common platform called Lok Shakti Abhayan. Agitations spearheaded by Medha Patkar, Sunderlal Bahuguna, Anna Hazare, Thomas Kochery and Dr D. Gabriel for fulfilment of their demands are on the cards.



ANNIVERSARIES,
Days, Etc.

Jagjivan Ram's Death Anniversary Cutting across party lines, political leaders offered floral tributes at Samta Sthal (the samadhi of Babu Jagjivan Ram) on his 11th death anniversary on July 6, 1997.

S P Mookherjee's Birth Anniversary BJP leader Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee and other MPs offered tributes to eminent parliamentarian and first President of Jan Sangh, Shyama Prasad Mookherjee, on his 96th birth anniversary on July 6, 1997.

Anniversary of Japanese Invasion of China Beijing demanded an unconditional apology from Tokyo on July 7, 1997, the 60th anniversary of Japan's all-out invasion of China during World War II.

Adi Kavi Bhanu Bhakta Anniversary The 183rd birth anniversary of legendary Nepali poet Adi Kavi Bhanu Bhakta was observed on July 13, 1997. He was the first poet to translate entire epic, *Ramayana*, into Nepali.

Kamraj's Birth Anniversary Former Tamil Nadu Chief

Minister K. Kamraj's birth anniversary was observed on July 15, 1997.



APPOINTMENTS

Army Chief Vice-Chief of Army Staff Lt Gen Ved Prakash Malik has been named the next Chief of Army Staff. He will succeed the present Army Chief General Shankar Roy Chowdhury on October 1, 1997.

Director, NIAS Eminent scientist Roddam Narasimha took over as Director of the National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS). He has succeeded Dr. Raja Ramanna who has stepped down after a distinguished stint of 10 years.

President, Yugoslavia Slobodan Milosevic, Chairman of the Socialist Party of Serbia, has been sworn in as the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Foreign Secretary, India K. Raghunath has succeeded Salman Haider as India's new Foreign Secretary.

India's Envoy to Syria Former Union Minister of State for External Affairs Hari Kishore Singh has been appointed as Ambassador of India to Syria in succession to R.M. Abhyankar.

Governor, HP Former Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha Mrs V.S. Rama Devi has been sworn in as the 18th Governor of Himachal Pradesh. After Sheila Kaul, Rama Devi is the second woman Governor of the hill State.

Adviser, Image-making, Russia Tatyana Dyachenko, daughter of Russian President Boris Yeltsin, has been appointed as an official adviser on image-making. Ms Dyachenko, 37, would be responsible for the President's image.

V-C, Jamia Millia Islamia Lt Gen (retd) M.A. Zaki has taken over the charge of strife-torn Jamia Millia University as its new Vice-Chancellor.



BOOKS AND
AUTHORS

Witness to History Authored by Prem Bhatia, the book discusses the men and events of the country in the last 50 years.

It is the third and last book written by Prem Bhatia, an eminent journalist and former resident editor of *The Times of India*.

Describing Bhatia as a colossus among Indian journalists, Prime Minister I.K. Gujral, at the book-release function, said that Mr. Bhatia was the visionary behind the India-Pakistan Friendship Association.

Until Darkness The Farsi language memoir of Iranian movie actress Parvin Ghaffari is a kiss-and-tell account of her three-year affair with the late Shah of Iran.

Parvin's detailed account of the Shah kissing her on the mouth like an American Star and admiring her nude body after a night of love-making, had made the memoir a sensational best-seller.

Worshipping False Gods Noted journalist Arun Shourie's latest book has stirred up a hornet's nest for the alleged derogatory remarks made on B.R. Ambedkar by the author.

The book highlights among other things Ambedkar's 'affinity with the British and his opposition to Mahatma Gandhi's freedom movement'.

Even as the government said it would look into the matter, a group of MPs burnt copies of the book in the compound of Parliament recently.

Cutting across party lines, the MPs alleged that the book sought to project that



The newly-elected Albanian Prime Minister Mr. Fatos Nano (left) hands over a bouquet of flowers to Albanian President Mr. Rexhep Mejdani, minutes before the swearing-in ceremony of the new government in Tirana on July 25, 1997.

DTH Direct-To-Home

The UI-Government has declared all direct-to-home television services illegal. However, the Union Communication Minister Mr. Beni Prasad Verma has said that the ban is temporary and may be lifted.

BKKP Bharatiya Kisan Kamgar Party

Floated by former Union Minister A.P. Singh, BKKP would be re-named either as Bharatiya Lok Dal (BLD) or the Bharatiya Kranti Dal (BKD).

NSCN (IM) National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Muvah Faction)

An insurgent group in Nagaland, NSCN (IM) has announced a three-month ceasefire beginning on August 1, 1997, for holding talks with government.

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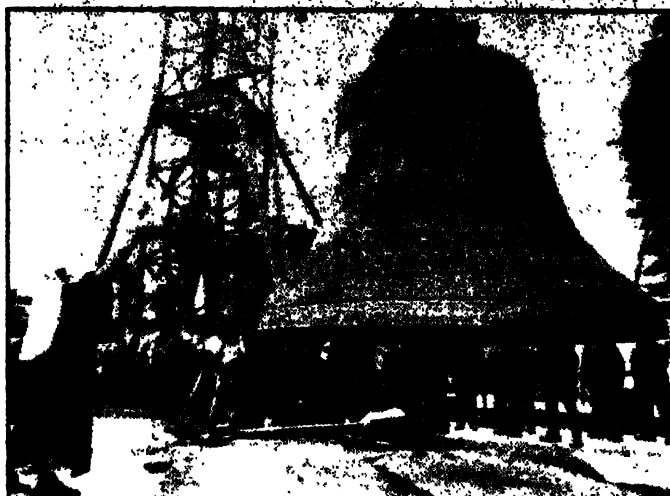
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The head of Russian Greek orthodox church All Russia Patriarch Alexis II sanctifies the huge main bell of the reconstructed Christ, the Saviour Temple. The bell, weighing 27 tons and of 3.56 metres diameter, was made at Moscow ZIL Motorworks

Ambedkar, whose centenary is being celebrated this year, was not a nationalist but a pro-British and was opposed to the country's freedom movement.

ECONOMIC SCENE

Management Guru's Tips to CEOs: "Forget the past and become excited about the future," was the advice of management guru, Prof. C.K. Prahalad, to Indian companies while delivering the Keynote address at the 24th National Management Convention in Bangalore, organised by the All-India Management Association and the Bangalore Management Association on 'Excelling in the 21st century—Challenges and Strategies'.

India is a "caterpillar becoming a butterfly and in the 50th year of Independence, it is time to take stock and move forward", said Prof. Prahalad, Harvey C. Freuhof Professor of Business Administration at the University of Michigan.

He exhorted Indian CEOs to be "obsessed with opportunities and not paralysed by problems". There is no resource constraint: what most managers have is "imagination and courage constraint", Prof. Prahalad said.

Indian firms, especially large ones, should export and exploit global opportunities and work towards the goal of becoming Indian MNCs, Prof. Prahalad said.

According to Prof. Prahalad, India is undergoing a silent revolution in the capital market, in the family and group businesses and accountability in public and private.

He called for "giving a voice to the younger managers", stating "get rid of hierarchy and let meritocracy come in. You don't have to be 60 to do something", he said.

Exports Pick Up: India's exports have recovered in May 1997 registering a growth of 8.64 per cent following the 10 per cent decline they suffered in April. Despite May's performance, the export growth in the first two months of the current financial year remained negative. During April-May 1997, exports were valued at \$5401.41 million which is 1.98 per cent lower than the level of \$5510.36 million during April-May 1996.

Imports, too, remained sluggish, although non-petroleum imports which comprise industrial raw materials and capital goods, showed a small growth of 2.08 per cent. Imports during April-May 1997 were estimated at \$6243.91 million, down 0.6 per cent from imports worth \$6281.90 million during the same period in 1996.

Guruswamy Panel Recommendations: Though the Shankara Guruswamy Committee has not favoured fixed returns for power transmission projects, the norms laid out by the expert panel provide for returns as high as 20-25 per cent on equity investments made by corporates.

...equity (ROE) fixed by the Government for power generation projects at a PLF of 68.5 per cent. The panel recommended an additional incentive of one per cent of the annual TSC on every one per cent enhanced availability. This against an upper bench mark of 0.7 per cent incentive set by the Government on generation over and above 68.5 per cent normative PLF. The conduct of pre-feasibility, feasibility studies, preparation of detailed Project Report (DPR) and clearances are to be obtained by PGCIL or SEB as per the Guruswamy Report.

On the question of insurance charges, the recommendation is 5 per cent of the capital cost as against one per cent allowed in power generation projects.

On taxes, the committee has followed the pattern already available for generation projects, that is, all tax related costs would be passed on to consumers.

Foreign Exchange Rules Relaxed : The Reserve Bank of India has relaxed the rules for the release of foreign exchange for employment and basic travel quota (BTQ), while enhancing the power of authorised Dealers (ADs) in the release of foreign exchange.

The move aims at taking another step towards full floating of the rupee. Under the new rule, ADs can release up to \$3,000 per person towards BTQ for employment, an additional \$2,500 per person could be released apart from the BTQ entitlement. Earlier, ADs could release forex up to \$2,000 per person towards BTQ, \$500 per calendar year per beneficiary towards gifts, \$500 towards donation and \$500 per person or \$1,000 per family for emigration.

GM is World's Top Company : US automaker General Motors (GM) Corporation moved to the top spot in *Fortune* magazine's list of world's 500 biggest companies. GM, with \$168.4 billion in fiscal 1996 revenues, and Ford, with nearly \$147 billion, replaced the Japanese trading giants Mitsubishi that led the ranking in *Fortune Global 500* for the past two years.

India is WB's Third Largest Borrower : India was the third largest borrower from the World Bank (WB) in fiscal year 1997 which ended June 30. The country receiving support which totalled over \$1.5 billion in 1997, followed the top two borrowers, China (\$2.8 billion) and Russia (\$1.7 billion).

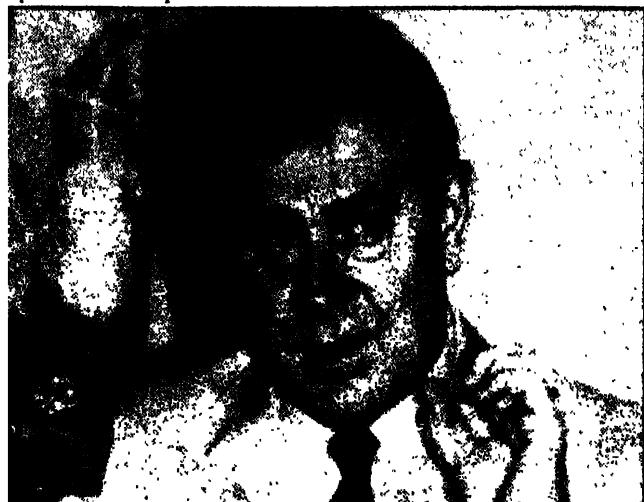
Gates is the Richest Man : Microsoft Corporation co-founder and chairman Bill Gate's software empire has made him the richest person in the world for the third successive year—and his fortune is doubled, according to *Forbes* magazine.

Gate's net worth is \$36.4 billion, the highest-ever recorded in *Forbes* annual tally of billionaires.



EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

PF Contribution Rate Enhanced : The Union Cabinet has approved enhancement of minimum rate of provident fund contribution from 8.33 per cent to 10 per cent. The Cabinet has also decided the raising of maximum rate of contribution from the present 12 per cent to 12 per cent.



Mr. Richard Butler, the new Chairman of the UN Special Commission for disarming Iraq, promised to be "absolutely fair" in his job to clear the way for lifting sanctions

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BODY-IMAGE WITH HEIGHT

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Dr. O. P. Bagga

Today man is suffering with his body-image which is losing its value generation to generation. About one third population of the world is sinking under its depression. Man feels depressed to think of his career, scope, future, marriage, children etc. Here is much criticised for his revolutionary research 'HEIGHT at 35' Dr. O.P. Bagga of Lal Kuan, Delhi-6 talks in an interview:

□ How height can increase further upto 35 years under your concept? Whereas it is known a natural phenomena.

■ Height growth is no longer natural phenomena. It is a talk of yesterday. Now it is possible under new concept of Ayurveda. Negative opinion of modern science is an incomplete observation in this field. Just as in the early past, modern science has declared that T.B. is incurable, Small Pox, too, is incurable. Breast feeding is also harmful. All these findings are proved reverse in their subsequent observations.

■ However, you are talking of Allopathic theory while this concept is new even in Ayurvedic system. Both the therapies are different in theory and practice also.

■ Susharat in Ayurveda recognises the age of youth upto 40 years and till youth period is there, plus action goes on in the body and till plus action is there, change in the body is possible to certain extent.

■ This research has also revealed that there is a second capacity in our body from stop-even-point and that can be achieved anytime in between upto the age of 35 years to some extent under an individual capacity.

□ Maximum how many centimetres height can be increased with your treatment in a year?

■ Our normal claim of height growth is 20 to 50 mm (2 to 5 cms) in first 90 days course and 5 to 10 mm in 30 days also. It can be extended upto one year and more till you are gaining and are satisfied with the growth. This claim stands for different health and height group ranging from 5 to 35 years.

■ On the other hand height normally refuses to increase after 'Periods' in girls and after 'Beard' in boys. This ratio of growth is around 1 to 3 mm in a month.

■ We have maximum growth record of 10 cms in a year from stop-even-point of the growth.

□ In Support of your claim

describe some valid proof to rely upon?

■ Claim of this research is novel and first of its kind in medical history and at the same time contradictory to the observation of modern science. So, efficacy of this height-growth-formula has been tried-tested by Govt. of India in accordance with its claim under double transparency by way of practical demonstration test on seven candidates alongwith judicial process also under MRTP Act.

■ Existence of more than 35 years in this field in itself is a valid proof. Satisfaction of the individual to individual are the daily tests of our claim specially when subject is known false in the world over. Thousands aspirants on our record at National and Inter-national level is another positive proof of our claim. Above all, experience has no substitute to it.

■ This formulation of natural herbs is free from any side-effects, dietary restrictions, special charts, physical exercises, regular visits, bitter taste etc. Equally beneficial for male/female in all seasons to be used at home.

□ Describe the procedure to join this course indicating, if any, test report is required with its cost?

■ We don't require any test report to join this course. It is a simple procedure under Ayurvedic system of medicines in shape of capsules & drops. Height of the candidate is confirmed and recorded for mutual satisfaction and future verification of the result upto one year.

■ Our normal charges for 90 days full course is Rs. 4500/- and a part course for 30 days Rs. 1500/- + Rs.50- post etc. be remitted by MO/DD if unable to visit personally. Requirement will be sent with directions.

For further details write or meet Dr.O.P.Bagga, Bazar Lal Kuan (Opp. Koocha Pandit) Delhi-6. (India) Phone : 3262426 Daily 11 to 6 except Sunday.



Naukri on the Internet : An Indian careers' Website *naukri* has been set up on the Internet. This Website has information on over 1000 jobs that are available for Indians. One can also place his/her resume on the Website or access a list of over 150 placement agencies.

It costs Rs. 500 to place one's resume on the Website for a period of one year. One's identity is not revealed. Human Resource Development managers can browse through resumes placed on the Website or can place information about vacancies in their organisations on this site.

Anyone can access *naukri* through the Internet free of cost. The URL is <http://WWW.naukri.com>.

Pay Panel Report : The Union Government has accepted most of the recommendations of the Fifth Pay Commission and has announced a hefty pay hike for its employees, taking an additional burden of Rs. 10,300 crore on its annual Wage Bill.

The minimum starting pay at the lowest grade has been revised to Rs. 2,540 from Rs. 750 and the pay at the highest grade enhanced to Rs. 30,000 from Rs. 9,000. The revised pay scales are effective retrospectively from January 1, 1996.

The government has maintained status quo on the Panel's recommendation for raising the retirement age from the present existing age of 58 to 60 years.

Recommendation for abolishing 3.5 lakh posts was rejected by the government. The existing pension/family pension has been revised from Rs. 375 to Rs. 1,220 per month. The existing ceiling on gratuity has been increased to Rs. 3.5 lakh from Rs. 2.5 lakh. House rent allowance (HRA) is 30 per cent of the actual basic pay in 'A' cities and five to 15 per cent in other cities.



HONOURS AND AWARDS

Bharat Ratna : Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, noted Gandhian who recently turned 100, and late Aruna Asaf Ali, freedom fighter of 'Quit India' fame, have been chosen for the country's highest civilian honour, the Bharat Ratna.

Nehru Award : Egyptian President, Mohammed Hosni Mubarak, has been selected for the prestigious Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding for 1995 for upholding the Arab cause in promoting peace and understanding in the Middle-East.

Magsaysay Award : Environmental activist Mr. Mahesh Chander Mehta and Bengali novelist Ms. Mahasweta Devi are the two Indians among the Ramon Magsaysay awardees for the year 1997.

Mr. Mehta won the award for his staunch efforts to protect the country's environment, the award committee said.

Ms. Mahasweta Devi, known for championing the cause of tribal communities, has been selected for the award in the category for journalism, literature and creative communication arts.



Joint winners of the Face of '97 Contest, held in London, Lucy Shropshall (left), age 15, from Birmingham and Lauren Tempany (centre), age 14, from Linlithgow (near Edinburgh) are being congratulated by runner-up Caroline Collins (right), age 14, from Worcester. The winners are automatically signed up by Elite model agency and will take part in international competition at Nice later this year

Saraswati Samman : Shamsur Rahman Faruqi has been awarded the 'Saraswati Samman' for the year 1996.

Mr. Faruqi, who as professor emeritus holds the Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan chair and is with the Urdu and English departments in Jamia Millia Islamia University, got the award for his work *Sher-e-Sher Angez*.

B.C. Roy Award : The Goa Deputy Chief Minister, Dr. De Souza Wilfred Anthony, has bagged the prestigious Dr. B.C. Roy Medical Man-cum-Statesman Award for the year 1996.

Dr. R.K. Gandhi of Mumbai and Dr. H.S. Asopa, President, Association of Surgeons of India, Agra, are the joint winners of the 'Eminent Medical Man' award while the 'Eminent Person in Science' award went to Dr. B. Nagarajan, Chairman, Department of Microbiology and Tumour Biochemistry, Cancer Research Institute, Chennai.

Rajiv Award : Renowned singer Ms. Lata Mangeshkar has been chosen for the Rs. 2.5 lakh Rajiv Gandhi National Sadbhavana Award, in recognition of her outstanding contribution to national harmony.

Bharat Excellence Award : The Bharat Excellence Award is to be bestowed on Dr. Shillong Yassica Shabong for her commendable effort to upgrade medical services in rural Meghalaya.

Dr. Shabong, who has been working under the Meghalaya Government at Cherrapunjee, relentlessly tried to bring advanced medical technology to rural sector.

Birla Award : The prestigious M.P. Birla Memorial Award, 1997 has been presented to Professor Krishnaswamy Kasturirangam, Chairman of Space Commission and Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and Secretary, Department of Space.

Professor Kasturirangam is the third scientist to be given this award, which was instituted in 1993 to recognise exceptional achievements in astronomy, astrophysics, space science and allied disciplines.

JRD Tata Award : Kerala's efforts in the field of population control and reproductive health has won it the first JRD Tata Award for population and reproductive health programmes.

The award has taken into account ten criteria for selection. There are also three awards for districts which have performed well in the field of adult literacy, infant mortality rate and total fertility rate. Districts Palakkad in Kerala, Chidambaram in Tamil Nadu and Kurukshetra in Haryana have been selected.

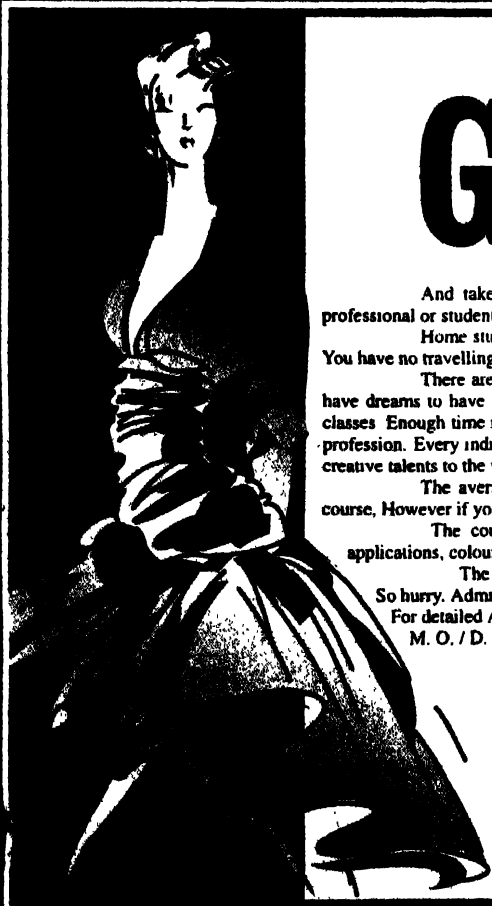
The award for the 'Best State' will get a running trophy and Rs. 10 lakh, and the 'Best Districts' will get a shield and Rs. two lakh each. The awards will be presented once in two years.

Nehru Award : The prestigious Jawaharlal Nehru Award of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for 1996 will be conferred on Dr. J. Sahoo and Dr. Ashok Chhabra of the Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University (CCSHAU).



Newly crowned Miss South Africa 1997, Kerishnie Naiker, from Kwa Zulu-Natal, balances her crown at the finals at Sun City, a gambling and entertainment resort, north-west of Johannesburg on August 2, 1997. Naiker, a pharmacist studying for her master's degree, has deep interest in Indian classical and south Indian village dancing

Dr. Sahoo has in his Ph.D. thesis provided useful information regarding effect of pre-blending and vacuum packaging on the quality of buffalo meat.



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This image, acquired during Galileo's ninth orbit around Jupiter and released by NASA, shows two volcanic plumes on Io. One plume was captured on the bright limb or edge of the moon (see inset at upper right), erupting over a caldera. The plume, seen by Galileo, is 140 km high and was also detected by the Hubble Space Telescope. The second plume, seen near the terminator (boundary between day and night), is called Prometheus after the Greek Fire God (see inset at lower right). The shadow of the 75 km-high airborne plume can be seen extending to the right of the eruption vent

Dr. Chhabra has identified three male sterility sources in pearl millet.

Rare Honour: Economist and philosopher Mr. Amartya Sen, a professor at Harvard University, has become the first Indian academician to be appointed as head of a college at Oxford or Cambridge universities.

Sen, appointed by British Prime Minister Mr. Tony Blair, will be Master at Trinity College, Cambridge.

Fukuoka Prize: Eminent historian, Professor Romila Thapar has been awarded the International Academic Prize of the Eighth Fukuoka Asian Cultural Prizes 1997.

Professor Thapar will be the first Indian to receive in the academic category of the prizes, instituted by Japan's Fukuoka city "in order to promote the cultivation and advancement of knowledge and culture of Asia".

Animal Welfare Award: Ms. Maneka Gandhi is the joint winner of the Marchug Animal Welfare Prize for her animal welfare campaigns. The other winners are Ms. Christine Townend and Ms. Annabella Singh (posthumously).

The award consists of 10,000 Swiss Francs to each winner that would be used for animal welfare.

President's Award: Mr. Ashwani Kabiraj, an assistant headmaster of Chittaranjan High School in Purulia town, has been selected for this year's President's Award for his innovative teaching, linking education with social awareness.

Mr. Kabiraj joined school in 1969 and is due to retire on August 31 this year.



5th Century Copper Plates Found: Three copper plates belonging to the fifth century Kadamba period have been discovered at Haranahalli in Shimoga district of Karnataka.

The copper plates bore the royal insignia of the early Kadambas—a ring and a lion. The plates were engraved in beautiful box-headed character in classical Sanskrit language. The copper plate inscriptions in 12 lines were ascribed to the Banavasi Kadamba dynasty.

The inscription referred to the Banavasi as 'Vijaya Vijayanthi', which was the capital of the Kadambas.

Robot to Explore Moon, Mars: A four-wheel-drive robot called Nomad, one of new generation of robots, has been designed to explore the moon and Mars. It has been embarked recently on a 200-km test through a barren desert in the high Andes of Chile.

The robot will roll into the dusty, boulder-strewn Atacama desert for 40 days. It has dune buggy wheels and a wide peripheral vision system.

Scientists will direct its movement via satellite link from a remote command centre. Aim of the trek is to test the ability of the robot to explore a harsh environment while being controlled in real time by humans 8000 km away.

Moving at five kilometres a day, it is already relaying home 360 degree images of

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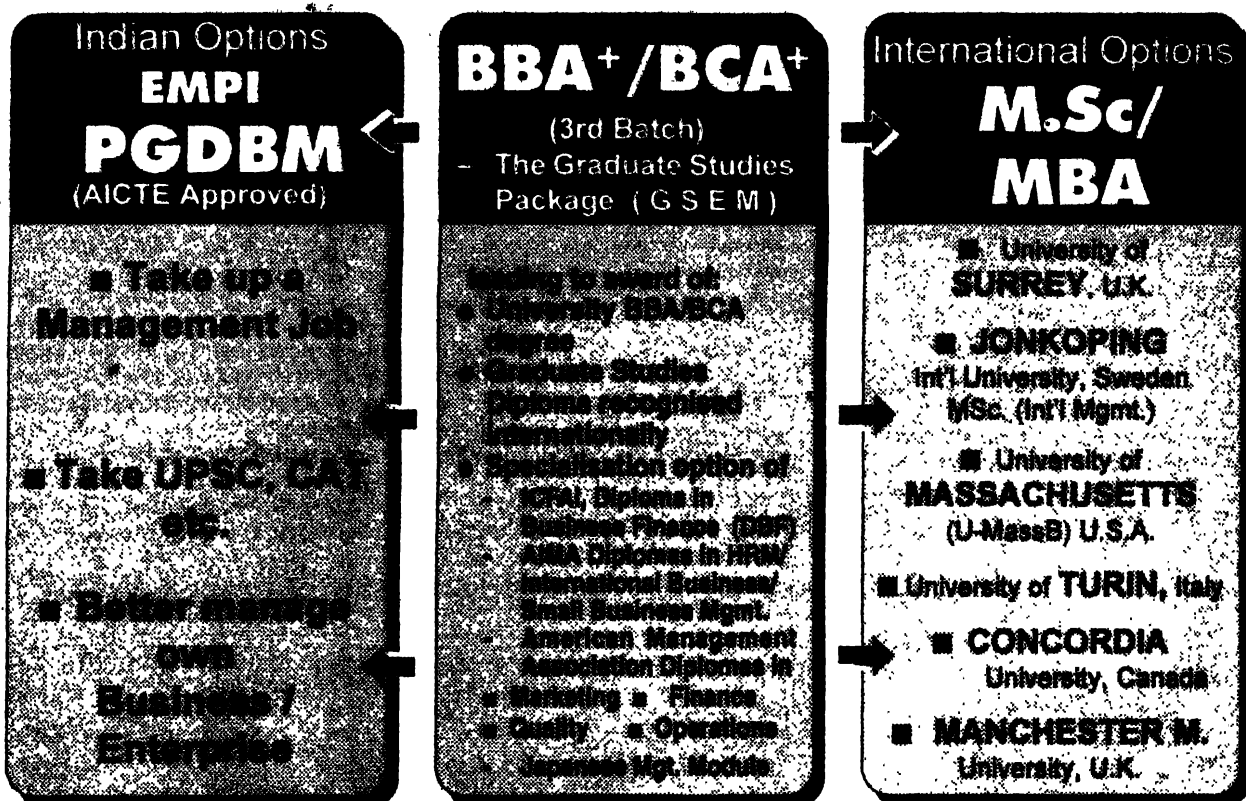
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★ Space Research ★ Miscellaneous**

MANAGEMENT

The Apex Institute of Professional Training, E-82, Saket, New Delhi-110 017 has launched an International Degree Programme in Management

International quality management education comes to India from the Open University of British Columbia (OUBC) Canada OUBC which is fully accredited and funded by the Canadian Government offers over 300 courses to approximately 12,000 students every year

The Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA) programme is offered in India through the collaborative efforts of the APEX Institute of Professional Training the management training arm of Aptech which has successful career in management This programme is beneficial for students who wish to take up careers in the corporate sector and in key areas of management like Marketing Finance Personnel International Trade Advertising etc

BBA being an international degree also gives a student an opportunity to pursue global careers Students across the world after completing this degree have found global placement in multi-national companies like Motorola Xerox, Philips etc

The Indian academic support cell for the programme comprises highly qualified academicians from reputed institutes like the Indian Institute of Management (IIM) The programme would be conducted in line with the stringent quality guidelines laid down by OUBC Canada in terms of tutors library resources, etc

The Programme is being offered in select centres out of the over 40 existing centres of Apex that are already offering management programmes in the areas of Sales & Marketing for students and working professionals The Programme is open for students who have completed 10 + 2

Duration of the course is 4 years with a course structure of 8 semester, 40 courses and 3 credits each The various projects include 3 individual projects 4-group projects and summer training Admissions are done through an All-India Entrance Examination twice a year for the Spring and Fall sessions

The AIMA-CME, Centre for Management Education, Management House, 14 Institutional Area, New Delhi-110 003 has invited applications for course in PG Diploma in Management

Minimum eligibility criterion is Bachelor's degree with 50% marks Working executives are given preference

MAT Bulletin is available on cash payment of Rs 300 and Prospectus for Rs 200 at the AIIMA Information Centre in Delhi or AIIMA Nodal Centres Candidate should obtain both (I) the MAT Bulletin containing the test details and MAT Registration Form and (II) PGDFM prospectus containing programme details syllabus and PGDM Registration Form

Further details can be had from ones nearest Nodal Centre

The Alagappa University, Karaikudi, Directorate of Distance Education has invited applications for admission to the following two year management courses

- (1) Master of Marketing Management
- (2) Master of Investment Management
- (3) Master of Bank Management

Personal Contact Programme Centres are situated at Chennai Mumbai New Delhi and Calcutta

Application Form and Prospectus can be obtained from The Director Directorate of Distance Education Alagappa University Karaikudi-630 003 by sending a requisition along with a crossed demand draft of Rs 55 drawn in favour of The Registrar Alagappa University payable at Karaikudi

Last Date for Issue and Submission of Applications August 30 1997

COMPUTERS

The Makhmalal Chaturvedi National University of Journalism invites applications for admission to Bachelor of Computer Applications (BCA) a full time job-oriented programme for 1997-98 session

Candidate should be 10 + 2 pass with Mathematics

The selection will be on basis of a national level entrance examination to be conducted by the University at its different associated centres in various regions of India The entrance examination will be based on objective-type questions from General Awareness Reasoning and Numerical Ability

Application Forms can be obtained on payment of Rs 175 or by post on payment of Rs 200 or through demand draft in favour of Sachdeva New P T College, New Delhi, payable at Faridabad/Ghaziabad/Lucknow/Varanasi

For complete details please see the *Employment News* of August 2-8, 1997

BANKING SERVICES

The Banking Service Recruitment Board, SCO No 8 & 9, First Floor, Sector-26, Chandigarh has invited application for Clerical Cadre posts in the branches/offices of public sector banks in the States of Punjab Jammu & Kashmir Himachal Pradesh and the Union Territory of Chandigarh The vacancies are likely to arise during the year 1997-98

Complete details regarding eligibility conditions age educational qualifications selection procedure for applying and format of application have been published in the *Employment News* of August 2-8 1997

Last Date for Submission of Applications August 21, 1997

Date of Written Test November 25 1997

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANCY

The Life Insurance Corporation of India "Yogakshema", Jeevan Bima Marg, Mumbai-400 021 has invited application from Indian citizens for recruitment of Chartered Accountants for the post of Assistant Administrative Officer

The age eligibility is on 17.9.97 is 30 years (relaxable by 5 years for SC/ST & EBC/SSRCO and 3 years for OBC) The candidate should be an Associate Member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

Complete details regarding educational qualifications selection procedure service conditions emoluments and benefits and probation, for applying and format of application have been published in the *Employment News* of August 2-8 1997

Last Date for Submission of Applications August 30, 1997

FASHION DESIGNING

The Academy of Fashion Studies B 37A, Gangotri Enclave, Alaknanda (Opp Main Market) New Delhi 110 019 has invited application for following courses in the year 1997-98 from students seeking professional training in the field of Arts Design and Fashion Technology

The courses are

- (1) One-year AFS Diploma in Fashion Design & Clothing Technology
- (2) Six-month AFS Certificate in Fashion Design & Clothing Technology
- (3) AFS Fashion Study Plan for college students,
- (4) AFS Short Certificate Courses

Important Topics

(Continued from page 73)

(August 11, 1997) furnishes the findings of researchers at the University of Pittsburgh. Psychologists trying to understand how much of someone's appearance, temperament or IQ is the result of the genes he was born with and how much is the result of parental influence, chance encounters, diet and everything else from the outside world, identical twins separated at birth are more valuable than an unrestricted grant. Identical twins have 100 per cent of their genes in common. Separated in infancy, usually through adoption, they are assumed to have 0 percent of their environment in common. But last week researchers led by Bernie Devlin of the University of Pittsburgh reported the results of an experiment that suggests that the "no shared environment" assumption is seriously flawed. In fact, twins who have never been in the same place since they popped into the delivery room do, or did, share an environment, argue the scientists. It's called the womb.

Twins studies have come under attack before, especially from scientists who think they artificially inflate the contribution of "nature" and lowball that of "nurture". The debate came to a head in 1994 with the publication of "The Bell Curve"—in which the authors argue that economic success is explained by IQ and IQ is explained by genes—and has been on a slow boil ever since. Now the Pitt team, prominent critics of that syllogism, has entered the fray. It reanalyzed 212 studies of IQ and genetic inheritance spanning the last 70 years. The mathematical model that best explained the similarities and differences between twins, the team reports in the journal *Nature*, includes genetic effects and environmental effects, as every other model does—but also what the scientists call the "maternal effect." This effect of the uterine environment accounts for 20 percent of the IQ similarities between twins and 5 percent of the similarities between other siblings, they calculate. "The effects of genes are correspondingly reduced," conclude the authors, to 34 percent rather than the 70 percent calculated from twins studies.

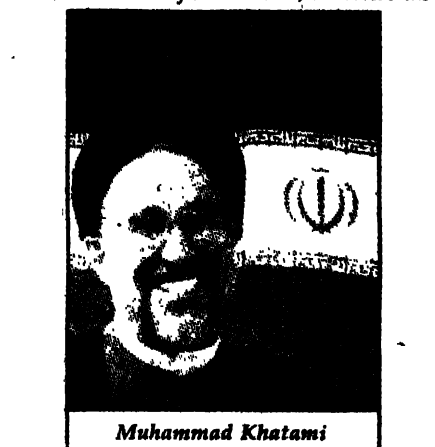
Winds of Change in Iran

With the liberal Muhammad Khatami becoming the President of Iran, will there be a decline in the intensity of fundamentalism that gripped the State right from the days of Ayatollah Khomeini. That the people want change and more freedom has been demonstrated in the election of the new leader. *THE ECONOMIST*, published from London, August 2, 1997, profiles the new ruler.

On Sunday, Muhammad Khatami becomes President of Iran, presenting the West with a chance to rethink its policy towards an awkward, important country in a part of the world that remains—as this week's bombs in Jerusalem show—dangerously unstable. Over the past few years, western policy has been a muddle. The aim was fine: to persuade Iran to change its more dangerous ways. The Americans tried to do this by enclosing it in a cordon sanitaire, the Europeans by talking it into good behaviour.

Yet it would be a mistake to expect dramatic changes from Mr. Khatami. The West's hunt for an Iranian "moderate" has been a tragicomic affair: remember the Reagan administration's woeful pursuit of that chimerical character in the mid-1980s? It is true that Mr. Khatami was a tolerant minister of culture for 11 years, losing the post because his superiors deemed him to have become too permissive. And his supporters certainly look to him to loosen the social restrictions that stifle their lives, to restore the

rule of law and to create the conditions to bring in foreign trade, investment and jobs.



Muhammad Khatami

So he would if he could. But Iran's President is number-two in the constitutional hierarchy, second to the spiritual leader, the conservative Ayatollah Ali Khamenei. Mr. Khatami, a shrewd, well-educated man with impeccable religious credentials, will have to operate amid an array of constraints. If he is to achieve anything he must win the trust of mullahs and bazaaris whose outlook is often not his own. The government he will announce on August 4th is likely to include the names of hardliners that make the West wince: his team, after all, has to be approved by the right-wingers in Iran's Parliament, the Majlis.

What's happening here reminds me of Britain in the 1960s, when we got the economy moving

will move with particular caution on foreign policy; all he has done so far is to express his readiness to ease tension. He insists that America must move first.

Shanghai: The New Look

That if there is a will there is a way has been amply demonstrated in the case of China's Shanghai, thanks to the penchant of the Chinese rulers for building the right infrastructure, their political will and the \$16.9 billion foreign investment, Shanghai has changed beyond recognition. The August 7, 1997 issue of the *FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW* focuses on the urban-renewal of Shanghai.

Five years ago, a visit to Shanghai evoked twinges of sadness. This giant city, whose name translates as "on the sea," seemed more a historical artifact than a living metropolis—a sullen, soot-streaked remnant of its pre-1949, art-deco glory.

Today, hardly anyone leaves Shanghai without expressing awe. French President Jacques Chirac recently made his first trip to Shanghai in six years and pronounced it "one of the most vigorous cities in the world. From the airport to the hotel, I almost could not recognize any old things."

Surely, 1990s Shanghai is one of the great urban-renewal stories of all time. It has torn down old neighbourhoods and modernized its infrastructure at dizzying speed. There are now six-lane elevated highways and an expanding subway system to relieve the crush of its nightmarish traffic. There is a world-class museum and a stately performing-arts centre to showcase China's rich culture. The city bulges with gleaming skyscrapers, fashionable stores and new industry, much of it the fruit of \$16.9 billion in foreign investment. And well-tended flower beds and omnipresent neon brighten its once-drab thoroughfares.

What's happening here reminds me of Britain in the 1960s, when we got the economy moving



Shanghai: Building boom at frenetic pace

ACCA Goes Truly Global

ACCA

With headquarters in London, ACCA has around 55,000 members and around 12,500 students worldwide. Approximately half the membership is in 130 countries.

Origin

The origin of ACCA dates back to 1904. The Association was formed through a number of mergers and amalgamations and received the Royal Charter of Incorporation in 1974.

Chartered Certified Accountants

Members of ACCA are known as 'Chartered Certified Accountants'. They are employed in Industry, Financial Services, the Public Sector or practice Audit.

From December 1997, ACCA is introducing an International Stream which will be based on International Accounting Standards (IASs) and International Standards on Auditing (ISAs).

Recognised Supervisory Body

ACCA is a recognised supervisory body under UK legislation and is authorised to licence its members to conduct audits, provide investment advice and undertake insolvency work. ACCA is recognised in the European Union and several other countries including Australia, New Zealand, South Africa after completing stipulated Tax and law papers of the country.

Joint Exams

Professional bodies in Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia and the Caribbean operate joint examination scheme.

IQAB

A joint body set up by AICPA (American Institute of Certified Public Accountants) and NASBA (National Association of the State Board of Accountancy) to negotiate an agreement whereby ACCA members will have to take up only US Tax, laws, and ethics in order to enter public service, is under negotiation.

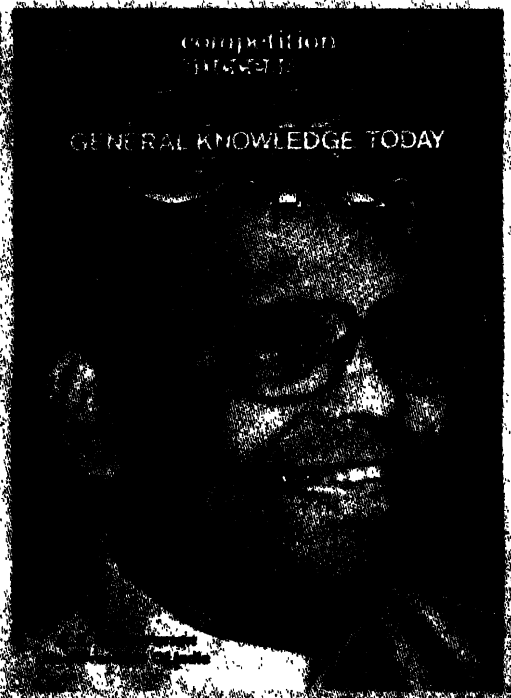
An International Qualification

ACCA is unique in offering students the choice of examinations based on International Accounting Standards (IASs). In many countries, including India, local papers are also offered in Law and Taxation. These options combined with the rigorously high standards which ACCA applies worldwide, ensure that ACCA members hold a level of qualification that is both internationally recognised and locally relevant.

Governance And Representation

The Association is governed by a Council of thirty-six members who are elected by the worldwide membership. The current Council has members from Malaysia, Singapore, Hong Kong and Jamaica, as well as the UK and Ireland. The first meeting of ACCA's International Assembly, a consultative forum, will take place on the 26-27th September, 1997. The Assembly has 52 members representing thirty-six countries and regions.

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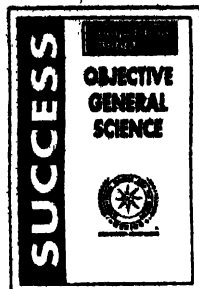
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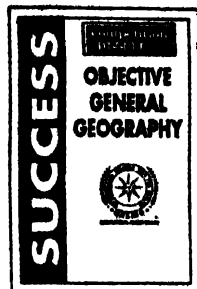
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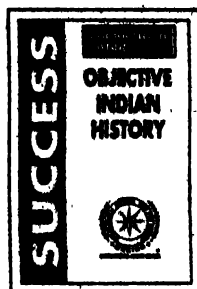
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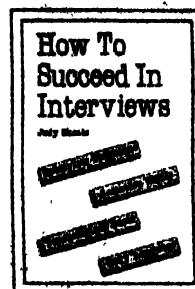
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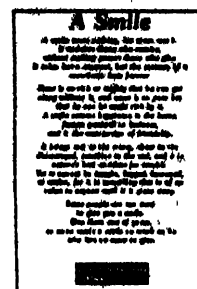
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Sports Round-Up



IAAF World Championships: Germany came back from fourth position in the final lap to upset the defending champions United States and win the women's 1,600 metres relay title at the IAAF World Championships, held from August 1 to 10, 1997 in Athens, Greece.

Olympic champion Lars Riedel of Germany won his fourth successive world title with a throw of 68.54 metres. Kenya's Daniel Komen won the men's 5,000 metres race. In the men's 400-metre relay, Olympic 100-metre champion Donovan Bailey anchored the Canadian team to the gold medal in 37.86 seconds with Nigeria second and Britain third.

The women's high jump gold went to Norway's Hanne Haugland. She cleared 1.99 metres.

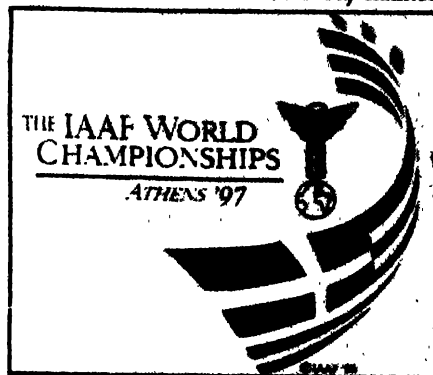
US sprinter Maurice Greene won the 100-metre men's final clocking 9.87 seconds. American Marion Jones became the fastest woman in the meet when she won the 100 metres women's final in 10.83 seconds.

Ato Boldon of the United States won the 200 metres men's final in 20.04 seconds, while Ukraine's Zhanna Pintushevich

Portuguese Carla Sacramento won the women's 1,500 metres race in four minutes and 04.24 seconds.

Defending champion Ivan Pedroso of Cuba won the long jump title.

Morocco's Hicam El Guerraoui claimed



the men's 1,500 metre title in three minutes and 35.83 seconds.

Ethiopian Haile Gebrselassie won his third straight 10,000-metre world title in returning 27 minutes and 24.58 seconds.

Mexican Daniel Garcia won the 20-km walk in one hour, 21 minutes and 43 seconds.

World record holder Javier Sotomayor of Cuba regained the men's high jump title clearing 2.37 metres.

Cathy Freeman of Australia annexed the women's 400 metres title clocking 49.77 seconds.

Frenchman Stephane Diagana won the men's 400-metre hurdles in 47.70 seconds.

Athletissima Track Meet: Having stunned the American sprint world, Maurice Greene has firmly left his mark on international track and field by blazing ahead in an all-star 100-metre race.

The 22-year-old sidelined the likes of world record holder and Olympic

gold medallist Donovan Bailey and veteran Namibian Frankie Fredericks in a winning time of 9.90 seconds at the Athletissima track meet in Lausanne. Olympic champion Gail Devers won the women's 100 metres clocking 10.89 seconds.

Veteran US sprinter Butch Reynolds cruised to victory in 44.88 seconds in the 400 metres race. World and Olympic high-hurdles champion Allen Johnson clocked the fastest time in the world this year in the men's 110-metre hurdles.

DN Galan Grand Prix Track and Field Meet: Kenyan-born Wilson Kipketer of Denmark equalled the 16-year-old world record in 800 metres with a time of one minute and 41.73 seconds in the DN Galan Grand Prix track and field meet in Stockholm.

Stuttgart International Track Meet: Ato Boldon of Trinidad and Tobago blasted to the third fastest 200 metres ever at the Stuttgart International Track Meet. Boldon clocked 19.77 seconds, recording one of the four year's top marks at the event.

American Allan Johnson flew over the 110-metre hurdles in 12.97 seconds, missing the world record held by Britain's Colin Jackson by 0.6 seconds. World champion Ana Fidelia Quirot of Cuba won the 800-metre race in one minute and 55.78 seconds to lower the year's best held by Britain's Kelly Holmes by over a second.

Germany's Tim Lobinger recorded the best leap of the season in the pole vault by 5.92 metres.

Hechtel Track and Field Meet: Kenya's Daniel Komen surged past the 8-minute barrier in two miles to set a new world mark of seven minutes, 58.61 seconds in the Hechtel (Belgium) track and field meet. It cut 2.47 seconds off the mark set by Ethiopia's Haile Gebrselassie in Hengelo.

AAFI Athletic Meet: Neelam J. Singh of Punjab hurled the discus to 55.72 metres to erase her own record, at the 13-day 2nd AAFI Athletic Meet, which started on July 25 in New Delhi. Neelam, who set the national record of 54.56 metres at the All-England Meet recently, erased the record in her fifth attempt.

The national record holder in 100 metres, Amit Khanna, dished out a mediocre fare to emerge winner in the sprint with a time of 10.70 seconds.

Pan-Arab Games: Egypt created a record by winning 97 gold, 57 silver and 40 bronze medals in the Pan-Arab Games held in July in Beirut. Algeria, which won 43 gold, 44 silver and one bronze was placed second.

Biolet Games Grand Prix Track and Field Meet: Haile Gebrselassie of Ethiopia broke the world 10,000-metre record with a time of 26 minutes, 31.32 seconds in the Biolett Games Grand Prix track and field meet at Oslo.



Malaysian Open: Indonesia won three titles and China one in the \$1,80,000 Malaysian Open Badminton Championship. Indonesia's Hariawan Susanto took the coveted men's singles title beating Peter Grade Christensen of Denmark 15-11, 15-11.



Maurice Greene (right) of US crosses the finish line to win the gold medal in 9.86 seconds during the men's 100-metre final race at the Athens '97 World Championships. Canadian Donovan Bailey (left) won the silver medal in 9.91 seconds on August 1997

clocked 22.32 seconds to win the women's 200 metres final.

Defending champion Wilson Kipketer won the 800 metres title. The Kenya-born Kipketer, who lives in Denmark, crossed the line in one minute and 43.38 seconds.

Allen Johnson of the U.S.A. equalled the third fastest time in history as he retained the world title in 130-metre hurdles clocking 24.95 seconds.

Defending and Olympic champion Michael Johnson of US won the 400 metres race clocking 44.12 seconds.

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Indonesia also clinched the men's doubles title through top seeded and two-time champions Rexy Mainaky and Ricky Subagia. The Indonesian star Susi Susanti outplayed world champion Ye Zhaoying of China 11-5, 11-7 to clinch the women's singles title.



IBF, WBO Featherweight Titles : Prince Naseem Hamed stopped Argentina's Juan Cabrera in the second round with a devastating display of punching power to retain his IBF and WBO featherweight titles.

While Cabrera was always on the defensive, the British champion landed several big right uppercuts that bloodied the challenger's nose and shut his left eye.

IBF Middleweight Title : Bernard Hopkins retained his IBF middleweight title, stopping No. 1 challenger Glen Johnson at 1:22 of the 11th round.

Referee Pat Russell signalled that Johnson had enough and gave the champion a technical knock-out victory.



Chess

Credit Suisse International Grandmasters Chess tournament : India's Grand Master Viswanathan Anand (7 points) etched his name in the history books by winning the 30th edition of the Credit Suisse International Grand Masters chess tournament at Biel, Switzerland. Anatoly Karpov (6.5) of Russia made the surprising offer of a draw after playing just 11 moves of Queen's Indian defence and allowed Anand to win the tournament by half a point.



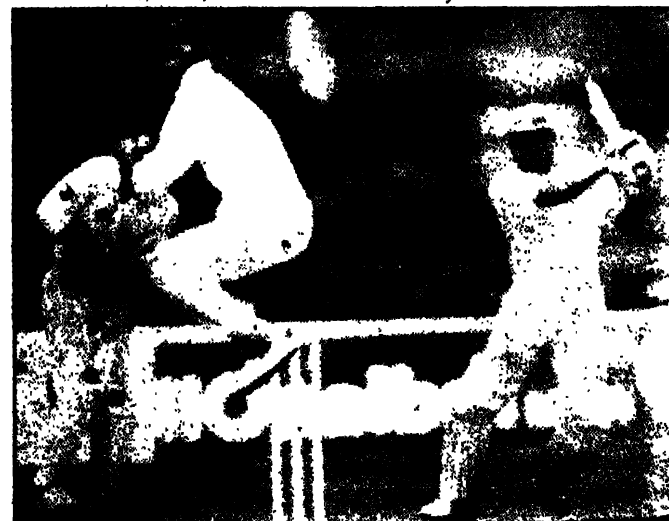
Cricket

India-Sri Lanka Test Series : Sri Lanka's 952 for six declared against India in the first Test match at Colombo was the highest ever total for a team in an innings of a Test match.

The Sri Lankan total, in reply to India's 537 for eight declared, erased the earlier record of 903 for seven declared by England against Australia at the Oval in 1938.

The match, played from August 2-6 though ended in a tame draw, saw Sri Lankan cricketers rewrite history.

Sanath Jayasuriya's second wicket partnership of 576 runs with Roshan Mahanama, the all-time best for any wicket in Test cricket



Sanath Jayasuriya in action during his marathon innings in the first cricket Test match against India, played from August 2-6 in Colombo

was one run short of the all-time first class record for any wicket set by Vijay Hazare and Gul Mohammad for Baroda against Holkar in 1934-35.

'Man of the Match' Jayasuriya was out for 340, missing the individual world batting record 35 runs, which was set by Brian Lara of West Indies.

Pepsi Asia Cup : World champions Sri Lanka affirmed their superiority in instant action by lifting the Pepsi Asia Cup. They beat India in a one-sided final match played in Colombo.



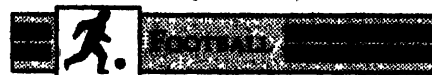
Sri Lankan skipper Arjuna Ranatunga holding the Pepsi Asia Cup '97. The final match of the tournament was played on July 26, 1997 in Colombo

Replying to India's moderate total of 239/50 overs, Sri Lanka achieved the target in the 37th over with eight wickets in hand.

Earlier, India and Pakistan both finished their outings with equal points, but India with a superior run-rate entered the finals. Bangladesh was the fourth team taking part in the competition.

Australia Retain Ashes : Australia retained the Ashes when they beat England by 264 runs in the fifth Test at Trent Bridge to take an unbeatable 3-1 lead in the six-match series. Earlier, Australia had won the third and fourth Tests, played at Manchester and Headingley respectively. Australian vice-captain Steve Waugh's back-to-back centuries saw the Aussies through in third Test while Ricky Ponting and Mathew Elliott scored centuries in the fourth Test to guide Australia to victory.

The sixth and final Test will be played at the Oval from August 21-25.



Kalyani Black Label Federation Cup : Salgaocar Club of Goa shocked Calcutta giants East Bengal 2-1 to lift the glittering Federation Cup at Salt Lake Stadium in Calcutta on July 20.

The Goan team played to a plan with Indian skipper Bruno Coutinho striking the 'golden goal' to finish the match, after it ran into extra-time. Bruno, who finished as the top scorer in the tournament with six goals, was adjudged the 'Man of the Tournament'.

Mohun Bagan salvaged some prestige as they thrashed last year's runners-up Dempo (Goa) 3-1 to finish third.



Sub-Junior National Aquatics : Maharashtra swimmers swept the overall championship with a whopping tally of 339 points in the 14th Sub-Junior National Aquatic Championships, held at Balewadi in Maharashtra. Tejaswi Shetty of Maharashtra blazed to her fifth gold, winning the championship's concluding event and also emerging as the fastest swimmer in the girl's section.

Sudip Chatterjee of Bengal was adjudged the best swimmer in the boy's section. Like Tejaswi, he also bagged five gold medals in his section.

PGA St. Junde Classic : Australia's Greg Norman returned to the top of the Sony world golf ranking (position before British Open) following his victory in the PGA St. Junde Classic.

Norman moved ahead of South Africa's Ernie Els and Tiger Woods of US three weeks after losing the No. 1 position to Woods.

Els headed the rankings for one week after back-to-back victories in the US Open and the Quick Classic.

PGA Western Open : Master champion Tiger Woods captured his sixth title in barely 10 marks as a professional, firing a final-round four-under par 68 to win the PGA Western Open in Lemont on July 6, 1997.



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The \$250,000 first prize for his fourth title of 1997 gave Woods more than \$1.7 million in victories this year to make the 21-year-old prodigy the fastest player to reach two million dollars in career earnings.

Gulfstream World Invitational Golf Tournament : With timing as immaculate as his golf swing, Tom Lehman achieved a five-stroke victory in the Gulfstream World Invitational golf tournament.

Carding a final round 67 for a 19-under-par total of 265 at the Loch Lomond course, Lehman collected a winner's check of \$224,000.

British Open : Justin Leonard became the fifth American in a row to win the British Open at Royal Troon on July 20, when he carded a final round 65 to charge past Sweden's Jesper Parnevik in the last three holes. The former US champion birdied the 16th to go ahead, rolled in a 35-foot putt at the 17th, and Parnevik, who once had a four-stroke lead, failed to respond.

Parnevik tied up with Northern Ireland's Darren Clarke at second place.

Gaurav Ghei, the first Indian to qualify for world's most famous event, had a nightmare triple bogey at the final hole to finish the first round on 10-over-par 81.



Murugappa-150 MCC Gold Cup : Former Olympian V. Bhaskaran and his band of Indian Hockey Federation juniors qualified to play in London in September after defeating Indian Airlines by a solitary 64th

minute goal in the Murugappa-150 MCC Gold Cup, held at Chennai, Tamil Nadu on August 2, 1997. IMF Juniors XI, in their last match of the qualifying round, had registered a 3-0 victory against Tamil Nadu (TN) to top the table with 10 points.

Indian Airlines, on the other hand, in their last encounter had scored a 3-2 victory over Punjab and Sind Bank (PSB), to finish with seven points along with PSB and TN. However, IA with victories over TN and PSB in the initial rounds, qualified for a berth in the final.



Ceat International Team Award : Former world champions Pakistan have won the Ceat International Cricket Team of 1996-97 award and a cash prize of Rs. 10 lakhs.

The Pakistan team garnered 92 points (34 for Tests and 58 for one-day internationals) to net the award.

South Africa bagged the second place by netting 74 points, followed by Australia which got 60 points.

English Channel Swim Record : British swimmer Alisan Streeter completed her 35th English Channel swim outing, beating her own world record.

IBM Team Awarded : Creators of IBM's 'Deep Blue', the computer that beat Garry Kasparov, received a \$100,000 prize, established 17 years ago.

Feng Hsu, Murray Campbell and A. Joseph Hoane Jr. will split Carnegie Mellon University's Fredkin Prize.

Desai-Ford Laser Rig Sailing Championship : Nitin Mongia of Naval Sailing Club, Mumbai, won the Desai-Ford 12th Laser National Standard Rig Sailing Championship after a gap of four years at Hussain Sagar Lake in Hyderabad.

Having emerged victorious in all the five races sailed earlier, Mongia had to secure a position in the top four of the 6th race. And despite being pushed to third place in the 6th race, Mongia won the title with a tally of eight minimum penalty points.



Videocon Squash Classic Championship : Udal Singh from Sydney won the men's event in the Rs. 4 lakh-Videocon Squash Classic Championship, organised by the Indian Squash Professionals Association.

The runners-up at the last Nationals, Udal claimed the top prize beating Akhil Behl 9-4, 6-9, 9-3, 9-2.



Du Maurier Canadian Open Tennis Championship : Indian Davis Cup teammates Leander Paes and Mahesh Bhupathi beat Canada's Sebastions Lareau and Alex O'Brien of the USA 7-6, 6-3 to win the men's doubles title at the Du Maurier

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Infiniti Open tennis championship, held in Montreal, Canada. The Indian duo had defeated American-Australian duo of Trevor Kronenberg and David McPherson 7-6, 7-6 in the semi final.

Infiniti Open : Jim Courier of United States beat Thomas Enqvist 6-4, 6-4 to win the \$303,000 Infiniti Open on July 27 in Los Angeles, U.S.A.

Croatia Open : Felix Mantilla triumphed in straight sets over fellow



Belgian player Filip Dewulf poses with the trophy after winning the final of the ATP Tournament against Spaniard Julian Alonso. Dewulf won 7-6 (7/2) 6-4, 6-1

Spaniard Sergi Bruguera on July 27 to win the \$ 400,000-Croatia Open men's tennis tournament in Umag, Croatia.

Bank Of West Classic : World number one Martina Hingis showed off her entire repertoire in crushing a lethargic Conchita Martinez 6-0, 6-2 in the final of the \$ 450,000 Bank of the West Classic tournament on July 27 in California, USA.

Hall of Fame Championship : Sargis Savgsian became the ATP tour's first Armenian champion, beating New Zealand's Brett Steven 7-6, 4-6, 7-5 in the final of the Hall of Fame Championship at Newport.

Swedish Open Final : Sweden's latest ace on the tennis circuit, Magnus Norman, captured his first ATP title beating Spaniard Juan Antonio Marin in the Swedish Open final at Basfad, Sweden.

The winner, Norman had some problems in the first set which went into a tie-break, but dominated the second set at will to win 7-5, 6-2 in little more than an hour.

Mercedes Open Tennis Tournament : Spaniard Alex Corretja beat Slovak Karol Kuceva 6-2, 7-5 in the final of the Mercedes Open tennis tournament in Stuttgart on July 20, 1997.

In the semi-final, Corretja defeated fellow countryman Albert Cost, while Kuceva beat Spain's Albert Portas in the second semi-final.



WEIGHTLIFTING

Asian Women's Weightlifting Championship : Bharati Singh claimed a silver and two bronze medals in the 83-kg class as India finished a creditable third with a haul of 12 medals in the 10th Asian Women's Weightlifting Championship, which ended at Yangzhou in China on July 14.

Arjuna awardee Bharati Singh, former world and Asian gold medalist, won silver in snatch achieving 95 kg and took bronze lifting 115 kg in clean and jerk.

Bharati Singh's steady show helped India gain 426 points with one gold, seven silver and four bronze medals to stand overall 11th behind China (17 golds, 718 points) and Chinese Taipei (56 points).

Twelve countries including China, Taiwan, North Korea, South Korea, India, Japan and Indonesia participated in the event. □

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SUPER BRAIN SUPER PERSONALITY CONTEST 1998

Inspired by the runaway success of Super Brain Super Personality Contest 1997, CSR is happy to announce the second Super Brain Super Personality Contest 1998. The Contest, open to all citizens of India in the age group of 20 - 28 as on June 1, 1997, will be conducted in two stages. As part of Stage I, there will be a Super Brains Essay Contest every month in both women and men categories. Four new topics—two each for women's and men's categories—for the essay contest will be announced every month. The candidates will write an essay on any one of the following topics.

MS. SUPER BRAIN ESSAY CONTEST 5

Topics : (i) Where There Is A Will There Is A Way
or
(ii) India And Her Neighbours
First Prize : Ms. Intellectual Trophy (Three days/Two nights in Mussoorie—Rs. 6000 hotel vouchers), Books worth Rs. 500 and a Certificate
Consolation : Books worth Rs. 300 each and a Prize (Twelve) Certificate

MR. SUPER BRAIN ESSAY CONTEST 5

Topics : (i) Whither Indian Sports
or
(ii) Political Instability Spells Economic Disaster
First Prize : Mr. Intellectual Trophy (Three days/Two nights in Mussoorie—Rs. 6000 hotel vouchers), Books worth Rs. 500 and a Certificate
Consolation : Books worth Rs. 300 each and a Prize (Twelve) Certificate

As suggested by most of you, there will be four prize winners every month : two female prize winners and two male prize winners. In other words, four essays on four different topics will be chosen for the four first prizes. In each contest will thus emerge four Intellectuals : two Ms. Intellectuals and two Mr. Intellectuals. All the first prize winning four essays will be published in CSR. The duration of the Contest will be six months instead of one year as was the case with the 1997 contest.

At the conclusion of the 6-month essay contest, all the 24 prize winners (i.e., 12 Ms. Intellectuals and 12 Mr. Intellectuals) will be sent a General Knowledge Paper (descriptive type) as the second part of the Stage I of the Contest. On the basis of the evaluation of the answers of the General Knowledge Paper, there would be a final selection of 18 contestants (nine Ms. Intellectuals and nine Mr. Intellectuals) out of the 24.

As part of the Stage II of the Contest, all the 18 finalists (nine Ms. Intellectuals and nine Mr. Intellectuals) will be invited to participate in the Ms. Super Brain Personality and Mr. Super Brain Personality Contest 1998, to be held in New Delhi. The second stage of the Contest will comprise the following three phases: (i) A Short Essay Writing contest on a given topic. (Maximum marks 100); (ii) Personality Assessment: Group Discussion, Interview, etc. (Maximum marks 100); and (iii) General Knowledge round (Maximum marks 100).

The General Knowledge and Extempore Speech rounds will take place before a large gathering of invited guests.

On the basis of the performance of the second stage of the Contest, the panel of judges will select Ms. Super Brain of India 1998 and Mr. Super Brain of India 1998. Two Runners-up (I and II), each from men's and women's categories, will also be selected.

Ms. Super Brain Of India and Mr. Super Brain Of India will each win many other prizes in addition to a Return Ticket to LONDON and a Super Brain Trophy. There will be a lot of prizes and surprises for winners.

There is no entry fee. Entries should not exceed 2000 words and should be typed double-spaced on one side of the paper and must be accompanied by latest (1) passport size (bust) and (2) full-length black and white photographs. Photographs should be taken in formal dress, i.e., men wearing a shirt with tie and women wearing a blouse and saree/top and skirt/shalwar kameez as if appearing for an Interview/Personality Test. Name and address of the contributor along with biodata must be written on the first page of the entry and only name on the back of the photograph. Do not write anything, or sign or affix rubber stamp on the front of the photograph. Mutilated or old photographs will not be accepted. Handwritten entries or entries without photograph and incomplete biodata will not be considered. All entries received will be the exclusive property of Competition Success Review. Only original essays will be considered. The contributor will be solely responsible for any violation of the Copyright Act where the material submitted for the Contest is not original. Editor's decision will be final and binding. No correspondence will be entertained in this regard. Entries should be marked "Ms. Super Brain Personality Contest 5" or "Mr. Super Brain Personality Contest 5", as the case may be, and addressed to Competition Review Pvt. Ltd., 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110 006. Last date for receiving the entries for Super Brains Of India Contest 5 is September 25, 1997. Entries will close with the last mail on that date.

Section Officers' (Commercial)
Proficiency Test, 1997
(September 7, 1997)
**National Defence Academy
& Naval Academy**
Examination, September 1997
(September 21, 1997)
Recruitment of Clerks, 1997
(September 28, 1997)
**Combined Lower Subordinate
Services Competitive
Examination, 1997 by
U.P. Subordinate Services
Selection Commission**
(September-October 1997)
**Recruitment of Inspectors of
CE/IT, etc., 1997**
(Main Examination)
(October 1997)
**Recruitment of Divl. Accts./
Auditors/ UDCs, etc., 1997**
(Main Examination)
(October 1997)
**Combined Defence Services
Examination, October 1997**
(October 5, 1997)
**Recruitment of Grade 'D'
Stenos, 1997**
(November 16, 1997)

Civil Services (Main)
Examination, 1997
(November-December, 1997)
SSC Section Officers (Audit)
Examination
(November 16, 1997)
Bank Clerical Exam., Delhi
(November 30, 1997)
**Reserve Bank Grade 'B' Staff
Officers' Examination**
(December 7, 1997)
Bank Clerical Exam., Lucknow
(December 7, 1997)
**Clerks Grade Examination
(for Group 'D' Staff), 1997**
(December 7, 1997)
Geologists' Examination, 1997
(December 15, 1997)
**Section Officers'/Steno-
graphers' (Grade 'B'/Grade-I)**
Limited Departmental
Competitive Exam., 1997
(December 20, 1997)
**Recruitment of Jr. Hindi
Translators, 1997**
(December 21, 1997)
**Special Class Railway
Apprentices' Examination, 1997**
(December 28, 1997)

We are glad to announce a unique Memory Retention Contest for the candidates appearing for the following examinations:

(1) **National Defence Academy and Naval Academy Examination** to be conducted by the Union Public Commission on September 21, 1997. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the Mathematics and General Ability Test (English and General Knowledge) which you can recollect and send the same to us in an envelope marked "NDA/MATH" and "NDA/GA".

(2) **Examination for Recruitment of Clerks** to be conducted by Staff Selection Commission on September 28, 1997. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the General Intelligence and Clerical Aptitude, English Language, Numerical Aptitude and General Awareness Tests which you can recollect and send the same to us in separate envelopes marked "LDC/GICSA", "LDC/ENG", "LDC/NA" and "LDC/GA".

(3) **Combined Defence Services Examination** to be conducted by Union Public Service Commission on October 5, 1997. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in English, General Knowledge and Elementary Mathematics papers which you can recollect and send the same to us in an envelope marked "CDS/ENG", "CDS/GK" and "CDS/MATHS".

The three candidates, who collect the maximum number of questions asked and send the same to us, will be awarded First, Second and Third prizes of Rs. 1000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Ten consolation prizes (books worth Rs. 100 each) will also be awarded.

Each of the above examinations will count separately for the purpose of the award.

Decision of the Editorial Board will be final. Entries should be addressed to the Editor, Competition Review Private Limited, 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110008. Last date for receipt of entries is October 10, 1997.

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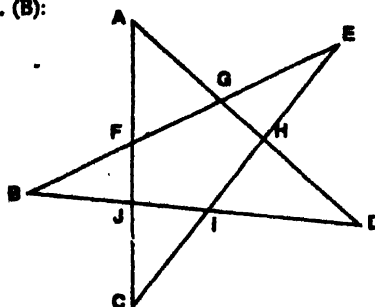
(Continued from page 33)

42. (B): $A + B = 10$, $B + C = 32$
 $C + A = 54$
 $\therefore 2(A + B + C) = 54$
 i.e. $A + B + C = 48$
 Hence, $A = 16$, $B = -6$, $C = 38$
43. (A): $2^x \times x = 100$
 $\Rightarrow 2^x + x^2 = 100 \quad \dots(1)$
 $x = 6$ satisfies (1)
44. (A): $B + G = 150 \quad \dots(1)$
 $2.50B + 5G = 490 \quad \dots(2)$
 $(1) \times 5$ gives
 $\therefore 5B + 5G = 750 \quad \dots(3)$
 Solving (2) & (3), we get
 $B = 104$, $G = 46$
45. (C): $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} : \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{7}{12} : \frac{17}{12} = 7 : 17$
46. (D): Area of the towel, originally
 $= 5000$ sq. cm.
 If length is reduced to 80 cm and breadth to 45 cm, then the area becomes 3600 sq. cm.
 \therefore per cent reduction in area
 $= \frac{1400}{5000} \times 100 = 28$
47. (C): Number of students failed in both English & Mathematics
 $= 15\% \text{ of } 2500 = 375$
 \therefore Number of students passed in either Mathematics or English or both $= 2500 - 375 = 2125 = n(M \cup E)$
 $n(M)$ = Number of students passed in Maths $= 58\% \text{ of } 2500 = 1450$
 $n(E)$ = Number of students passed in English $= 65\% \text{ of } 2500 = 1625$
 Now $n(M \cup E) = n(M) + n(E) - n(M \cap E)$
 $\Rightarrow n(M \cap E) = 1450 + 1625 - 2125 = 950$
 $=$ number of students passed in both Maths and English.
 \therefore number of students passed in Maths or in English but not in both $= 2125 - 950 = 1175$
48. (C): Let the number be K
 $\therefore \frac{3}{4}K - \frac{3}{14}K = 15 \Rightarrow K = 28$
49. (C): $1\% = 3.6^\circ$
 $\therefore 108^\circ = \frac{1}{3.6} \times 108 = 30\%$
50. (D): $18^\circ = \frac{1}{3.6} \times 18 = 5\%$
51. (A): Starting from the second number,
 $4 - 2 = 2$ (third number)
 $8 - 2 = 6$ (fifth number)
 $24 - 2 = 22$ (seventh number)
 $88 - 2 = 86$ (ninth number)
52. (D): The terms of the given series are 3×1^2 , 3×2^2 , 3×3^2 , 3×4^2 , 3×5^2 , 3×6^2 and 3×7^2
53. (C): (6, 4), (4, 2), (5, 3), (8, 6), (1, 3), (8, 6)
54. (B): (4, 2), (1, 3)
55. (C): $5 + 3 \times 8 - 12 + 4 = 3$
 L.H.S. $= 5 + 3 \times 8 - 3 = 5 + 24 - 3 = 26$
 R.H.S. $= 3$
 Interchanging '-' and '+', we get

$$= 5 + 3 \times \frac{8}{12} - 4$$

$$= 5 + 2 - 4 = 3 = \text{R.H.S.}$$

56. (B): $10 \times 10 + 10 - 10 + 10$
 $= 10 \times 1 - 10 + 10$
 $= 10 - 10 + 10 = 10$
57. (C): The sequence in the given series is +5, +7, +9, +11.
58. (C): In each pair, the sum of terms must be 8.
59. (D): $22 : 2 - 2 = 0$, $0^2 = 0$
 $31 : 3 - 1 = 2$, $2^2 = 4$
 $25 : 5 - 2 = 3$, $3^2 = 9$
 $32 : 3 - 2 = 1$, $1^2 = 1$
 $15 : 5 - 1 = 4$, $4^2 = 16$
60. (C) 61. (B)
 62. (B): 168 is not a square number
 63. (B) 64. (D) 65. (D) 66. (A)
 67. (B) 68. (A)
 69. (B):



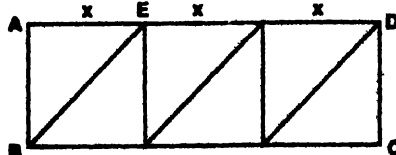
ACH, ADJ, AFG, BDG, BEI,
 BFJ, CEF, CIJ, DHL, EGH

70. (D): $\frac{\frac{7}{3} + \frac{3}{2} \text{ of } \frac{5}{3}}{2 + \frac{5}{3}} = \frac{\frac{7}{3} + \frac{5}{2}}{\frac{11}{3}}$
 $= \frac{29}{6} \times \frac{3}{11} = \frac{29}{22}$
 $\therefore \frac{29}{22} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{58 - 11}{44} = \frac{47}{44}$

71. (C): $\frac{a-b}{a+b} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1 - \frac{b}{a}}{1 + \frac{b}{a}} + \frac{2}{3}$
 $= \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}}{1 + \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{2}{3} = 1$

72. (C): $1234 \rightarrow 3421$

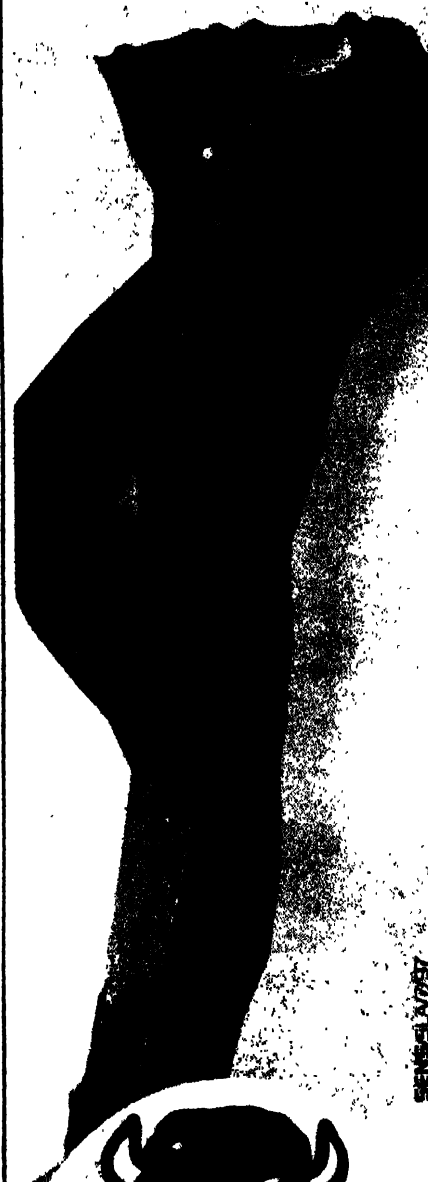
73. (B):



$\Delta ABE = 10$ sq units
 Area of BCDE $= 5 \times \Delta ABE$
 $= 50$ sq units

74. (C): $4 \oplus (3 \oplus p) = 50$
 $\Rightarrow 4 \oplus (9 + 2p) = 50$
 $\Rightarrow 16 + 2(9 + 2p) = 50$
 $\Rightarrow p = 4$
75. (C): $\log 27 = 1.431$
 $\Rightarrow \log 3^3 = 1.431 \Rightarrow 3 \log 3 = 1.431$
 $\Rightarrow \log 3 = .477 \Rightarrow 2 \log 3 = .954$
 $\Rightarrow \log 3^2 = .954 \Rightarrow \log 9 = .954$

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Word Power

OBJECTIVE TYPE

Against each key word are given five suggested meanings.

Choose the word or phrase which is *opposite* in meaning to the key word.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) Abandon —A : to yield without restraint. B : keep. C : to leave completely and finally. D : censure. E : waive. | (13) Affection —A : simplicity. B : conspicuous artificiality of manner. C : strenuous pursuit. D : friendliness. E : dislike. |
| 2) Abhor —A : love. B : hate. C : to regard without extreme repugnance. D : generous. E : vulgar. | (14) Affirm —A : to state positively. B : deny. C : aver. D : assert. E : mystify. |
| 3) Abridge —A : to reduce or lessen in duration. B : abscond. C : expand. D : to keep side by side. E : to join together. | (15) Aggrandise —A : magnify. B : to make appear great. C : enlarge. D : reduce. E : quicken. |
| 4) Abrupt —A : sharp. B : hurried. C : lacking in continuity. D : gradual. E : come about by addition. | (16) Aggressive —A : not getting justice. B : militant. C : retiring. D : self-assertive. E : noisy. |
| 5) Accuse —A : impeach. B : exonerate. C : to blame. D : to call to account. E : renounce. | (17) Agile —A : brisk. B : readily able to move quickly. C : dim. D : disarming. E : sluggish. |
| 5) Acquiesce —A : protest. B : to assent tacitly. C : submit. D : tolerate. E : revise. | (18) Allay —A : excite. B : to lessen fear. C : foe. D : to make quiet. E : enemy. |
| 7) Acute —A : extremely sensitive. B : dull. C : sharp or severe in effect. D : critical. E : profound. | (19) Alleviate —A : endure. B : worsen. C : enlighten. D : manoeuvre. E : humiliate. |
| 3) Adhere —A : to stick fast. B : to be devoted. C : locate. D : loosen. E : equip. | (20) Aloof —A : at a distance. B : impartial. C : reserved. D : careless. E : involved. |
| 9) Admire —A : to regard with wonder. B : venerate. C : celebrate. D : display. E : despise. | (21) Altruism —A : good nature. B : height. C : descent. D : modernity. E : miserliness. |
| 3) Adroit —A : clumsy. B : cleverly skillful. C : dexterous. D : profound. E : able to cope with difficulty. | (22) Amalgamate —A : equip. B : separate. C : generate. D : materialise. E : repress. |
| 1) Adversary —A : an opponent in a contest. B : antagonist. C : tangible. D : ally. E : unsuccessful. | (23) Ambiguity —A : uncertainty of meaning. B : explicitness. C : equivocation. D : obscurity. E : secular. |
| 2) Adversity —A : affliction. B : adverse fortune. C : catastrophe. D : drooping. E : prosperity. | (24) Amenable —A : obedient. B : liable to be brought to account. C : stubborn. D : docile. E : abnormal. |

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1) B : keep. | (9) E : despise. | (17) E : sluggish. |
| 2) A : love. | (10) A : clumsy. | (18) A : excite. |
| 3) C : expand. | (11) D : ally. | (19) B : worsen. |
| 4) D : gradual. | (12) E : prosperity. | (20) E : involved. |
| 5) B : exonerate. | (13) E : dislike. | (21) E : miserliness. |
| 6) A : protest. | (14) B : deny. | (22) B : separate. |
| 7) B : dull. | (15) D : reduce. | (23) B : explicitness. |
| 8) D : loosen. | (16) C : retiring. | (24) C : stubborn. |

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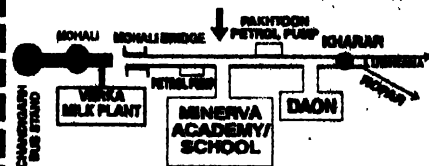
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Letters

PIONEER IN COMPETITIVE MAGAZINES

I am a BSc student from Sirwar, Karnataka and a regular reader of CSR and *General Knowledge Today*. CSR provides an up-to-date knowledge of current events. It has a wide range of information on different careers and courses and it guides those who want to study abroad giving them the useful information as the cost involved, scholarship available, etc.

It has been my ambition from childhood to become an IAS Officer. After going through the IAS Success Plan and interviews of IAS toppers I have learnt that hard work cannot be substituted. I also derive a lot of inspiration from your editorials. It is not an exaggeration if I admit that I eagerly wait my postman for my regular copies of CSR and GKT. I go through every page of a pioneer in the field of competitive magazines. I have improved my command of English, thanks to CSR. I feel every citizen in India must have a copy of CSR.

Sirwar (Karnataka) Vinoda Venkoba Patil

CSR—THE BRIDGE BETWEEN IAS TOPPERS AND ASPIRANTS

I believe that CSR is a must for anyone aspiring to achieve high ranks in life. I really want to congratulate you for your efforts in building up the contact between those who have cleared the Civil Services and those who are preparing for it.

Amalpur (Madhya Pradesh) Aashish Shah

OPPORTUNITIES FOR AGRICULTURE GRADUATES

I would like CSR to publish regular material on agriculture and guidance material on the opportunities and career prospects available for Agriculture graduates.

Wala (Maharashtra) Anand L Yawalkar

MORE ON SCIENCE AND ELECTRONICS

I must congratulate CSR for its lucid analysis of issues pertaining to India and the World in its section on Current Affairs. I would like CSR to give greater coverage to such topics as Computer Science, Electronics and other scientific topics.

Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala) Firoz MK

CSR IS A SURE GUIDE TO MBA

I am at a loss for words to thank CSR. In short, I don't have to look for other sources of information once I read through CSR. I express my profound sense of

IAS TOPPER WRITES



I would like to thank *Competition Success Review* for the help it provided while I was preparing for the Civil Services Examination. The initial knowledge about the examination was obtained by me through this magazine only. The 'Success Plan' by toppers proved extremely helpful in having an overview of the examination as well as knowing the required books etc. The interviews of toppers were very helpful.

General Knowledge Today is useful for current events as it provides information in a concise form.

I wish the readers of your magazine similar success in the future.

Jaipur (Rajasthan) V. S. Sheldhar (IAS)

gratitude to CSR for helping the students to reach their goal. Thanks to CSR I have been selected for MBA through MAI examination after clearing group discussion/interview. I am finally joining the Institute for Technology and Management.

Chinsurah (West Bengal) Pinaki Karmakar

SELECTION FOR HOTEL MANAGEMENT COURSE

I am glad to inform you that I have been selected for the National School of Hotel Management, Durgapur and Institute of Hotel and Restaurant Management, Garia. Features like GD Interviews and other special topics helped me a lot. I think the variety of special features makes CSR the first choice of competitors.

Somitpur (Assam) Ishun Chatterjee

SUPPLEMENT FOR MBA ASPIRANTS

I have passed my Class XII examination this year (1997) and I am preparing for

different competitive examinations. I have been subscribing to CSR for the last one year. CSR is useful not only for those who prepare for Civil Services but those preparing for MBA entrance examinations and other competitive examinations. After graduation I propose to opt for MBA. I am sure CSR can do a lot to help those intending to go for MBA by publishing interviews of MBA entrance toppers. CSR could start a Special Supplement on MBA Entrance Examinations on the same lines as the material published for IAS aspirants.

Smdri (Bihar)

Suman Naha

MY ONLY GUIDE WAS CSR

I am happy to inform you that I appeared for MAI this year (May 4, 1997), passed the written test and qualified for all the five institutes (three Universities and two institutes). I didn't have any coaching and my only guide was CSR. I owe my success to CSR which gives direction and imparts knowledge.

Chamoli (Uttar Pradesh) Rahul Singh Bisera

SELECTION FOR MBA

It gives me immense joy to inform you that I have come out successfully in the written test of the U.P. Subordinate Service Food Inspectors' Examination (July 12, 1997—Roll No. 100 177 99).

I have also been selected for MBA by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University. I have been a regular reader of CSR and I take this opportunity to thank CSR for my success.

Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh) O.P. Singh Drukar

CSR IS A SOURCE OF INFORMATION

I am doing my Civil Engineering from RFC Nagpur and right from Class VIII I have fallen in love with this valuable magazine. I find every page and column of CSR highly absorbing. The Editorials are really thrilling and have inspired me a lot on many occasions. It gives the right approach and direction to the readers.

Nagpur (Maharashtra)

Rahul Sami

SELECTION AS CLERK IN S.S.C EXAMINATION

I am very glad to inform you that I have passed the Clerk's Grade Exam 1996 conducted by S.S.C. (Roll No. 51 0045 under Group Y in Maharashtra). I owe my success to God, CSR and GKT.

Aurangabad (Maharashtra)

S.S.R. Patil

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Persons And Places In News



Gulzarilal Nanda : The 99-year-old freedom fighter, Gandhian and twice interim Prime Minister of India after Nehru and Lal Bahadur Shastri and the first Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, Mr. Nanda, and the late Aruna Asaf Ali, another freedom fighter, are to receive the Bharat Ratna award, the highest civilian award of the country.



Gulzarilal Nanda

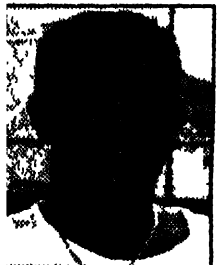
M.C. Mehta : A well-known crusader for a clean and safe environment, who fought heroically to protect the world-famous Taj Mahal from environmental hazards and took up other equally crusading ecological causes, won this year's Ramon Magsaysay Award for public service.

Mahasweta Devi : Winner of the Jnanpith Award 1996, the great Bengali writer added yet another feather to her cap by winning the Magsaysay Award for journalism, literature and creative communication arts for crusading for the cause of the oppressed tribal underclass in India.



Mahasweta Devi

Sanath Jayasuriya : Sri Lanka's ace opening batsman, scored a formidable 340, hairbreadth away from erasing Brian Lara's record of 375 in the first Test match against India in Colombo. He, together with his teammate Roshan Mahanama, set a marvellous world-record partnership of 576 runs.



Sanath Jayasuriya

Lt. Gen. V.P. Malik : Presently Vice-Chief of Army Staff has been appointed the next Chief of the Indian Army. He will take over from Gen. Shanker Roy Chowdhury on September 30, 1997.

Ung Huot : A member of the Left-leaning faction of Funcinpec, became the

first Prime Minister of Cambodia on August 5, 1997 on his election by the National Assembly of Cambodia. He replaces the ousted Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Ranariddh of the Royalist Funcinpec Party. The second Prime Minister of Cambodia is Hun Sen who staged a coup on July 5, 1997 sending the prince into self-exile.

Mohammed Khatami : Iran's moderate former Culture Minister, known for his moderate policy and liberal reforms in a country known for Islamic fundamentalism after the era of Ayatollah Khomeini, took over as the country's fifth President on August 3, 1997.



Mohd. Khatami

Hosni Mubarak : President of Egypt, well-known for his sustained peace efforts in West Asia and for his trouble-shooter's role every time peace process between Palestinians and Israel get stalled, has been selected for the 1995 Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding.

Rabri Devi : A simple housewife with little education and raw experience was pitchforked into the stormy Bihar politics when she was made the Chief Minister of Bihar in July 1997 on the resignation of her husband, Mr. Laloo Prasad Yadav as Chief Minister of Bihar.

Augusta Watts : Augusta Watts, who became 121 years old on August 15, 1997, has replaced Jeanne Calment of Arles, France, as the world's oldest person. The 122-year-old Jeanne Calment died during the first week of August. *The Guinness Book of Records* has refused to bestow the title as the oldest person on Augusta merely on the basis of social security records, they require a birth certificate, census records, school records or family Bibles to verify her age.

Sanjay Thapar : Thirty-year-old Squadron Leader Sanjay Thapar of the Indian Air Force set a world record on August 6, 1997 in sky diving by jumping with a national flag measuring 2226 sq. ft at the Air Force Station at Hindon near Delhi. Sanjay Thapar landed safely 330 seconds after he jumped from a Mi-8 chopper hovering at 7000 ft.

Hun Sen : The second Prime Minister of Cambodia who staged a coup on July 5, 1997 followed by bloodshed, ruthless suppression of his political rivals

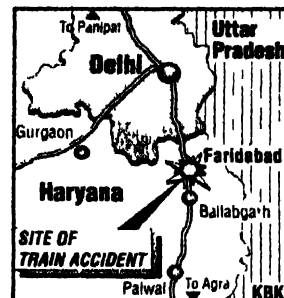
and the flight of his co-Prime Minister Prince Ranariddh who came to power legally as a result of U.N. sponsored election in 1993.



Mumbai : On the historic day August 9, 1942, 55 years ago, the tricolor was unfurled at Gowali Tank in Mumbai to raise the cry of Quit India Movement which was led by Mahatma Gandhi. The Quit India anniversary was celebrated here on August 9, 1997 by a large gathering of freedom fighters in the presence of Prime Minister Mr. I.K. Gujral.

Guam : The thick tropical underbrush of Guam was the site of crash of the Korean Air Boeing 747 that killed more than 200 people. At least 28 people miraculously survived the crash that took place in the US-governed Pacific island.

Faridabad : The industrial township of Haryana near Delhi was in the news when



12 people were killed and 78 injured when the Karnataka Express overshot the signal and rammed into the Jammu-bound Himsagar Express at the Faridabad railway station on July 27, 1997.

West Jerusalem : The scene of yet another act of terrorism, when an Arab suicide bomber blew himself killing twenty Israelis sparking off a fresh round between Israelis and Palestinians at stalling the already faltering peace process in West Asia.

Atlanta : Atlanta in U.S.A. was the venue chosen for the parleys among the different Naga factions and the Chief Minister of Nagaland and other ex-Chief Ministers to bring peace to the north-western State that has witnessed insurgency in the last five decades.

Phnom Penh : Capital of Cambodia has been the scene of clashes between the royalists of Prime Minister Hun Sen and the ex-first Prime Minister Ranariddh after the coup staged by the former. The conflict triggered an exodus of refugees to Thailand and an emergency evacuation of foreign nationals.

Cricket Quiz 6

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Just tick the correct answers and send your entry to Cricket Quiz 6, Competition Review Pvt. Ltd., Post Bag No. 6, New Delhi - 110008.

1. Who among the following players did not score a century in the 1st Test against Sri Lanka held in Colombo in August 1997 ?



(a) Navjot Sidhu



(b) Sachin Tendulkar



(c) Rahul Dravid



(d) Mohd. Azharuddin

2. Who among the following Indians has scored maximum number of Test centuries after Sunil Gavaskar (34) ?

- (a) G. Viswanath (b) Sachin Tendulkar
(c) Mohd. Azharuddin (d) None of these

3. The best ever partnership in Test cricket for any wicket is between

- (a) Jayasuriya & Mahanama (b) A. Jones & M. Crowe
(c) Ponsford & D. Bradman (d) None of these

4. How many bowlers have so far been among the ones who had their first victim on debut on the very first ball in a Test match ?

- (a) 1 (b) 10 (c) 12 (d) None of these

5. Who among the following players has not scored a triple century in Test cricket ?

- (a) Sunil Gavaskar (b) S. Jayasuriya
(c) Hanif Mohammed (d) Brian Lara

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3. Somendra Singh, C/o K.N. Singh, H.P.C. Colony Qr. No.—C/18/1, Kagaj Nagar, Assam. Answers : 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b)

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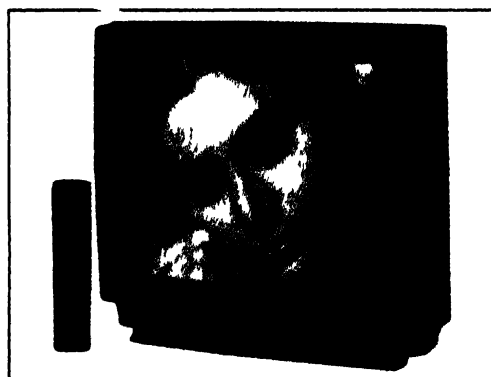
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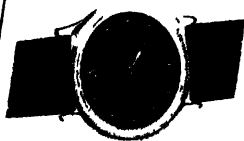


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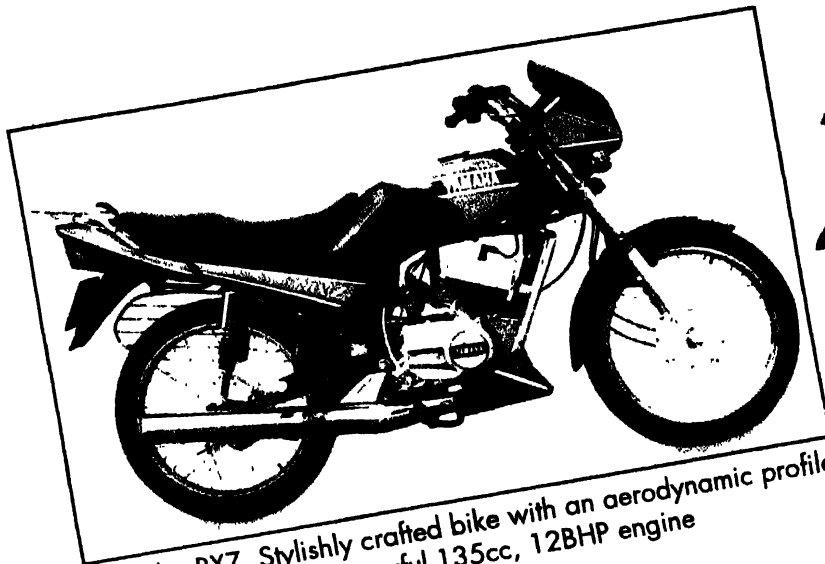


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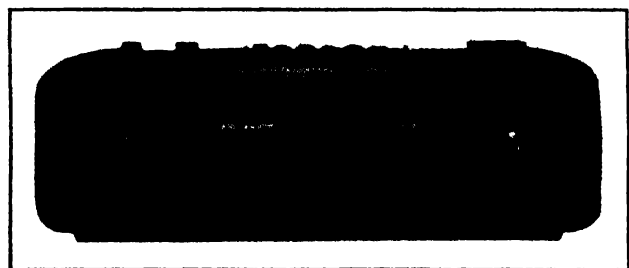
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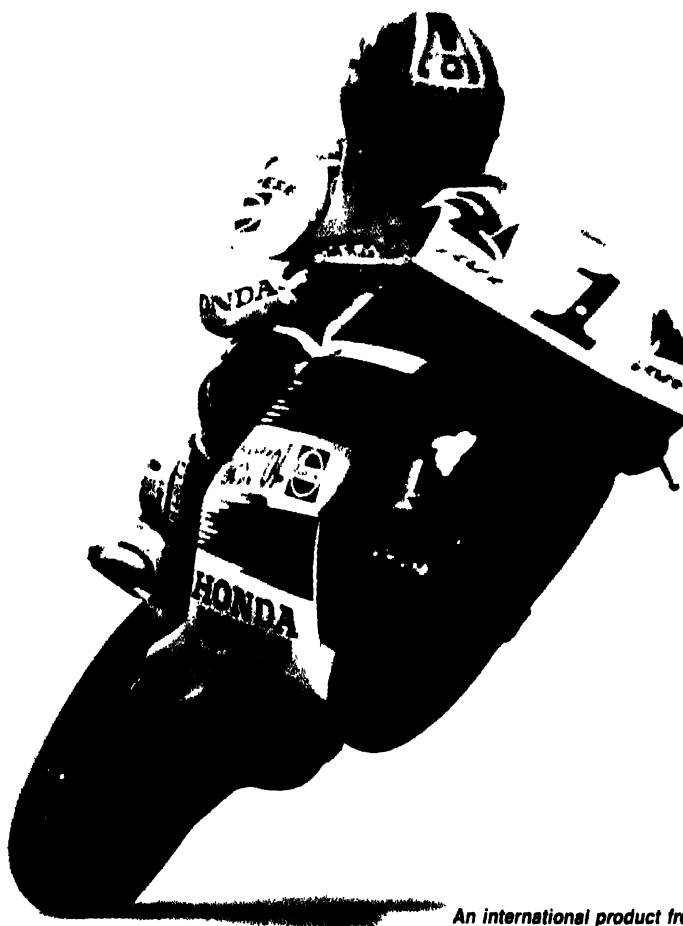
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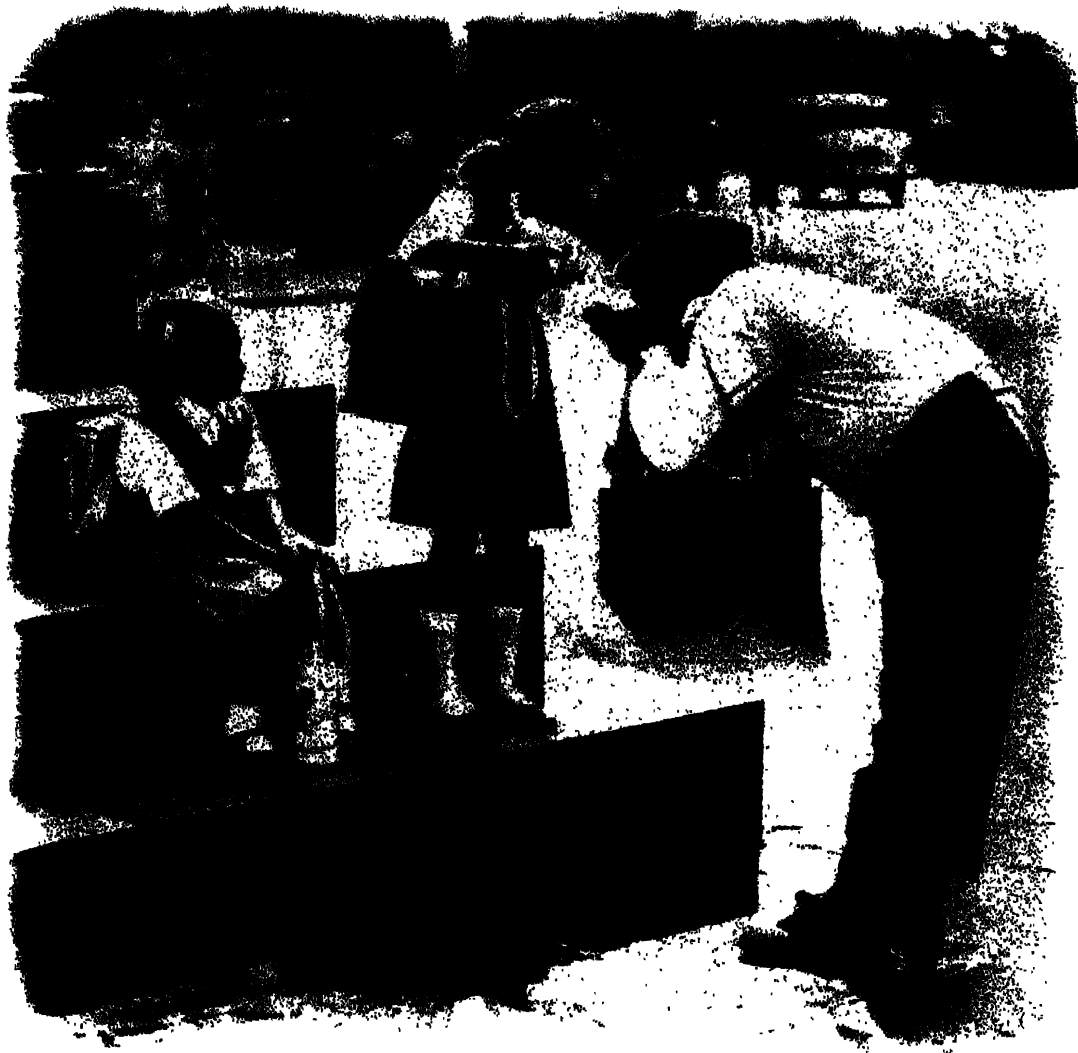
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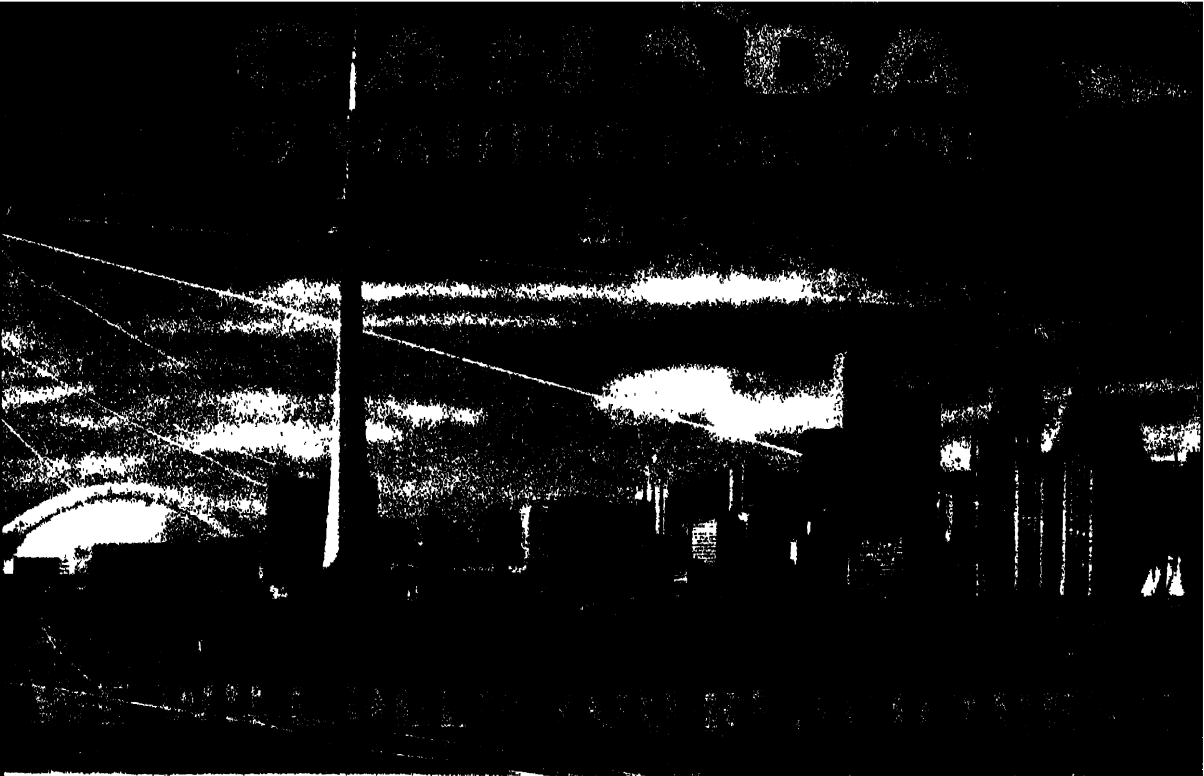
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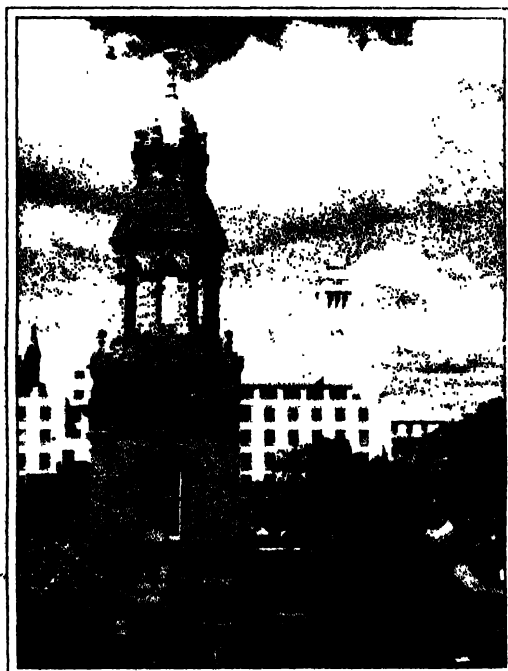
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— George Bernard Shaw

Success varies according to the strength of the effort expended to attain it—mild, moderate or intense.

— Patanjali

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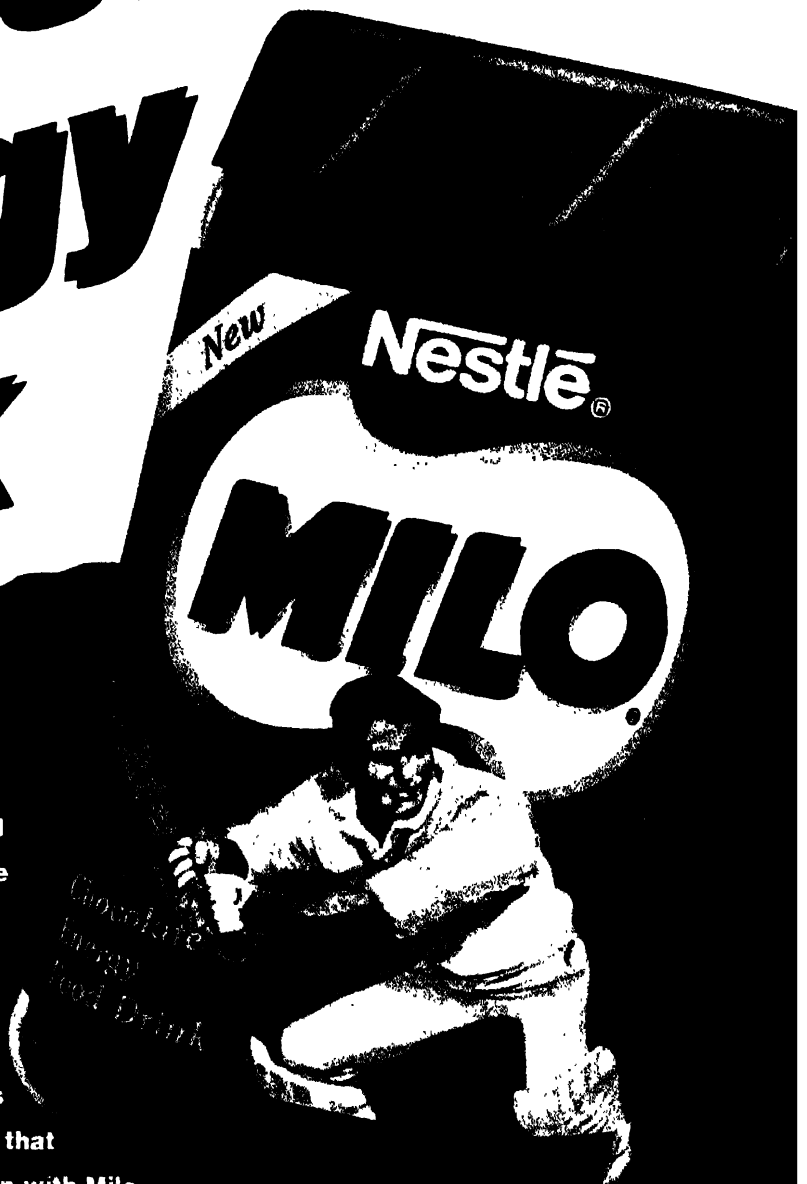
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FROM EDITOR WITH GREETINGS

Make Hay While The Sun Shines

Dear Friend,

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And what are years but our very lives. One by one, our duties await us. Let our whole strength go to each. One step at a time and that well placed will take us to the top. Anything you want, you certainly can have. Whatever your desire, you will get. Just learn the secrets of doing things the right way. Learn to like what you are doing; grow enthusiastic about what you are doing. You will soon find that you are not only achieving but also enjoying at the same time. Perform beyond expectation. Always strive for something more than what is expected. It is the extra which you contribute makes you an extraordinary person and always in demand.

There is one great difference between work and play. Play is something you indulge in because you enjoy it. Work is something you feel you are forced to do. Therefore, work and study tire you out but games and play refresh you and relax you. If you pause for a second and take a close look, you will find it is your mental attitude that really makes the difference and not the activities themselves. Hence learn to enjoy whatever you are doing, be it play or work. With right attitude and approach, you can turn work into an interesting game and play to win.

Your success and happiness depends more on your attitude than on your aptitude. The dictum of Bhagvad Geeta that one must perform one's duty without attachment to fruits or results, emphasises this fact. We find fulfilment in performance of our duties whereas attachment to results could lead to disappointment, frustration and unhappiness. What is more, with a resolute, positive and cooperative attitude, one can invariably develop the right aptitude. Face what you must with head erect, steps triumphant, mind made up and heart sincere. You will find that anything you attempt, any venture you embark upon, turning out to be great success. You will find life interesting, enjoyable and meaningful.

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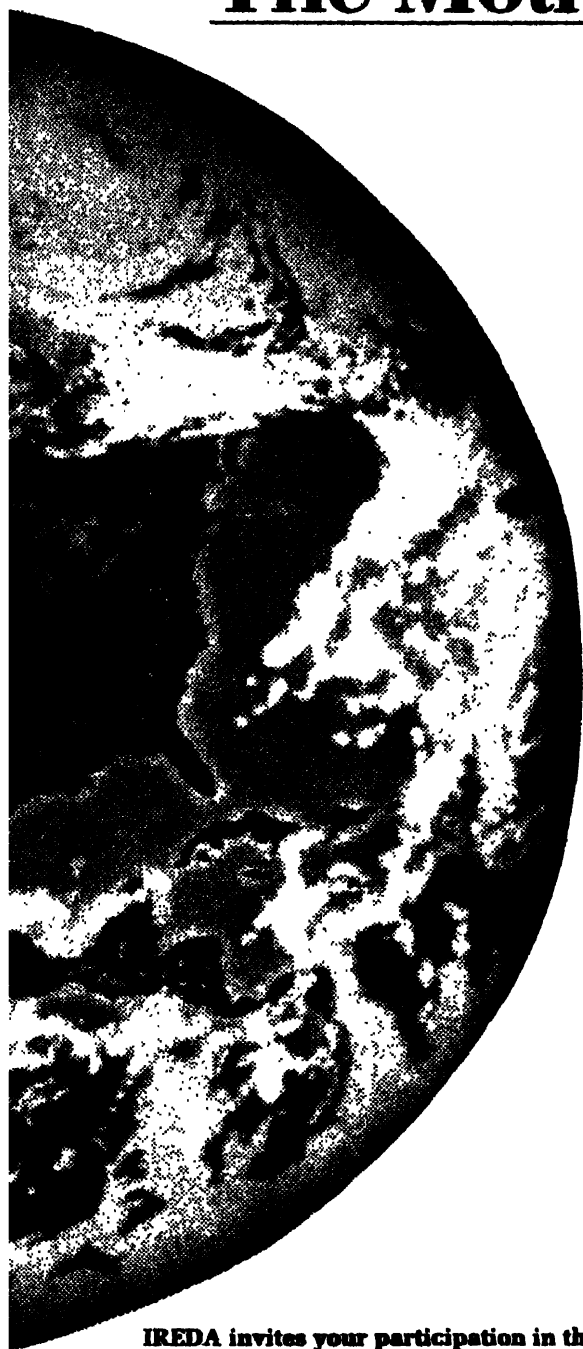
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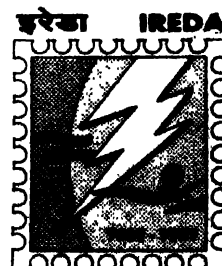
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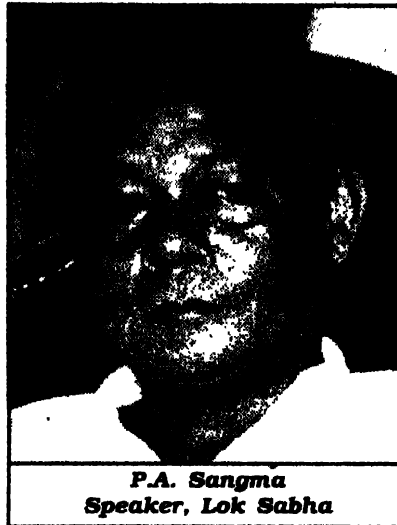


The Agenda For A Second Freedom Struggle

Vande Mataram... Perhaps the first call for yet another freedom struggle was given by the former Chief Election Commissioner, Mr. T.N. Seshan himself sometime ago, and when during the Special Session of the Indian Parliament convened at the instance and initiative of Mr. P.A. Sangma, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, to take stock of our performance in the last fifty years and outline the agenda of the remaining years of the century and the new millennium, the Speaker himself set the tone of the agenda by calling for nothing short of a "second freedom struggle" to liberate the country from corruption, criminalised politics, hunger and illiteracy. Perhaps this is the first time in the history of the Lok Sabha, the Speaker, breaking away from tradition, addressed the full House on the burning issues facing the country, outlining the steps needed to tackle them on a war footing. The entire nation owes a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. Sangma for giving opportunities to almost all members of both the Houses to come out with their frank views of what has not been done in the last fifty years and what needs to be done in the years ahead to preserve the democratic roots and the solidarity of the country. Mr. Sangma has proved to be the most outspoken Speaker of the Lok Sabha having joined other great political activists of the country in taking initiative for a clean political system sans corruption and criminalised politics.

There couldn't be a worse indictment about the betrayal perpetrated by the so-called leaders on a gullible public in the last fifty years than the call for another freedom struggle. The politicians in India, together with the bureaucracy and others accountable to the people, have shown in unmistakable terms that they are no different from those against whom hundreds upon thousands laid down their lives in British India to give their countrymen a better society where the new leaders will provide them the essentials of a free society: freedom, equality, provision of the basic needs of life and freedom from exploitation of any kind. Neither our freedom fighters nor our Constitution-makers would have dreamt that a sizeable number of leaders who grabbed power after Independence would be as tainted as the amorphous British ruling elite who fleeced the 'natives'.

Likewise, we changed the nomenclature of the steel frame from ICS to IAS, but did not realise that quite a few of them outdid even the worst of the ICS personnel by not only feathering their own nest, but also by tightening the lethal stranglehold on the political, economic and social system by hobnobbing with both the politicians and businessmen—shameful facts exposed by both the judiciary and the reports of various committees, including



P.A. Sangma
Speaker, Lok Sabha

the Vohra Committee Report. With crime and politics well mixed, it became difficult during the Golden Jubilee Year to tell the criminal from the politician.

There was a consensus during the debate in Parliament that the biggest threat to democracy emanated from the growing criminalisation of politics; the Members suggested the State funding of elections and a pact among political parties not to field candidates with dubious antecedents as methods to clean the Augean stables. Only the other day the Election Commission diagnosed the extent "the criminal cancer" has eaten into the body politic. The fact that as many as 1,500 out of 14,000 candidates who contested the last general elections—mostly from the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and

Maharashtra—had a criminal record of either murder or rape or theft or extortion suggests the kind of abyss the Indian polity is fast sliding to: Worse still is the ugly fact that at least 40 of them managed to win and are 'honourable' Members of the Lok Sabha; in other words, one out of every 14 sitting MPs in the Lok Sabha has a criminal record. Can the nation expect the law-breakers to become dependable law-makers? What is the kind of agenda they would make for the new millennium?

A nation and leadership that sleeps over the shocking revelations of the Vohra Committee report, the periodic findings of the Election Commission and the strictures of our judiciary at different levels can hardly set any agenda, let alone implementing it. Illiteracy, a high birth rate, a rising number of poor in the villages and cities, a tidal wave of corruption, sick hospitals, schools without roofs, festering slums, crime, kidnappings, rape, dowry deaths, female infanticide and female foeticide, lack of accountability in the delay and denial of the basic needs of the people despite massive funds provided for, potholed roads and the likes will continue to plague our ramshackle system so long as we satisfy ourselves with just our mere glib sermonisation, letting the system grow moribund day by day.

What is needed is action on the ground to match the rhetoric and if the leadership fails to live up to even one-tenth of what is needed to be done to salvage whatever remains of the country after the Golden Jubilee, the generations yet to come may not forgive them. What is not in doubt is that every patch of the country is tainted with corruption. People would like to know what steps the authorities will take against the section already known to be corrupt and what preventive measures they would take to nip the evil in the bud. Both the President and the Prime Minister have called for a mass movement or *satyagraha* against the corrupt people and corruption.



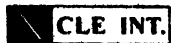
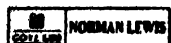
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Few have any idea as to what should be the nature and scope of such a movement. But both the layman and intelligentsia know already the fate of those that "never turned their back, but marched breast forward", only to be "let down by all. At least a few names are too familiar to be forgotten too easily: Mr. T.N. Seshan, Ms. Kiran Bedi, Mr. K.P.S. Gill, Mr. K.J. Alphons, Mr. G.K. Khairnar, Mr. Anna Hazare and there may be many more who might have been sidelined just because they were faultless to a fault and who gave the battle cry: "we must scrunch or be scrunched." All these crusaders fought lonely battles, convinced by the righteousness of their cause, unmindful whether the dumb multitude followed them or not and fearless of the harassment from the powers that be. Their crusade rang out the resonant message: "Nothing is so much to be feared as fear." If the likes of Seshan, Bedi and Khairnar could not evoke the kind of mass response to stem the rot, can the lesser mortals fare better in organising a movement against an evil deeply entrenched with its ramifications far and wide?

People have been crying for Lok Pal at the Centre for more than twenty years and going by the performance of the Lok Ayuktas in the States, the big sharks know how to keep themselves safe away from the net. We have to go beyond tokenism like anti-corruption cells, vigilance cells and the likes and have to bring about an attitudinal change beginning from the home and the school to the day-to-day life; preventive action that 'tainted' money does not pay is as important as meting out exemplary punishment to those proved guilty of corrupt practices. But the elders have to show the example: if the leadership can show the way by correcting and reforming itself, the people would be only too willing to follow in their footsteps.

If the nation wins the war against corruption and criminalisation of politics, half of the battle will have been won. It is not impossible to fight the running scourges of illiteracy, poverty, ill-health, discrimination against women, child deprivation and the likes if we develop the collective political will and if there is no leakage of the funds allocated for different programmes.

Yet another area that has not received adequate pragmatic action is the status of women. A nation cannot progress on any front by neglecting almost half of its population comprising women. The very fact that despite all the debate on the Women's Reservation Bill, the parliamentarians are not able to reach a consensus shows the widening hiatus between our torrent of oratory on the plight of women and our dilly-dallying on action concerning raising the status of women. Most of the members of Parliament are aware that women empowerment through their education and health would make an ocean of difference in spreading the small family norm, thereby putting a brake on the population juggernaut, one of the factors that have neutralised our gains on different fronts.

A question arises as to how long we have to wait for such essentials as pure drinking water, a decent housing for all, medicare facility within easy reach and a clean environment. We cannot defer action on any of these things

on the flimsy plea of lack of resources. The problem of drinking water dogs both the cities and the villages and it is a shame that millions of women slog the livelong day to store enough water for the different members of the family. Millions of the poor in India's cities still live in the *chawls*, *cheris*, *bastis*, migrating from the villages for a living in the cities where their plight becomes worse. If we want to stop the exodus to the cities, we must provide the minimum for a better living in the village which would at once solve both the problems of urban congestion and rural backwardness. That we have bungled on both the fronts is evident in the rising number of rural and urban poor. The Ninth Plan is also both bound to fail if we plan only cosmetic changes in poverty eradication.

The success of any agenda for the future depends on the kind of involvement, dedication and sacrifices both the leadership and the community can provide. Nothing can be won without tears, toil, and devotion. The success stories of Japan, Singapore and Malaysia or for that matter those of other countries or enterprising individuals are built on foresight, dedication and perseverance and, on top of all, self-discipline. India does not lack any of these qualities, but all of these are now used negatively for the self-aggrandisement of certain individuals. If the same energies and talents, now used at the expense of the

commonweal, are diverted where they ought to go, India can very well find a pride of place alongside the most advanced nations in Asia, Europe or America.

Without giving in to any kind of overriding cynicism we can take a close look at the several bright spots of the half century gone by to get sufficient inspiration to outline the plan of action of the next half a century. We have certainly forged ahead in some of the areas like milk production, horticulture, agricultural research, defence research, space research, software development, tourism, revival

of arts and advances in literature, TV and other forms of media and our higher centres of learning like the IITs and IIMs whose alumni can vie with those of any advanced country.

Infact India has the best of everything in terms of both human and natural resources; it depends upon those who plan the agenda for the future as to how best to utilise this vast treasure house for the betterment of the country while eliminating the worst that has neutralised all the gains of the last fifty years. This 'worst' includes corruption, criminalisation of politics, lethargy, indiscipline, lack of involvement and dedication.

We can get rid of the worst, if we have the will and the faith in ourselves. Said Swami Vivekananda more than a hundred years ago about the future of India: "Each one of you has a glorious future if you dare—believe me. Have a tremendous faith in yourselves, like the faith I had when I was a child, and which I am working out now. Have that faith, each one of you, in yourself—that eternal power is lodged in every soul—and you will revive the whole of India."

The time for change is now. Unless we bestir ourselves out of our criminal apathy and initiate drastic action on different fronts, "the last laugh could still belong to the prophets of doom."

Jai Hind □



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The great visionary

1947-48: Sardar Patel consolidates 563 princely states into the Indian Union
Oct. 27, 1947: Maharaja Han Singh of Kashmir accedes to India. Three fourth of Kashmir liberated by the Indian Army in prolonged war with Pakistan
Jan. 30, 1948: Mahatma Gandhi assassinated by a Hindu fundamentalist Nathuram Godse



The Mahatma: Father of the nation

Jan. 26, 1950: India becomes a republic adopting a new constitution, drafted under the chairmanship of Dr B.R. Ambedkar
Mar. 1950: India embarks upon planned economic growth as planning commission is established. First five year plan starts in 1951
July 1954: Indian cinema gets international acclaim as Satyajit Ray's *Pather Panchali* is screened at Cannes

Aug. 15, 1947: India gains independence as the subcontinent is partitioned; over a million die in communal violence, another 12 million are displaced. Jawahar Lal Nehru is the first P.M.

1955: Nehru, Nasser and Tito lay the foundations of the non-aligned Movement, which became the third voice during the cold war.
Mar. 31, 1956: India grants asylum to Dalai Lama along with 14,000 followers.
Sep 18, 1956: The first TV centre as an experimental service starts in Delhi.
1960-68: The trinity of Raj, Dilip & Dev hold the sway in Hindi Cinema.
1960: The flying Sikh Milkha Singh breaks the 400 mts. world record in Rome Olympics.
Dec. 20, 1961: Goa, Daman and Diu liberated by the Indian military from Portuguese rule

1962: India-China war. China declares unilateral cease-fire after a military victory.
May 7, 1964: Pandit Nehru dies; Lal Bahadur Shastri elected successor, June 9.

Sep. 1-23, 1965: India-Pakistan war. Indian forces repulse Pa attack and reach within three miles of Lahore; India returns captured territory
Jan. 11, 1966: Shastri dies in Tashkent during India-Pakistan Peace Talks
Jan 23, 1966: Indira Gandhi is chosen as the third Prime Minister

Nov. 17, 1966: Rita Faria, a medical student becomes the first Indian to win the Miss World crown
May 29, 1968: Dara Singh is World Freestyle Wrestling Champion
1967-68: Green Revolution changes the face of Indian Agriculture

July 19, 1969: Nationalisation of banks in a bid to make them more socially accountable. Coal mines are nationalised four years later
Dec. 3-16, 1971: India-Pakistan war. India gives a crushing blow to Pakistani forces and Bangladesh is liberated



1971 War: The winning moments

1973: Zanjeer marks the beginning of Amitabh Bachchan era in Hindi Cinema; Soon after Sholay creates box office history.
May 18, 1974: Starting on its peaceful nuclear programme in the 50s, India carries out the Nuclear explosion at Pokhran.

1976: India wins the hockey World Cup
June 25, 1975: Indira Gandhi declares emergency, which leads to her downfall; Janata Party comes to power with Morarji Desai as the new prime minister, 1977.

1977: Michael Ferrnara wins World Billiard championship in Melbourne.

Oct. 17, 1978: Mother Teresa wins Nobel Peace prize.

1980: Indira Gandhi storms back to power after mid-term polls

1980: Prakash Padukone wins All England badminton championship.

June 23, 1980: Sanjay Gandhi dies in air crash

Nov. 2, 1982: India hosts XIth Asian games, an event that heralds the colour TV age

June 25, 1983: India wins Cricket World Cup after dramatic win over West Indies

Apr. 3, 1984: Sq. I. dr. Rakesh Sharma becomes the first Indian to travel in space, in a joint Indo-Soviet mission
June 5, 1984: Army carries out Operation Blue Star in Golden Temple complex. Terrorism in Punjab finally curbed by 1990.

Oct. 31, 1984: Indira Gandhi assassinated, widespread anti-sikh riots follow, Rajiv Gandhi becomes the PM

Dec. 3, 1984: A lethal gas leak from the Union Carbide plant in Bhopal kills about 3,000 and over 50,000 maimed

Mar. 7, 1987: Gavaskar becomes

world's first batsman to cross 10,000 runs; he already holds the record for 34 test centuries.

July 28, 1987: Indo-Sri Lanka accord signed. Indian army fights LTTE against all odds till March 1990.

1987: Vishvanathan Anand becomes World's youngest chess grandmaster at 17

Dec. 2, 1988: National Front govt. led by V.P. Singh comes to power

Aug. 1990: Wide-spread students' agitation and self immolation following V.P. Singh's decision to accept the Mandal Report

May 21, 1991: Rajiv Gandhi assassinated
June 21, 1991: Congress comes back to power, P.V. Narasimha Rao becomes Prime Minister, India embarks upon economic reforms/liberalisation with Manmohan Singh as the chief architect.

Apr. 1992: Securities mega-scam
Dec. 6, 1992: Babri Masjid demolished, wide-spread communal riots follow

1994: Sushmita Sen is Miss Universe and Ashwarya Rai, Miss World

Feb. 28, 1994: Kapil Dev breaks the world record by taking his 432nd wicket

1996: Leander Paes wins Bronze at the Atlanta Olympics

1996-97: The 11th general elections result in a fractured mandate, BJP forms govt under Vajpayee for 13 days. Deve Gowda heads the United front govt. to be replaced by I.K. Gujral as P.M. on April 21 1997

August 15 1997. The Nation celebrates the Golden Jubilee of Independence



India's crowning glories

India at Fifty

India wore a festive look with tricolour banners and cultural events marking the 50th anniversary of Independence.

Much of the country stayed up on August 14, 1997, ready to celebrate at the stroke of midnight. Pandit Bhimsen Joshi's *Vande Mataram* and melody queen Lata Mangeshkar's rendition of *Sare Jahan Se Achha* at the Central Hall of Parliament on August 15, 1997 was pure nostalgia as was the playback to Gandhi, Nehru and Bose. The resplendently lit up Vijay Chowk, the thousands marching down Rajpath in the capital and the collective cries of *Jai Hind* equally stirred a deep emotion somewhere.

No doubt, we have freed ourselves from British occupation, but so shackled are we by the daunting problems on the social, economic and security fronts that this freedom seems almost illusory. This perhaps explains why both President Mr. K.R. Narayanan

and Prime Minister Mr. I.K. Gujral departed from the tokenisms of the past to dwell at length on matters of concern to the common people. Two themes dominated both addresses, making it an occasion for introspection and self-criticism—the cancerous spread of corruption affecting adversely every aspect of life, and gender injustice, from female foeticide to blocking measures for empowerment.

Echoing President Mr. Narayanan's concern on corruption, Prime Minister Mr. I.K. Gujral called for "a new *satyagraha*" against the corrupt and said that both givers and takers of bribes must be socially boycotted. Addressing the nation from the ramparts of the Red Fort, Mr. Gujral directly focussed on the girl child, promising special financial assistance to girl children subsisting below the poverty line. The Prime Minister also called for land reforms while stressing that the *garibi hatao* slogan of yore needed to be given a new, modern perspective to tackle the present problems.

Talking about the last fifty years we can say that not much has been achieved in reality. Around 40 per cent of the population lives in destitution and malnourishment. The majority of Indians remain functionally illiterate. The infant mortality rate is 79 per cent in rural areas. Infact, of the global total of the poor, the illiterate, the malnourished and the morbid, India's share comes out on top among those of the nations of the world. Achievements on a global scale are as difficult to come by as an Olympic medal. Kabaddi remains the one area of human endeavour in which India excels in the world.

The per capita availability of fresh water resources has fallen from 6,000 cubic metres to 2,300 cubic metres in the last 50 years and by 2017 A.D. India will become 'water stressed' with availability as low as 1,600 cubic metres. The scale of soil degradation is even more alarming. The cumulative effects of deforestation, erosion, water logging, salinisation and nutrient depletion

will lead to staggering economic losses of approximately Rs. 8,900 crore to Rs. 23,200 crore by the end of 1997. This reflects a loss of 11 to 12 per cent of annual agricultural output.

The last 50 years have been particularly bleak, but it is not too late to put in place measures to usher in a more sustainable model of development for the next century.

EC Bars Criminals from Contesting Polls

In a far-reaching order passed by the Election Commission on August 28, 1997, a person convicted for a breach of specified variety of criminal laws, will not be allowed to contest elections, regardless of any appeal pending in this regard.

At present, this bar does not apply if such an appeal is pending or if a person is on bail. Therefore, without waiting any longer for the government to act upon suggestions to check criminalisation of politics, the Commission has authorised returning officers to reject nomination papers of persons convicted even if they have appealed against the conviction.

However, sitting Members of Parliament and State legislatures, who have been convicted but are on bail, will not be covered by this order.

Section 8 of the Representation of People's Act, 1951, disqualifies any person from contesting elections for six years if he is involved in offences relating to corruption, rape, impersonation, breach of the Civil Rights Act, FERA and some other criminal case. Every candidate must fill in a performa regarding conviction, if any, and the returning officers have been asked to use their discretion in rejecting a suspect's nomination even if the conviction is in the first stage.

A profile prepared by the Election Commission after the last general elections states that 40 MPs are involved in criminal cases pending against them; nearly 700 MLAs of the 4,027 are involved in criminal cases and trials pending against them in 25 states and two Union territories; of the 13,952 candidates in the elections nearly 1,500 had criminal record, cases of murder, dacoity, rape, theft and extortion were filed against them. Uttar Pradesh accounted for 520 such candidates and Bihar was the second highest with 350 candidates.

The Commission's salvo will be tested next year when Nagaland, Tripura, Mizoram, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan go to polls.

Serious objection to this order may come from those who are locked in legal battles for proving their innocence. The question is would a person convicted at the trial stage whose appeal is pending before a higher court, or a person whose acquittal has been challenged by investigating agencies be held to be a convict for the electoral purposes.

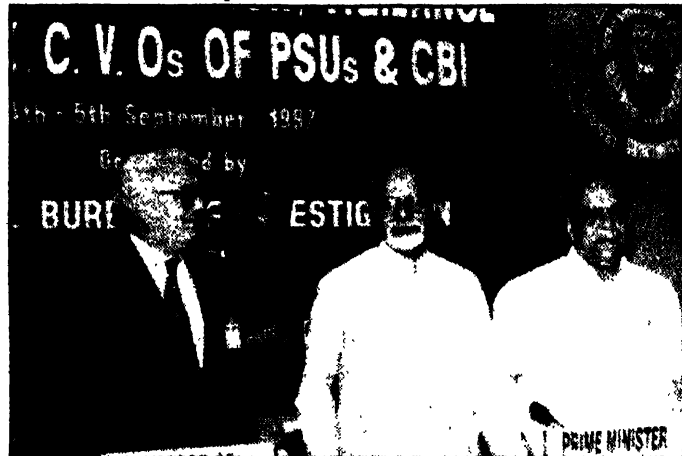
Lok Sabha Speaker Mr. P.A. Sangma has expressed doubts about the feasibility of the

EC order. Addressing the Press persons, he said "The Election Commission has given its directive. The Home Minister has strongly reacted to it. However, I feel that Parliament will have to bring a new law about it."

The Home Minister, Mr. Inderjit Gupta, has gone on record saying the Election Commissions, directive suffered from "infirmities and cannot stand legal scrutiny."

Gujral Wages War Against Corruption

The Prime Minister, Mr. I.K. Gujral, had in recent weeks been quite vociferous on the



Prime Minister Mr. I.K. Gujral, Home Minister Mr. Inderjit Gupta and CBI Director Mr. R.C. Sharma at the inauguration of two-day special meeting of CBI officers/chiefs of anti-corruption and vigilance agencies in New Delhi on September 4, 1997

need to end corruption at all levels. Mr. Gujral seems to have decided to build on his clean image and make anti-corruption his unique selling proposition.

Addressing the nation from the ramparts of the Red Fort on the Independence Day this year, Mr. Gujral termed corruption as "treason from within" that needed to be combated with as much determination as one would fight an external danger. He called for "a new satyagraha" against the corrupt and said that both givers and takers of bribes must be socially boycotted.

Against this backdrop, the Prime Minister addressed the two-day special meeting of the chiefs of the State anti-corruption Vigilance bureaux, Central Vigilance Officers of PSUs and the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) officers in New Delhi on September 4, 1997. Calling upon the officers working in the anti-corruption agencies to revise the entire methodology of investigation to cut down on delays, Mr. Gujral said that officers would have to live up to the faith reposed by the people in their efficacy. The Prime Minister asked the anti-corruption and vigilance wings at the Central and State levels to take note of the prevailing public mood against corruption, and work expeditiously to root out the cancer of corruption.

Referring to the newly set up anti-corruption cell in the Prime Minister's Office, Mr. Gujral said that people were approaching this office as a last resort, because the normal machinery did not appear to be making an impact.

At the behest of the anti-corruption cell in the PMO, nodal officers of the rank of joint secretary have been appointed in each central ministry and department to deal with the complaints of corruption.

However, more than anything else, it is the will and determination that matters most in fighting corruption. The government is required to do more than setting up an anti-corruption cell. It is indeed an irony that nothing concrete has been done on the report highlighting the criminal-politician nexus, submitted by Mr. N.N. Vohra, Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister, who is heading the anti-corruption cell. The decision by the Union Cabinet to set up a task force to make an in-depth study of the Vohra Committee's report and suggest measures is too small a step suggesting the lack of conviction on the part of the government

SC Verdict to Make Workplace Safe for Women

The verdict of the Supreme Court laying down safeguards by way of an alternative mechanism in the absence of legislative measures to prevent sexual harassment of working women will go a long way in preserving and enforcing the basic rights of women who have been victims of exploitation since time immemorial.

The Supreme Court has made it mandatory for central, State, private and public sector undertakings to ensure that women do not work in 'hostile' work environment. The bench said that its directives would be binding and enforceable in law until suitable legislation is enacted. It defined sexual harassment as "such unwelcome sexually determined behaviour (whether directly or by implication) as physical contact and advances, a demand or request for sexual favours, sexually coloured remarks, showing pornography and any other unwelcome physical, verbal and non-verbal conduct of sexual nature."

Invoking Article 32 of the Constitution on a batch of petitions alleging violations of these rights, the bench, comprising Chief Justice J.S. Verma, Justice Sujata V. Manohar and Justice B.N. Kirpal, said the present civil

and penal laws were inadequate for providing specific protection of women from sexual harassment. The judges also evolved a machinery to deal with complaints of sexual harassment. Such a complaints' committee would be headed by a woman and not less than half its members should be women. Further, to prevent the possibility of any undue pressure from senior level, the court directed that such committee should involve a third party, either an NGO or any other body familiar with the issue of sexual harassment in the case.

But, whether the apex court's guidelines will serve as adequate deterrent for men, only time will tell. Despite the phenomenal amount of optimism generated by the directive, problems may emerge in the implementation of such laws. As such, there is no uniform social and economic structure which defines "working" women. For instance, the unorganised or informal sector, where about 90 per cent of India's working women are engaged, will escape detection.

Moreover, the women belonging to middle and lower strata of society may not display adequate courage in protesting for fear of losing what might be their sole means of survival. The directive may also not be immune to misuse by women themselves.

Krishan Kant Sworn in as New Vice-President

The expected runaway victory of Mr. Krishan Kant in the Vice-Presidential election completes the process of elections to the country's two highest constitutional offices. Mr. Kant was sworn in on August 21, 1997, as the nation's tenth Vice-President.

In a straight contest against Mr. Surjit Singh Barnala, senior Akali Dal leader

all his life. His father was a close associate of Lala Lajpat Rai whose Servants of People Society he continues to head. Mr. Kant is known as a "conscientious stickler" wedded to the rule book who is always jealously guarding his reputation. Mr. Kant brings to office impressive credentials: an unwavering commitment to democracy, scrupulous adherence to constitutional principles and a blemishless record of public service. His vigorous opposition to the Emergency, which resulted in his expulsion from the Congress, his campaign against the criminalisation of politics, his deft handling of the constitutional crisis in Andhra Pradesh and his simple lifestyle makes him fit for the office he has assumed.

Before being expelled from the Congress, he was one of the 'Young Turks' who rose to prominence in the party in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Later, Mr. Kant came close to Lok Nayak Jaya Prakash Narain.

In sharp contrast with the tribe of activist Governors playing the role of Centre's agents in State capitals, Mr. Krishan Kant's stint in Andhra Pradesh was marked by a judicious blend of fairness and constitutionality.

Women's Bill Kept in Abeyance

Politics of vote reigned supreme as no consensus was reached on the passage of Women's Bill in the last session of Parliament. Several political parties apprehending an erosion of vote base vehemently opposed the Constitution Amendment Bill to provide 33 per cent reservation for women in Parliament and State assemblies.

The division among various political parties came to the fore at an all-party meeting convened by the Lok Sabha speaker, Mr. P.A. Sangma, at the behest of the Union government. The meeting proved to be a stormy affair with the representatives of some of the United Front constituents, like Janata Dal and Samajwadi Party, strongly opposing the Bill.

It is believed that the Samajwadi Party President and Defence Minister, Mr. Mulayam Singh Yadav and the Indian

Union Muslim League chief, Mr. G.M. Banatwala strongly opposed the Bill in its present form on the plea that such a Bill without reservation for minorities will be meaningless. Mr. Yadav suggested the government could enforce a law making it compulsory for political parties to set aside 10 per cent seats for women while distributing tickets for assembly and Lok

Sabha elections, and at the same time setting aside proportionate quota for the ABC, minority and Dalit women. Besides the Samajwadi Party and the Muslim League, Shiv Sena, Tamil Maanila Congress and Haryana Vikas Party were also opposed to the Bill in its present form. Though Janata Dal president Sharad Yadav was adopting a 'wait-and-watch' policy, he had already committed to his party's National Council members to oppose the Bill.

Sensing a visible hostility of so many members to the Bill, the Congress said that since there was no unanimity within the United Front on the issue, the Congress would speak its mind only after the Front resolved its conflict.

However, the Speaker Mr. Sangma said that the Congress and the BJP have supported the Bill. Similar is the case with the Left parties.

Prime Minister Mr. Inder Kumar Gujral, on his part, said that the Government would not act in haste on the passage of the Bill.

Meanwhile, several women's organisations criticised the political parties on the issue, accusing all those opposing the Bill of adopting "double standards"

Persistent Militant Violence in Assam

Within months of the bomb blast in the Brahmaputra Mail which claimed several innocent lives, Bodo militants struck again, attempting to blow up a Delhi-bound Rajdhani Express by setting off an explosive device on the track near Guwahati though the passengers this time had a miraculous escape even after its engine and five bogies derailed. Calling for a boycott of the Golden Jubilee celebrations of Independence, the militants had set ablaze three railway stations and blown up tracks. On the Independence Day this year, the United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) declared a 'Janata Curfew' for six hours so as to force the people to keep away from the Independence Day celebrations. This comes close on the heels of the brutal murder of the social activist Sanjoy Ghose by the ULFA activists.

The Bodo Accord has raised hopes for ending the militancy and speeding up the development of the Bodo-dominated region of the State. Persistent uncertainty over the jurisdiction of the Bodo Autonomous Council (BAC) has given rise to misgivings among the Bodo leadership about the intentions of the State government. The chairman of the Bodoland State Movement Council (BSMC), Mr. S.K. Bwiswmutiary, a signatory to the Bodo Accord, recently said that the agitation for a separate State is being renewed as his organisation saw no other option. When the Bodo leaders claimed areas, including tea gardens, the then State government, led by Congress Chief Minister Hiteswar Saikia, did not concede their demand on the plea that many villages inhabited by the non-tribals would be hit if



The newly sworn in Vice-President, Mr. Krishan Kant (centre) with Lok Sabha Speaker Mr. P.A. Sangma (left) and BJP leader Dr. M.N. Joshi (right) at a meeting of the Public Accounts Committee

supported by the BJP and its allies, Mr. Krishan Kant, backed by the United Front and Congress, emerged victorious with a comfortable margin of 168 votes. The post of Vice-President fell vacant after Mr. K.R. Narayanan was elected President in July this year.

Coming from a family of freedom fighters, Mr. Krishan Kant has remained in politics

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hey were brought under the BAC. At the all-party meeting held in June, 1997, there was no consensus on transferring 200 or so villages to the BAC as their inclusion would upset the proportion of the tribals to the non-tribals in the council. The Bodo leaders were opposed to any suggestion of reservation of seats for the non-tribals. And with the BSMC rejecting the idea of an autonomous council within the State, the Bodo tangle has become somewhat complexed.

ULFA, with its own ranks divided, is no longer able to lord over the rural areas under its influence the way it did not long ago, but is still able to strike at will at prime targets.

The Home Secretary, Mr. K. Padmanabhaiah, while stating that the government offer for unconditional talks had not yielded any response from the militants in Assam, said that there would be a 'new approach' in tackling the violence in the State. The Centre is likely to invoke the National Security Act (NSA) in the State.

Security along the Indo-Bhutan border would be stepped up pending an agreement between India and Bhutan on how to dismantle rebel camps within the Bhutanese territory, Mr. Padmanabhaiah said. The intelligence set-up would be revamped and a new organisation coordinating the activities of different organisations would be formed.

Moreover, Assam's new Governor, Lt. Gen. S.K. Sinha (retd), who took over on September 1, 1997, made it clear that he would play an active role in controlling insurgency in the State. "The Centre has chosen me as the Governor because of my wide experience in dealing with insurgency and my experience as an Army officer in Assam," Lt. Gen. Sinha said.

In another move to fight terrorism in State, the Assam government has sought the services of former Punjab Director-General of Police as its security advisor. However, no final decision has been taken yet on the issue.

While there can be no let-up in the anti-insurgency measures, the government has to guard against overdoing by security forces. Caution should be exercised to avoid harassment of innocent people because this will make the administration unpopular.

Mafia Rules the Roost in Mumbai

The mafia is running amok in India's business capital. Infact, it can't be called the underworld any longer. In Mumbai, it has simply become part of the mainstream along with the stock market, the corporate houses, the film industry and the service sector.

The issue goes far beyond law and order. At the root of the problem are the policies followed by the banks which discourage the practice of lending money for real estate activities. Builders, therefore, have to rely

on informal credit for buying land and constructing multi-storey buildings. The underworld generally has a lot of surplus money which gets deployed in real estate. In return, the mafia extracts its pound of flesh, plus interest. As such, businesses in real estate have become the underworld's link with the real economy.

But now following the slump in real estate prices as well as the decline in the hawala business, the gang leaders have shifted their attention to other areas such as the entertainment industry. The nexus between the Hindi film industry and the underworld is well established given that black money has been a mainstay of finance for a large number of Bollywood extravaganzas. With the actors and actresses demanding a huge amount of money running into crores, the film production has become a very costly affair, resulting in a chunk of the movie



Gulshan Kumar

business in the country being financed through the underworld money.

Gulshan Kumar's killing is symptomatic of the process of criminalisation that has gripped Mumbai in recent years, with the underworld stretching its tentacles across the city to hold politicians, industrialists and real estate magnates in its grasp. In the recent times, besides Gulshan Kumar, the underworld claimed the lives of politicians Prem Kumar Sharma and Ramdas Nayak, trade union leader Datta Samant, industrialists Sunit Khatau and Vallabh Thakkar and builder Natwarlal Mohanlal Desai. Film-makers Rajiv Rai, Subhash Ghai and B.R. Chopra were fortunate enough to escape an attempt on their lives.

It is high time the State government and the Mumbai police should take up the matter with the extreme urgency it deserves. So long as movie tycoons do not incorporate their businesses, bring in white money into the business they will not be able to get out of the grip of the mafia. Similarly, until the

government stops viewing lending for activities like real estate and film making with disfavour, it will be almost impossible to cleanse the system of mafia. The Indian government must also work out ways to get the NRI dons extradited to India.

One hopes that the appointment of new Police Commissioner, Mr. R.H. Mendonca, in Mumbai would improve the law and order situation in the metropolis and will serve as a moral booster for the police force.

Firing along LoC

Several Pakistani soldiers and three Indian military personnel, including a Major and a Junior Commissioned Officer (JCO), were killed in heavy exchange of fire between the Indian and Pakistani troops along the Line of Control (LoC) on August 24, 1997. The exchange of fire took place along the Indo-Pak border in Rustan, Baz, Ziari and Kathu areas in Uri, Tangdhar in Kupwara, Kargil, Rajouri, Poonch, Jammu and Siachen sectors, Indian defence sources said.

The exchange of fire, which was spreading to Rajouri-Poonch, Kupwara and even along the international border in plains of the Jammu region subsided after the intense Indian response.

The latest incidence of firing by Pakistan comes virtually on the eve of third foreign secretary level talks and the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) meeting scheduled in the later half of September, 1997. "By resorting to firing along the LoC, Pakistan is seeking to project Kashmir as a live issue on the eve of the UNGA meeting," said a senior Indian defence ministry official.

However, India said that the firing would have no adverse impact on the forthcoming Indo-Pak foreign secretary level talks. Over the years the Pakistani Army had taken to resorting to firing for two or three days, creating a sufficiently large distraction for the Indian Army and then taking advantage of the situation to infiltrate armed and trained militants into Jammu and Kashmir. The Home Ministry officials also see the firing as part of the Pakistani Army-ISI combine's attempt to sabotage any attempt on the part of the political leadership in the two countries to start a dialogue.

There can be no other explanation for the sudden escalation of military activity on the Pakistani side of the border. The attempts at sabotage, at putting the subcontinental clock back, must be defeated and the most appropriate way to do so for the two countries is to restore their resolve to settle outstanding bilateral questions through the ongoing dialogue, unambiguously ruling out military solutions or third party mediation. Enough and adequate mechanisms have been built up over the years for the commanders at the field level to initiate measures to defuse the situation and every effort must be made to ensure that peace is restored and the minds of beneficial change encompass all quarters.

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Mother Teresa : Angel Of Mercy

It is a cruel world with a surfeit of hate, greed, fret and fever of all-consuming materialism where everyone is concerned with himself, his petty ambitions within the compass of his ego and where there is an acute dearth of love and care for the lesser children of God—the millions of orphans, prostitutes, the leprosy-afflicted discarded by families and society and those who have lost everything in man-made or natural calamities. In the rat race where everyone is bothered about his or her own welfare and as little time and money to spare for the light and predicament of his neighbour or his fellow citizens craving for either a loaf of bread, a warm smile, a pat on the back, a loving touch or a glance that 'you care', God sends his messengers to serve Him in the lowly and lost. Mother Teresa, as an embodiment of divinity, saw in the vast humanity her own children crying for theugging and cuddly warmth of a mother.

On Friday, the August 5, 1997, the bustling megapolis of Calcutta, along with the rest of India and the world, became poorer with the exit of an altruist who discovered the 'richness' of life by totally merging her happiness with the divine mission of love and care for those millions discarded by society.

For Mother Teresa who died in Calcutta, the chosen city of her birth as a ministering angel, service to humanity was prayer in action: a doting mother that brought smiles to the dying prostitutes, kindled a new light in the children abandoned in trash heaps and cheered up those who bore the cross of disease called leprosy. Through her thought, words and deeds, Mother showed to the rest of the world that if one has the will and the 'milk of human kindness', one can "see God in every human being". When I wash a leper's wounds, I feel I am nursing the Lord himself," said the mother.

The people of Calcutta, that remained the home of the Mother for the major part of her life, saw in her words, sincerity and disarming candour the echo of the life and sayings of a great son of India—Swami Vivekananda—who also appealed to his countrymen to serve the God in men—the Daridranarayan". Unlike our politicians of today, Mother talked little, but did a lot and the compass of her vision was global and small wonder that Kings, Queens, Presidents, Prime Ministers, from small and big countries, the Popes, Archbishops and other great potentates deemed a meeting with the Mother a prized moment of their lives.

When in his tribute to Mother Teresa, the Indian President, Mr. K.R. Narayanan said that "such a one as her but rarely walks upon the earth," one is reminded of what Albert Einstein said of Gandhiji after his martyrdom: "Generations to come would scarcely believe that a person, in flesh and blood, walked on the face of the earth."



Though Christian by birth, Mother practised a religion of love that saw little distinction between man and man in terms of religion, caste, social status or nationality. For her divinity was immanent in every living being. Few of the orthodox Brahmins of Calcutta who initially took up cudgels against her presence in the city soon found that they were wrong and that this great angel of mercy was after all, through her eternal message and action, only translating into real life the great message of the *Bhagavad Gita*.

*"Who sees Me in all,
And sees all in Me,
For him I am not lost,
And he is not lost for Me."*

Agnes Gonxha Bejaxhiu, as Mother Teresa was originally known, was born on August 26, 1910 at Skopje in former Yugoslavia. At the age of 18 years she went to Ireland to become a nun at the Loreto Abbey in Rathfarnham, Dublin. After a short while she sailed for India to teach in the Congregation's Schools and Convents. Between January 6, 1929 and August 18, 1948 she taught geography at St. Mary's High School in Calcutta and for some years, was its principal. She was also in charge of the Daughters of St. Anges, the Indian religious order attached to the Loreto Sisters. She took her first vows in Darjeeling on May 24, 1931 and her final vows the same day in 1937 in the Loreto School, Darjeeling.

As a young girl and during the momentous years when Europe and the rest of the world saw the untold sufferings of millions during the First and Second World Wars, Agnes Gonxha Bejaxhiu too must have felt that her life's mission had been cut out to look for goals beyond the mundane level. Like the Buddha who got 'enlightenment' while sitting under the Bodhi tree in Bodhgaya, the young Agnes, while on a train journey to Darjeeling on September 10,

1946, heard 'the voice of God' from within asking her to serve 'God's work' for humanity. September 10, thus came to be known as her "Inspiration Day".

Like the young prince Siddharth who saw the seamy side of life, once out of cloistered life of the palace, the principal Agnes also saw the brutal and dark side of life from the windows of the school—the dreadfully real world where man was no more than the 'poor, bare, forked animal.' Beyond the manicured lawns of the convent was Calcutta's festering slums—the human sty where the poor were born and bred in the most dehumanised conditions to die an unsung death.

Agnes wanted to work and care for those whom none cared; she wanted to kindle hope in the gathering darkness and was the last person to join the multitude to curse the darkness without doing any thing to dispel it; instead she lit a candle that destroyed in a moment the darkness that lay frozen in the minds and milieu for years. She lit up hope that enabled them to endure the hardships of life with courage and contentment. Like Moses, who saw bush fire, Agnes saw a change coming over herself as she totally identified herself with the urban poor, the chronically ill and those in the throes of ebbing life. She applied for de-cloisteration which was granted by the Pope in 1948.

Mother Teresa soon set up schools and free medicare centres for the children of the slums of Calcutta. So impressed was the Vatican on the work begun by her that it granted sanction to her to set up the Missionaries of Charity in October 1950.

The Mother found that those in charge of her care suffered more for lack of love than from any disease. Later she found that love has become an increasingly scarce commodity in the world; even the rich, with all the things money can buy, are as miserable as the poor starving for a piece of bread. The rudderless and drifting human beings have even forgotten to smile or have an occasional hearty laugh. Once she said: "People today are hungry for love, for understanding love, which is much greater and which is the only answer to loneliness and great poverty". In countries like England, USA and Australia where there is no hunger for bread, she saw "people suffering from terrible loneliness, despair, hatred and the feeling of being unwanted, helpless and hopeless. They have forgotten to smile, they have forgotten the beauty of the human touch. They are forgetting what is human love. They need someone who will understand and respect them." Enlarging upon love she said: "When people marry, they have to give up everything to love each other. The mother who gives birth to her child suffers much. It is the same for us in religious life. To belong fully to God, we

(Continued on page 90)

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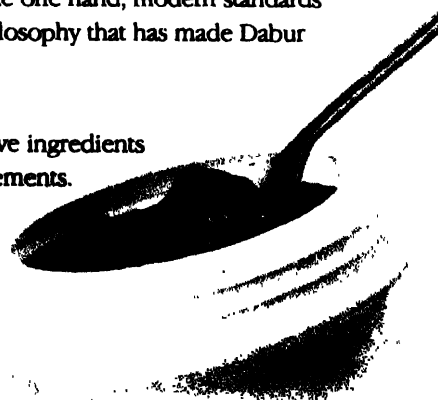
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The World

Diana : A People's Princess in Life and Death

Diana ! A name that means different things to different people : in a span of less than two decades from the glittering royal wedding to the fateful night when she lay



Diana, Princess of Wales

dead in a hospital in Paris on August 31, 1997, the young, charming Princess of Wales stole the hearts of millions of people across the world for whatever she was : an ambassador of goodwill, angel of mercy comforting leprosy patients in Indonesia, consoling an AIDS victim, cheering up cancer patients in a cancer ward, talking with Mother Teresa and the nuns of Missionaries of Charity, to light up smiles in the forlorn children in a Home in Calcutta. Diana was everywhere. Her critics argued that she was after publicity, but the millions of mourners in Britain as elsewhere in the world queuing at St. James' Palace in London and the British embassies in the capitals of the world demonstrated that this princess was no 'royal' and that she belonged to one and all.

It was the media—both the print and electronic—that made her and killed her too. The devil must get its due. Diana in her private life was a fabulous prize money for both the paparazzi and the 'gutter' Press in Britain and France. The paparazzi were in their hot pursuit in both her life and death, and even during her last breath, the mudrakers weren't in any mood to call off their dirty game; the only extenuating circumstance was that there were no takers even among the gutter Press for the offer, at a fabulous prize of millions of pounds, of photos taken of the dead or dying in the mangled limousine in the tunnel by the Seine. In shaking moments of grief people tend to forget that it is the same media

(excluding the tabloids) that brought her—with all her strengths, charm, concern for the underdog, her growing estrangement with the Prince of Wales, and the Buckingham Palace, her compelling moments of private grief, her confessions, her affairs and her entire persona—on to the floodlights of world attention.

All along, the life of Diana Spencer moved on and on with the arresting scenes of the unexpected turns of a plot in a fairy tale and even after the death of the fairy, the tale has taken on the aura of a halo in the psyche of millions of ordinary folks in Britain and outside.

The sum and substance of the Diana mystique is unraveled not only by diplomats, politicians or celebrities, but by the ordinary, earthy folks who take life in its stride—the students, workers and housewives all of whom have felt they have lost someone dear and precious that belonged to them. They saw her as one among them : they shared her life, with its vicissitudes, her loneliness before the wedding and after, a lone princess-cum-commoner in a crowd, a comely model to be used as fodder for the lascivious tastes of the avid readers of tabloids, a doting mother for Prince William and Prince Harry, the trauma of a princess separated from the heir to the throne, a media icon riddled with myriad inner conflicts and a resolute woman out to achieve something dear to her heart—the love of the lost humanity. Millions lived and identified their lives through her.

"We watched her grow, we saw her wedding, we saw her children being born, we shared her troubles. she was like one of the family."

F.W. De Klerk Quits Politics

"I hope South Africa will not forget the role which Mr. de Klerk has played in effecting a smooth transition from a painful past to the dispensation which South Africa enjoys today, whatever mistakes he has made—and it is possible that he has made very fundamental mistakes, as many of us have done."

This was the tribute that the South African President, Mr. Nelson Mandela paid to the former South African President Frederik William de Klerk, the pragmatic reformer who negotiated the dismantling of the much-abhorred apartheid, and who resigned on August 26, 1997 as head of the National Party and quit politics. A grateful Mandela conceded that South Africa would remember

how de Klerk helped bring about the peaceful transition from the white minority rule to the black-majority rule.

Coming from the right wing of the National Party, Mr. de Klerk ousted his predecessor, P.W. Botha in 1989 and launched a series of bold measures that led to the end of apartheid and a glorious name in South African history for the last 'white' President. Mr. de Klerk could see the writing on the wall and he knew that if he and his party still refused to plumb the depths of despair of millions of Africans, marginalised and stigmatised by apartheid, the kind of catastrophe looming on the country's horizon will not spare either the majority people or the Afrikaners. His prescience was rewarded when he took courage in both hands and freed Mandela after 27 years in prison : in recognition of the series of measures taken by him to end apartheid, de Klerk shared the Nobel Peace Prize with Nelson Mandela whose African National Congress (ANC) rode to power in the first ever multi-racial elections, making Nelson Mandela as the President of a resurgent South Africa.

The man who quit politics after 25 years, having been a party to the ugly rise and precipitous fall of apartheid, acknowledges that despite the fact that he presided over the liquidation of racial segregation, he still carried the stigma of the past. All the same, he would like to be remembered as "a man who had sufficient courage to take the bull by the horns and use the opportunity created by history." And he did take a bold stand despite the vehement opposition of the white right wing. Starting with the release of Mandela in 1990, he repealed many of the segregation laws that affected hospitals, libraries, schools and other public institutions for more than 60 years. His government also released other political prisoners and completely demolished the legal foundation of apartheid : the Land Acts of 1913 and 1936, the Group Areas Act, and the Population Registration Act.

In 1991 de Klerk proposed a new Constitution that would provide universal suffrage and create a two-chamber Parliament open to all races. The new Constitution abolished the black homelands, consolidating them into one large, multi-racial South Africa. In March 1992 a referendum of white voters approved an end to all forms of apartheid and the white-only rule. It was no easy ride to the grand finale of the handover : between the momentous decision to build a new society based on the

consensus of all South Africans and the ascendancy to power of Mandela there was enough factional violence among different local political parties that could have been used as a handle to reverse the process of de-segregation. As a far-sighted politician de Klerk knew that the time was running out and it was time that the inevitable was consummated with grace.

A Second Revolution in Iran

Revolutions, whatever be their brand and wherever and whenever they have occurred, have earned an opprobrium, be they the French Revolution, the Bolshevik Revolution, the bloody revolution pulled off by Mao Tse Tung or the Islamic Revolution in Iran fathered by Ayatollah Khomeini. All of them claimed to end one bloody mess, but in the process, set off more bloodletting, and 'devouring' their own progeny like a boa constrictor.

Hopefully and happily for millions of Iranians, the advent of Hoijatuleslam Mohammad Khatami as the President of Islamic Republic of Iran on August 3, 1997 marks the beginning of the second Iranian Revolution sans the odium for the ugly fallout usually released by the genre of violent putsches. Millions of Iranian youths, women and middle class families who gave the massive mandate for the liberal change-over in the leadership of a country, struggling at the leash of one of the most reprehensible Islamic fundamentalist nations in the world, Mohammad Khatami represented the flood of light and breath of fresh air for a people condemned to the musty and danky air of the darkness of the tunnel that was their life in nearly two decades.

By a stroke of astute diplomacy, Khatami has been well on course in his captaincy of the Republic by meeting the aspirations of the electorate without antagonising the clergy which still exercises a potent influence in the destiny of Iran. The Iranian *Majlis* has formally approved of the President's choice of Cabinet Ministers.

In foreign affairs where the obscurantist *mullahs* virtually got Iran isolated from the rest of the world, Khatami wants to strike a fresh chord: "We need an active and fresh presence based on our independence and national interest." This he seeks to achieve based on the principles of dignity, wisdom and the promotion of friendship and brotherhood.

The new regime has replaced Dr. Ali Akbar Velayati, who served as Foreign Minister for 16 years and was influential in shaping Iran's hardline stance towards the West, by Mr. Kamal Kharazmi, who was Iran's permanent representative at the UN, a former director of the official Iranian news agency (Irna), a technocrat who had his higher education in USA. Khatami nurses the fond hope that the US will abandon its hardline policy and lift the partial economic blockade. But Washington is little impressed

by the winds of change in Teheran: it is concerned about Iran's opposition to the West Asia peace process, its support for international terrorism and its efforts to pursue a nuclear weapons programme. Washington has not forgiven Iran for the humiliation of the hostage-holding at the US Embassy in Teheran and is also nettled by Iran's refusal to annul the *fatwa* against author Salman Rushdie: the Indo-Anglian writer was sentenced to death in February 1989 by the late Iranian spiritual leader Ayatollah Khomeini for allegedly blaspheming Islam in his novel, *The Satanic Verses*.

Yet another face in Khatami's Cabinet that has caused a flutter is Aatollah Mohajerani, the new Minister of Culture. By the norms of diehard fundamentalists, the new Minister is too liberal. He came under fire three years ago for advocating direct talks with Washington which once called Iran a "rogue State". Mohajerani has cleverly defended his candidacy by saying that he is tolerant the same way Islam is tolerant to different viewpoints. "I condemn the



Iranian President Mohammad Khatami

burning of bookshops, the beating of university lecturers and attack on magazine offices" by reactionary followers of the *mullahs*. The new Culture Minister of Iran went a step further on August 26, 1997 when he openly advocated music and dance in the Islamic republic for the first time. "What will remain immortal is culture and the main soul of culture is music."

President Khatami has also been keen to give due representation to women who were sidelined by Islamic fundamentalists. He took the bold step of appointing a woman as the first ever Vice-President of Iran since the 1979 Islamic revolution. Ms. Masoumeh Ebtekar, a 36-year-old US-trained journalist-turned academician, is among the five Vice-Presidents named by Mr. Khatami on August 23 to project the changing and modern face of Iranian women. A specialist in immunology and a university professor, Ms. Ebtekar who represents several international organisations, will also head the environmental protection organisation.

Those who are disgusted with the ugly face of the ruthless fundamentalism in

Afghanistan and Algeria will heave a sigh of relief that at least for the people of Iran the long nightmare is over. Will the orthodox clergy in Iran let the new messiah go ahead with his new reforms that could infuse fresh blood into the mainstream Iranian society, culture, economy, trade and international relations?

A New Constitution for Sri Lanka

The Sri Lankan President, Ms. Chandrika Kumaratunga, who won the massive mandate for peace in the island whose ethnic violence of over 14 years has already taken a toll of 50,000 lives on a conservative estimate, announced at Anuradhapura, once the capital of the early kings of Ceylon, that she was planning to conduct a referendum on a draft Constitution that would accommodate the interests of Sinhala community and the minority Tamils. The new Constitution would be a devolution package that would ensure the Tamils a rightful place in the Sri Lankan society, economy and politics. For well over two years, the Select Committee of which Justice Minister Prof. G.L. Peiris is the Chairman has been battling with several contentious issues such as those of a unitary State as against a union of regions and the modality of devolution of powers without reaching a consensus. The question uppermost in the minds of Sri Lankans is whether the animosity and bad blood between the communities could be removed by a new Constitution.

Sri Lanka's first Constitution was drafted by the Soulbury Commission, the best ever Sri Lanka could have had. Many people in the island feel that the bloodbath in Sri Lanka might not have happened had the previous regimes not replaced it by a new Constitution in 1972 which gave Parliament absolute powers and gave Buddhism a pride of place. The protection given to public servants was removed and the judiciary became subservient to the executive and legislature. It is said that it was after the enactment of the 1972 Constitution that the separatist cry became distinct in the north Sri Lanka giving rise to the violent secessionist movement led by LTTE. Observers recall that unlike the 1972 Constitution, the Soulbury Constitution's section 29 had provisions that guaranteed the rights of minorities which said that no community or religion could be granted favours not conferred on other communities or religions. "Had these provisions been considered as entrenched clauses we would not have been in the communal mire that we are in today," says the newspaper, *The Island*, in its editorial dated August 25, 1997.

While Ms. Chandrika Kumaratunga has reiterated that her People's Alliance Government would enact the new Constitution at least by June next year, whether or not she obtained the mandate from the main opposition United National

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Party, opinions on and reactions to the new Constitution are divided. The veteran politician, Mr. Sivasithamparam, leader of the opposition Tamil United Liberation Front Party conceded: "Most people in the country now agree that the Tamil people have grievances. The only way to redress them is by a territorial division of power." He describes some of the proposals in the draft as "the best proposals made in the last 30 to 40 years."



Sri Lankan President Ms. Chandrika Kumaratunga

With a single seat majority, the government has to win the support of opposition parties to get two-thirds vote required for the passage of the Constitution. Not an easy task when the spokesman of the opposition United National Party has warned that creating a semi-autonomous Tamil "State" could bring about ethnic violence the way Partition led to Hindu-Muslim bloodletting on the subcontinent 50 years ago.

But Chandrika is determined to go ahead with her plan. She says that she will not need the support of the opposition and instead would go to each doorstep at all levels in the cities and the countryside to seek the support of the people who voted her to power.

North Korea : The New Phase

As in the case of individuals, nations too are victims of circumstances. Even as efforts are on to change history and erase the scars of the Korean War of the early 50's, with both the Koreans, China and USA seriously negotiating the future of a unified Korea, North Korea is obsessed as to how to fight the grim starvation haunting hundreds upon hundreds of children reduced to sunken eyes, dry, shrivelled skin, bags of bone and the lost faces of forlorn hope. The affluent West is eager to rush relief supplies to those in need, with a caveat that the food supplies should not be diverted to the armed forces. But the rest of the world knows if the aid does not reach on time, hundreds of thousands, if not millions, could die from starvation, malnutrition and illness.

Victimised by famine of unprecedented proportions, North Korea, the last bastion

of Stalinism, is negotiating a deal with Taiwan, the arch enemy of China, for immediate relief and long-term economic deals.

The compulsions of famine apart, North Korea is opening up to the world outside in a big way. In August 1997 work began for the first of the two new nuclear reactors at the North Korean port of Shinpo in exchange for freezing and then dismantling existing graphite reactors. An 81-member international consortium, known as KEDO (Korean peninsula Energy Development Organisation) has undertaken the construction of the project. As the project gets under way, thousands of South Korean workers will come in direct contact with North Korean workers. KEDO is the offshoot of the nuclear deal reached by the US and North Korea in October 1994. The agreement essentially froze the nuclear weapons capable North Korean programme based on the graphite reactors and in its place, the US-led consortium agreed to provide free of charge two new light water reactors, each of 1000 megawatt capacity. KEDO was formed in 1995, initially by the US, Japan and South Korea. Later, Australia, Canada, Chile, Finland, Indonesia, New Zealand and the European Union joined.

Mr. Chang Sun Sup, the chief South Korean in charge of the project, says: "This unique project is going to bring together people from two sides for the first time since the division. It offers an opportunity to improve the North-South relations, a turning point in our search for peace."

The progress of the KEDO project hinges on several 'ifs' and 'buts'. While South Korea is prepared to go all out to strike a friendly deal with the North, the latter is in no mood to shed its prickly arrogance. In September 1996, Seoul, which will provide most of the \$5 billion required to buy two lightwater reactors from Combustion Engineering of the US (Japan and USA will provide the rest), threatened to scrap the project entirely when North Korea sent a submarine into South Korean waters and unloaded a team of commandos. Any further provocation will ignite public opinion in the South, undermining Seoul's intention to use the project as a springboard for peace parleys.

Four-way peace talks (both the Koreans, USA and China) are scheduled to be held in New York on September 15, but Pyongyang insists on the withdrawal of US troops from the South as a precondition to the success of talks.

Meanwhile, North Korea is also trying to normalise its relations with Japan through a series of short-term and long-term agreements.

Future of Northern Ireland

Britain and Ireland have announced the following of a new body intended to rid northern Ireland of guerrilla arms and help secure a permanent peace after decades of

bloodshed. The "independent international commission on decommissioning" would operate alongside full-scale talks due to start on September 15, to deliberate on northern Ireland's future.

Despite ceasefire, pro-Irish IRA and pro-Britain loyalist militants are refusing to hand over weapons they have used in the 28-year dispute over the future of rule by Britain. But Britain and Ireland hope that the establishment of a commission to supervise a handover of armaments will be a spur for ongoing multi-party talks that have been paralysed by rows.

Meanwhile, Britain denied reports that Prime Minister Tony Blair was preparing to meet Gerry Adams, the President of Sinn Fein, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army, preparatory to Sinn Fein's participation in the talks beginning in September. Sinn Fein has been excluded from the talks.

However, Britain released two IRA prisoners from a high-security prison on August 13, the first such move since the latest IRA ceasefire. On its part, the United States granted a visa to Gerry Adams, saying it was in response to the ceasefire. Adams is expected to visit the country in early September.

Repairs Aboard the Mir

Sometime soon, whether in six months or three years, the last cosmonaut will check out of the Mir and the space station be abandoned, to burn up on re-entry or fall to earth in pieces. But Russia's manned space programme, despite its cash crunch, will continue. The Mir's travails have, ironically, provoked the government to make new financial and moral commitments.

It is unlikely that either President Boris Yeltsin, or his successor after the 2000 AD presidential elections, will give up one of the remaining symbols of Russian supremacy. Such a move would meet with political and public outrage.

Despite its high costs, the civilian space programme still remains a sound investment. The Russian Space Agency anticipates attracting \$640 million foreign investment next year for joint use of the Mir, and \$60 million for each commercial satellite launched on a Russian rocket.

Meanwhile, two Russian cosmonauts carried out a successful repair mission to restore power supply, cut by 60 per cent when an unmanned cargo ship remained into the Mir station's side last June.

The Mir station, which is six years beyond its designed service life, has run into a long series of troubles during the past six months, starting with a fire in February, several failures of oxygen generators, a host of computer malfunctions and the June collision, the worst accident in the station's 11-year life.

The repairs were carried out after two cosmonauts returned to earth, leaving their two colleagues and an American astronaut, Michael Foale, on board.



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As suggested by most of you, there will be four prize winners every month : two female prize winners and two male prize winners. In other words, four essays on four different topics will be chosen for the four first prizes. In each contest will thus emerge four Intellectuals : two Ms. Intellectuals and two Mr. Intellectuals. All the first prize winning four essays will be published in *CSR*. The duration of the Contest will be six months instead of one year as was the case with the 1997 contest.

At the conclusion of the 6-month essay contest, all the 24 prize winners (i.e., 12 Ms. Intellectuals and 12 Mr. Intellectuals) will be sent a General Knowledge Paper (descriptive type) as the second part of the Stage I of the Contest. On the basis of the evaluation of the answers of the General Knowledge Paper, there would be a final selection of 18 contestants (nine Ms. Intellectuals and nine Mr. Intellectuals) out of the 24.

As part of the **Stage II** of the Contest, all the 18 finalists (nine Ms. Intellectuals and nine Mr. Intellectuals) will be invited to participate in the **Ms. Super Brain Personality and Mr. Super Brain Personality Contest 1998**, to be held in New Delhi. The second stage of the Contest will comprise the following three phases: (i) A Short Essay Writing contest on a given topic. (Maximum marks 100); (ii) Personality Assessment: Group Discussion, Interview, etc. (Maximum marks 100); and (iii) General Knowledge round (Maximum marks 100).

The General Knowledge and Extempore Speech rounds will take place before a large gathering of invited guests.

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Who Will Greatly Benefit

- This course is not for those who studied in English medium. It is for you if you studied in non-English medium. You can greatly benefit.
- If you can understand English when others speak, but you are not sure of correct way to write or speak English. Or, if you sometimes make mistakes or get confused when speaking English.
 - If you have used grammar or spoken English books learn English, but did not get success.
 - If you are a student, teacher, professor, doctor, CA, ICWA, CS, MBA, engineer, technician, scientist, musician, secretary, phone operator, bank officer, clerk, businessman.
 - If you are highly motivated to learn simple and powerful English easily and quickly.

I Was Weak in English

I was born in Rajasthan where people are weak in English. I studied in government non-English medium schools. So, I was also weak in English.

On my way to Pilani to join B.E., at Chirawa railway station, I met one P V Reddy from Andhra Pradesh who was also going to Pilani to join B.E. I started speaking in Hindi. Mr Reddy said "I do not know Hindi". It was a surprise and shock for me that everyone did not know Hindi. I had never talked in English before and I was not confident of talking in English. So, I said "I do not know English".

My Struggle to Learn English

In Pilani, in the first semester I was a topper with 10 out of 10 grade points, but I was not confident in English. So, I worried about my weak English. I bought many books, guides, dictionaries, newspapers.

I worked hard, but improvement was very slow. For example, I took one month to read my first novel R. K. Narayan's "The Guide" because I had to search so many words in the dictionary.

I even thought of dropping one semester, sitting at home, and learning only English. That time I used to think "Why nobody develops a research-based course to teach good simple English for non-English medium people like me? And someday I'll try."

My Dream Comes True

I continued to work hard. And finally I improved English and became a successful engineer/author in America. And, then I returned to India. Today, I am happy to offer you this course in English—my second dream has come true.

My first dream was to teach students "how to study and how to use more mind power" to get success in exams and competitions. That course has changed thousands and thousands of lives in the last few years. I am more proud of my research and contributions in India than my success in USA.

Our New Research

In English, there are many ways to say anything. Some ways are easy and some are difficult and confusing. We did research to find which are easy ways and which are difficult ways for people from non-English medium. In this process, we also discovered that some of the world's best magazines and books use the simple & powerful ways of writing English. This was an unexpected surprise discovery for our research team.

For example, we found that part of Reader's Digest uses simple & powerful ways of writing. (Because that magazine is for English speaking countries, some of the vocabulary is difficult for non-English people.)

We developed this new course only for people like you who studied in non-English medium. We believe this is the first and only such course in the world.

Author's Bio-Data

- B.E. BITS Pilani, M.Tech. IIT Kharagpur. NTSE scholar. Rank 5 Raj School Board.
- World-famous author. I published 3 computer books in USA including a best selling book costing \$27.95.
- Expert: Computers, Mind Power, Study Techniques.
- My first job as an engineer paid only Rs 1000 per MONTH. Just 7 years later, I earned 50 dollars per HOUR in USA as computer expert and writer.
- At the peak of success, I returned to India to do something in our own country. Now, I spend my full time as a scientist to do research in mind power.
- I also learnt French, Sanskrit, Karate, Breaking wooden board by hand, many Meditations, etc.
- Was a member of Society for Accelerated Learning & Teaching, USA.



MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

Use Bapna's English Course for 31 days and if your English does not improve greatly, simply send it back on 32nd day by Regd Post A/D, and I will send your money (minus Rs 40 processing charge). You be the judge, no questions asked.

Ask yourself: Why is this the only English course offering money-back guarantee? Why other English courses do not offer guarantee?

Easy to Learn 5 Parts

If you can understand this article, you can surely understand my course. And greatly benefit from it. Our belief and experience show that teaching English through simple English is better than teaching to translate. Why? Because it helps students to learn to think in English.

The complete course has 5 parts for easy learning:

- Part 1:** Essential English
- Part 2:** Important and Helpful Usage
- Part 3:** How to Write in a Powerful, Effective, and Result-Oriented Way
- Part 4:** Advanced Topics
- Part 5:** Mini Spelling Dictionary

Part 3 is so easy and powerful that, it is worth more than the full price for the complete course.

Some of the other topics in the course are:

- 20 short-cuts to powerful English • Learn to use these helpful words • How to write letters • How to enhance meaning • How to remember spellings and increase vocabulary • Common usage • etc.

Benefit from My Mind Power Expertise

You may know that I am an expert in the fields of Mind Power, Study Techniques, and Computers. I have used this knowledge to make the English course easy to learn and easy to remember for you.

You begin to improve on the very first day you get this course. You learn simple and powerful English in two steps:

Step 1: Study for 1 hour per day. You can complete it in 25 to 40 days.

Step 2: For the next 2 months, revise it for 2 hours per week. After that, for the next 2 months, revise it for 1 hour per week. In this way, your improvement will become permanent.

Pocket Cards for Faster Learning

Keep them in your pocket to revise in school, in college, in bus, in park, in playground, etc. So, you use the time which other people waste. No other course gives you such useful pocket cards.

Improve Fluency

Being fluent means that you can say anything in English in flow without hesitation. Some people judge you from how fluent you are in English. To be fluent, you need to (1) be able to say almost anything in English (2) be sure that your sentence is correct.

This course will improve your fluency in both these ways. Remember, fluency helps you to get better job or faster promotion, and to speak confidently at parties or with friends.

Proof of Success

- "Before joining your course I could understand English but I could not speak English. Now, I can speak powerful English." — Sonia Singh, Patna, Bihar
- "In the past, I was not good at writing as well as speaking English. Using your course, I am able to write simple and better English without mistake and I can speak English with others without any hesitation. I completed your course in 27 days." — V.H. Pardeeshi, Ahmednagar, MS
- "Good and unique course. I was average in English. Now I can write letters in simple English." — Akula Srinivas, AP
- "I want to thank you for this valuable English course. Now I can write & speak English much better than before." — Bhevar Avinash M, Nasik, MS

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If a student can learn to write simple but correct English, he can avoid many common mistakes.

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For You and Your Family

Just take my English course in your hands. It will surprise you as to how light weight it is. But, use it for just one hour and you will automatically know that my course is worth its weight in gold. Why? Because it can help you and your family to learn simple and powerful English quickly and easily.

I believe that, for people who did not study in English medium and who want to learn simple & powerful English easily in 1 to 2 months, my English course is the best available at any price.

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Are you highly motivated to learn English quickly in easy way? If your answer is yes, then you should order this new unique course today on the money-back basis, without any risk to you.

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SUPER BRAIN SUPER PERSONALITY CONTEST 1998

We present here **FOUR PRIZE WINNING ESSAYS** (Awarded in April 1998) and the **first announcement** in July 1997 issue of CSR under Super Brain Super Personality Contest. The **top finalists** of Contest-3 are **Ms. Atoorva Sinha** and **Ms. Anurag Sinha**. The **second finalists** of Contest-3 are **Manant Kumar Joshi** and **R. Narayanan**.

Public Sector Should Be Done Away With : The Sooner, The Better

Government is a great fiction, through which everybody endeavours to live at the expense of everybody else.

—Fredric Bastiat (1872)

Public sector in India provides perhaps the best example of the above saying. From what Nehru once visualised it to achieve "commanding heights", it is today reduced to its lowest ebb.

In the 50s while honeymooning with concepts of socialism and mixed-economy model, Indian economists considered public sector as a necessity but in the late 90s 'privatisation' seems to be the buzzword. A section of people still considers public sector as the only instrument for socio-economic development while others criticise it for being a pasture land of corrupt bureaucrats and politicians, a drain on public exchequer and a total failure.

In the context of above-mentioned lines of thinking it is necessary to reassess the concepts of mixed economy and decide whether the rationale behind public sector can be still justifiable on economic, social as well as moral grounds.

Rationale Behind Public Sector

Public sector in India largely represents the philosophy of mixed economy in the country. The philosophy, as enshrined in the successive Industrial Policy Resolutions, laid heavy reliance on public sector, because soon after independence the problems such as low per capita income, overdependence of population on agriculture, high population growth, unemployment and underemployment, uneven distribution of income and wealth, lack of technical know-how, poor infrastructure and low industrial growth made it imperative for the government to embark on public sector.



Ms. Atoorva Sinha

**FIRST PRIZE WINNER OF
CSR MS. SUPER BRAIN PERSONALITY
CONTEST 1998 (3) : TOPIC 1**

Ms. Atoorva Sinha (b. 1976) has done her M.A. in Public Administration from University of Lucknow.

Ms. Atoorva Sinha is the first prize winner of Topic 1 in the women's category and has been adjudged the MS. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH. She is entitled to participate in the remaining stages of the Super Brain Super Personality Contest 1998 as well as receive other prizes.

Congratulations, Ms. Atoorva !

Public sector was initially required to strengthen infrastructure and establish key industries like steel, coal, electricity generation, heavy engineering—where heavy capital investment and high risks were involved. At the same time, it restricted the entry of private firms. Likewise, private entrepreneurs were also not willing to invest in unexplored areas like solar energy, oil exploration and space research.

Public sector is supposed to play a major role in welfare administration. Provision of basic facilities like drinking water, sanitation, roads, railways and easy availability of goods to the poor masses is one of the major objectives of this sector. The sector has served as a model employer for millions of people and a channel to execute welfare policies of the government for the poor and downtrodden.

Public sector has done an invaluable service in achieving balanced regional growth, development of underdeveloped sectors like tourism, mines and resurrecting the sick and traditional craft industries which bear cultural importance. It has entered into fields where private entrepreneurs

are most unlikely to enter due to lack of profit motive; in this context organisations like Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India, Handicapped Persons Welfare Finance Corporation Ltd. etc., bear special mention.

Moreover, public sector has served as an instrument to check monopolies in basic service sectors and to ensure proper distribution of income and wealth. It is the only sector providing consistent services in the areas of strategic importance to the country like nuclear plants, ordnance factories and space research which cannot be possibly opened for private sector.

In brief, the public sector in India has played a very vital role in developing the economy. Its purpose is not merely profit-making but providing services to the common man. Despite the flak which the public sector undertakings are currently facing, it has to be borne in mind that many of them such as BHEL, HAL, CMC, CDot, ISRO have done the nation proud and justified the rationale behind them.

Why a Change is Needed ?

There has been a demand for denationalisation and privatisation which is gaining momentum day by day. The demand, however, is neither irrational nor hasty—as with the changing scenario of the world economy, the perspective in which public sector find itself today needs to be given a second thought.

Public sector represents a major political and economic resource for policy makers. Unquestioned utilisation of these resources at the whims and fancies of politicians led these enterprises to disaster, and this is the reason it could hardly serve the basic objective of socio-economic development. The management of public sector units is suffering from zero accountability and red-tapism. Political intervention in the day to day working makes things further worsened. Bureaucrats treat their top positions in public sector enterprises as good retiring posts. Political influence sometimes leads an organisation to remain headless for years as has been in the case of NHPC which has an investment of Rs. 5000 crores and was till recently headless for about two years. So is the case of GAIL, State Trading Corporation and several other PSUs.

Due to wrong decisions or indecision by government, PSUs sometimes suffer heavy losses. The example of Hindustan Steel Construction Ltd., suffering Rs. 100 crore loss on a Libyan contract is just one among many others.

Most of the PSUs are running with less than their full capacity and resources worth millions of rupees remain unutilised for years till the cumbersome process of sanctions and clearance from various ministries is actually obtained.

The quality of services offered, irrespective of huge capital investment, is pathetic. The flights of Air India are notoriously unpunctual and have poor safety records. The food served in ITDC hotels is unpalatable. Bad roads, poor supply of water, erratic supply of electricity and the like reflect on the malfunctioning of PSUs. Until recently our telephone services were pathetic, even now they are nowhere when compared to world standards. Nationalised banks are notorious for delays and inefficiency. The staff is disgruntled and a helping attitude is lacking everywhere.

Almost all big names in public sector suffer from labour and personnel problems. In some enterprises the unions are too strong to let the organisation work for good. Agitations by lavishly paid pilots of Air India and bank employees of public sector banks is a well-known fact.

The loss suffered by PSUs is phenomenal. According to eighth Plan document, out of 236 operational central PSUs, with Rs. 1,01,702 crore capital investment, 109 suffered net loss of Rs. 3064 crore. Out of these units 58 have been declared chronically sick. It is amazing to see that the government is running loss-making PSUs like charitable institutions. Each year public sector banks are infused with large sums of money, despite the fact that they make huge losses. In 1994 the figure for nationalised banks' net losses stood at a huge figure of Rs. 3648 crore.

However big and valuable be the social contribution of the PSUs, it cannot overweigh their economic failures.

Corruption and malpractices in dealings, selection of personnel, quality control, etc., are quite common even in big names like Cement Corporation of India, Coal India

Ltd., ONGC, BHEL, GAIL, etc. Nepotism, promotion by political influence, bribery, etc., are a part and parcel of this sector. Financial irregularities, faulty payments, fake accounts, and poor repayment of loans are resulting in new scams in public sector banks.

But where bureaucrat-politician nexus is responsible for all these, there is little hope for any change in the prevailing system.

Privatisation, thus, seems to be a hobson's choice.

Ms. Margaret Thatcher introduced privatisation in U.K. on a large scale, by privatising giants like British Telecom, Gas, etc. Though there are, few studies on its effect, in 1989 G. Yarrow in his paper "Privatisation and Economic Performance in Britain" pointed out that so far as efficiency comparisons of the private and public enterprises are concerned, there exists, if any, negligible gains after privatisation.

This points out that privatisation is no definite cure for all economic ills of public sector and much less the answer for public enterprise inefficiency.

In the Indian context before aping the U.K. example we have to keep in mind that unlike many developed and other industrial countries, we do not have and possibly cannot have unemployment protection benefits or social security system.

The main objectives of the policy of providing any remedy for public sector should be :

- (i) To improve efficiency and performance.
- (ii) To introduce profit orientation and professional decision-making process.
- (iii) To reduce governmental and political intervention and corruption and
- (iv) To promote healthy competition.

There is strong opposition to privatisation from groups of vested interests. One group consists of politicians and bureaucrats who are keen to hold on to power and patronage. The other group is of trade unions of public sector workers who are quite used to rating public sector as "model employer" without their being model employees. They are afraid of retrenchment and want to continue a work culture where there is no discipline and efficiency and where they can bring a lot of influence and pressure to bear on the management.

In India priority areas like health, nutrition, education are still the exclusive domain of public sector. Take the example of mobile and pager services, a comparatively new service. It is less than two years old and the consumers have started complaining about faulty instrument, delay in procedure and bad quality service.

In private airlines as well, the names of Damania Airlines, NEPC and Sahara Airlines appeared frequently in newspapers in the context of several controversies. Once it is serving liquor to minors, other times it is the non-conformity of security norms, etc.

With the liberalisation and coming of MNCs and TNCs another threat of monopoly and unhealthy competition with small national units is arising.

With the first round of disinvestment, another problem is emerging that there are no buyers for sick units of public sector.

Looking back on public sector we find that the saying "That Government is the best which governs the least" is not true. Many public enterprises like Landes banks in Germany and even Maruti Udyog Ltd., in India have done fairly well. On the other hand, the PSUs like ITC [Indian Textile Corporation] are nothing but a bunch of loss-making mills surviving because of trade union pressure.

The government thus cannot give a verdict against public sector by just banking completely on privatisation.

Two-fold Policy

The above points make it quite clear that privatisation cannot cure all the ills, particularly in the developing countries where development in capital markets, technical know-how, infrastructural facilities, entrepreneurial capabilities, financial systems etc., have not reached a stage where privatisation could be brought into force.

The policy, thus, should be two fold. The first part should have a reference package for PSUs with encouragement on more autonomy, professionalisation and technical advancement.

- (i) The *laissez faire* policy towards public sector and cumbersome processes should be dropped.
- (ii) The practice of 'accommmodating' retired IAS officers in the Board of Directors should be strictly checked.
- (iii) The social cause should not be taken as an excuse for loss generation as the loss is mostly due to corruption and malpractices.

The second part of the policy should be based on slow and controlled privatisation with definite limits, proper fixation of share prices, and delineated objectives for privatisation. There must be an arrangement for post-evaluation both by the government and by independent agencies. The government should have essential control to supervise that privatised units do not deviate from the major objectives.

It is high time that the two sectors begin to work for each other. In the Indian perspective they are not rivals

but complementary to each other. The public sector should develop more competitive and business-like attitude with full responsibility and accountability for its objectives.

Thus, the need of the day is to redefine the roles and achievements of two sectors rather than total abolition of public sector. The change in outlook and a modified work culture in both sectors can still make these goals true which are so far limited only on paper.

I cannot subscribe to the view that just because some PSUs are performing poorly, that too with little fault of their own, the whole of public sector should be done away with. The prevailing socio-economic scene of the country makes it further more necessary that public sector should be promoted, strengthened and assigned a more challenging role than ever. The trend of 90s towards a more global competitive marked economy cannot be realised with the reigning 'mantra' of 'privatisation' alone. As according to Ronald C. Mec, "The best thing that could happen to the private sector is to have a first class public sector—appropriately limited in size and functions but fully capable of providing the public goods and services that will permit the private sector to utilise its full potential."

In this context, the latest steps taken by the UF government like the appointment of Disinvestment Commission, granting of full autonomy to financial sectors and operational decisions in the context of *navratnas* like SAIL, BHEL and Indian Oil are commendable. □

Primary Education As A Fundamental Right

Education is a significant instrument of national development, socio economic change and a convincing strategy to improve the quality of life of all, irrespective of their caste, religion or sex. Mahatma Gandhi visualised education as a "basic tool for the development of consciousness and reconstruction of society". Great reformers like Raja Rammohun Roy and Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar thought that emancipation of Indians was only possible through education.

The independent India has realised the importance of education to all. At the time of Independence only 14 per cent of the populace was literate. Only one child out of three was enrolled in primary school. The urgent need to tackle the alarming illiteracy was envisaged by our Constitution makers. As a result, Article 45 of the Constitution clearly delineated that "The State shall endeavour to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, free and compulsory education to all children until they complete the age of fourteen years." But the constitutional directive to provide basic education to all children within



Ms. Sujata Sharma

**FIRST PRIZE WINNER OF
CSR MS. SUPER BRAIN PERSONALITY
CONTEST 1998 (3) : TOPIC 2**

**Ms. Sujata Sharma (b. 1972) has
done M.A. in English from Kirori Mal
College, Delhi University.**

**Ms. Sujata Sharma also earns the
first prize of Topic II in the women's
category and has been adjudged the
MS. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH.
She is entitled to participate in the
remaining stages of the Super Brain
Super Personality Contest 1998 as
well as receive other prizes.**

Congratulations, Ms. Sujata !

a period of ten years, however, remain unfulfilled. The successive governments have maintained a realistic approach towards the need of basic education. Since 1951, the basic education system of India has expanded to become one of the largest in the world with more than 6,00,000 primary schools and primary sections and 2,70,000 non-formal education centres enrolling nearly 222 million children. The post-Independence period has been conditioned by national goals and aspirations as enshrined in our Constitution. The country did make substantial progress as the number of primary schools increased from 2.10 lakh in 1950-51 to 5.65 lakh in 1991-92. During the same period, the number of primary teachers rose from 5.39 to 16.93 lakh. The gross enrolment ratio in classes I to V increased from 46 per cent in 1950-51 to 102.74 per cent and classes VI to VIII from 13 per cent in 1950-51 to 61.15 per cent in 1991-92. The enrolment of girl child at the primary stage grew appreciably from 60 lakh in 1950-51 to 4.30 crore in 1991-92 thus reflecting an enrolment rate higher than that of boys, though disparities

still remain. The dropout rate for girls came down in classes I to V from 62.5 per cent in 1980-81 to 49.7 per cent in 1988-89 and in classes VI to VIII from 79.4 per cent to 68.3 per cent during the same period.

The progress made so far has enlisted the Indian education system as one of the largest systems in the world ensuring accessibility of primary schools within a kilometre walking distance to 8.26 lakh habitation containing about 94 per cent of the country's population.

In May 1992, an indepth review of the whole gamut of educational situation was made in the light of the recommendations of the National Policy on Education. The revised Education Policy of 1992 recommended that free and compulsory education should be provided to all children up to 14 years of age before we enter the 21st century. In this respect, 'Education for All' by the year 2000 AD has been set as a goal by the World Conference on Education for All (EFA) held in 1990 in Jomtien, Thailand.

The programme of action (POA) identifies the major concerns such as improving the learning environment in schools, enhancing teaching effectiveness and suggesting alternative strategy. This has to be implemented to provide learning opportunities to those who are out-of-school, even within the age group of 6 to 14 years.

Three major schemes, sponsored by Centre, were launched. One of them is Operation Blackboard which endeavours to provide for a two-room building and a teacher for children residing in a small area. Restructuring and strengthening of education aims at nurturing competent primary teachers and evolving a scheme of non-formal education which could envisage the educational needs of the relatively deprived geographical areas and socio-economic sections of society. The emphasis is not only on admission to elementary school but also on access and retention in elementary education.

Since we have not achieved our main objective of universalisation of elementary education, we have recently decided to make primary education a fundamental right. According to the Constitution, the Directive Principles of State Policy are defined as certain rights of the citizens which shall not be enforceable by the courts as in the case of the Fundamental Rights provided by the Constitution, but which the State shall nevertheless aim at securing by regulation of the its legislative and administrative policies. In other words, Directive Principles are non-justiciable. If a child remains uneducated, no person can be ensured education by means of an action in a court so long as it is not implemented by appropriate legislation. Furthermore, in making primary education compulsory (via Article 45), a technical problem arises that the State cannot compel such education to take place only in the schools owned, aided or recognised by itself, otherwise it will deny a person belonging to a linguistic minority the right to attend the academic institutions run by his own community.

Right to Education

In an era of revolutionary scientific developments, when major breakthroughs have been made to know more about our Universe and the Solar System, it is a pity that our children are deprived of the right to education. Unless primary education undertakes to inculcate a scientific temper in our budding learners, the country cannot look forward to a bright future. Simple experiments in an informal creative environment can be introduced into the curriculum which can make teaching and learning a lively and joyful experience for children.

In a society where women's literacy is very low, primary education as a fundamental right can go a long way in

procuring total literacy for women. Girl-child education should also receive greater impetus. Since Independence, the basic provision of educational opportunities for women has been an important component of governmental policies. Though these endeavours did yield significant results, gender disparities still persist with unwarranted male dominance especially in rural societies and among disadvantaged communities. The National Policy on Education, 1986 had visualised education as an effective agent in changing the status of women. To quote "in order to neutralise the accumulated distortions of the past, there will be a well-conceived edge in favour of women. The national education system will play a positive and interventionist role in the empowerment of women, the removal of women's illiteracy and doing away with the obstacles inhibiting their success. As a result of the policy, elementary education will receive overriding priority through provision of special support services, setting of time targets and effective monitoring." Education for women shall be a significant process towards enhancing their self-esteem, ensuring an equal position in society to enable them participate in the developmental process. It also endeavours to improve the status of women on the socio-economic front. Education shall lead her to employment and full participation in public life. Universalisation of elementary education cannot be realised without ensuring the basic educational facilities for the girl child to enable her grow into a literate mother. Today the enrolment of girls in primary schools is considerably lower than that of boys and the dropout rates too are invariably high. With primary education recognised as fundamental right, District Primary Education Programme (which aims at higher female literacy rate) will receive a new impetus

Major Hindrance

One of the serious obstacles to primary education is child labour; children under 14 are employed in factories in conditions which are hazardous to their health natural growth and development. Furthermore, the situation is aggravated by those parents who add a new member to their families every year, hoping to get the best output from the child employed in small and large-scale industries. Such children are deprived of the basic right to education. The consequences are rather depressing. It becomes the root cause of under-nourishment, physical and mental ailment and sexual abuse of the girl child.

The situation would have been very bleak, had not the government, NGOs, welfare associations and the common man realised the gravity of the situation. The Government recently resolved to introduce in Parliament, a Constitutional Amendment Bill to make elementary education compulsory for children in the age group of six to fourteen years.

According to the Minister of State for Education, Mr. Muhi Ram Saikia, the Bill has already been approved by the Union Cabinet. Mr. Saikia has asserted that the Bill was based on the recommendations made by a high-level committee of State Education Ministers who were asked to examine the implications of the proposal to make elementary education a fundamental right. Consequently, the Centre would have to bear an extra burden of about Rs. 40,000 crore to secure the objective of making elementary education a fundamental right. The primary education as fundamental right shall empower the children in the age group of 6-14 years to seek education. This shall ensure maximum access to and retention in primary school.

Primary education as a justiciable right shall enhance the status of education in the country and one can look forward to the fulfilment of the dream of 100 per cent literacy early in the next century. □



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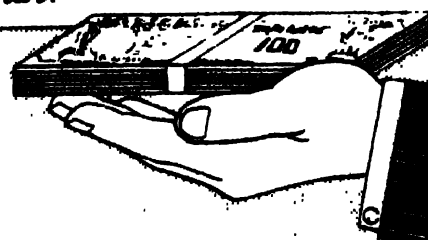
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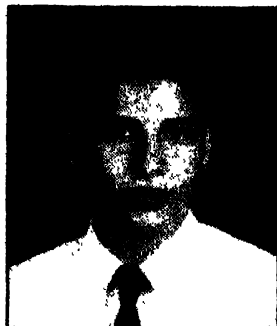
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Should The Corrupt Go Scotfree ?

The history of corruption is deep rooted. We can whiff it in the *Laws of Manu*, coded as early as 1000 BC. Laws of Manu state that "Corrupt officials who receive bribes from villagers are to be banished and their property should be seized." This denotes the sincerity of people and the ruler against corrupt practices at that time, and highlights that corrupt were not let scotfree. Now, it is a shame that despite fifty years of Independence India figures in the ten most corrupt countries in the world. The credit for this goes to those who lack in morals and who exploited their positions, status or resources for personal gains. Corruption eats into the vitals of the system like cancer. The mushrooming growth of corruption ultimately leads to the collapse of the system. The stink is everywhere; the canker is widespread.

Way back in 200 B.C. and around, Chanakya, the famous writer of *Arthashastra* suggested bribery as a mean of weakening enemy's power. History reveals that bribery, grafts and corruption lead to the collapse of a country's functionaries. Chanakya further suggests severe punishments for the corrupt practices in the State. In a developing economy like India corruption should be tackled properly, otherwise it will infect the economy like AIDS.

Now the question arises, "should the corrupt go scotfree?" No, never. Corrupt officials, when identified, should not be spared at any cost. To penalise them seems to be the only remedy to check corruption. Otherwise, it will be established as a socially accepted norm. Action against corrupt officials should be taken by reducing their salaries for some months and by their premature retirement. If due to corrupt practices by somebody, the career of an innocent or his life is affected somehow, then the guilty should be severely punished. Punishments should include suspension from job, jail for several months, banishments, etc. Officials, who have eaten away money which was supposed to be spent for rural welfare, should be subjected to severe punishment. If people are found accused of minor corruption charges, or indulgence in corrupt practices due to forced circumstances then due care should be given to avert such happenings in future. Government should provide loan facilities to its officials. For example, loans for buying costly but necessary household equipments, loans for buying lands and building houses on them, loans for the marriage of their sisters and daughters, loans for providing good schooling to their children and maintaining their family status as well. No corrupt practices will ever take place if citizens are of high moral values, strong character and have an indomitable will. Citizens should be taught to keep national interest above the self. Citizens of a strong character will definitely lead to a strong nation as they are the building bricks of a nation.



Hemant Kumar Joshi

**FIRST PRIZE WINNER OF
CSR MR. SUPER BRAIN PERSONALITY
CONTEST 1998 (3) : TOPIC 1**

Hemant Kumar Joshi (b. 1974) is doing an integrated M.Sc. in Chemistry from I.I.T. Kanpur.

Hemant Kumar Joshi is the first prize winner of Topic 1 in the men's category and has been adjudged the MR. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH. He is entitled to participate in the remaining stages of the Super Brain Super Personality Contest 1998 as well as receive other prizes.

Congratulations, Hemant Joshi !

If officials are of rotten moral fibres, they are very likely to become dishonest. Misappropriation and graft then become a part of their lives. The *Arthashastra* by Chanakya advises that the honesty of judges should be periodically tested by agents provocateurs and the "Vishnu Smriti" prescribes the banishment and forfeiture of all property of a judge found guilty of corruption.

In our society indulgence in corruption should be established as a heinous crime. While the teachers of different religions should extol the virtues of honesty in their discourses, the Government should give a pride of place to honesty in their constitution and penal codes. The corrupt should be excommunicated from society. People should be educated and then only they can combat the corrupt. All we need against the corrupt is a mass movement as an aftermath of mass awareness. Movies like *Hindustani* denote the outburst of people against corruption. People are demanding transparency in a government functionary. There should be nothing like official secrets. The United Front

Government's provision of "Right to Information" for the common man is a nice step in this direction. By dint of this common man will be able to know at what level their applications have reached and what are the processes going on.

Section 161 of the Indian Penal Code and the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 have found the corrupt to be deliberately and intentionally exploiting their position, directly or indirectly, for personal aggrandisement.

The Santhanam Committee on prevention of corruption, 1962 revealed that the corrupt exercise their power and influence associated with their office in an improper and selfish manner. It reveals further that a proper revaluation of the moral values and socio-economic structure of the society is required. It won't be proper to say that corrupt are being let scotfree. A lot many things are being done against them. Besides the appointment of Santhanam Committee, the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) and CBI at the Central level and Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB) at the State level are doing a lot against corruption.

According to some recent reports, CBI files cases against more than 900 people every year, more than 200 of them are convicted or punished. In another 1100 instances CBI investigations led to administrative inquiries; 400 of them were punished and only 50 were dismissed from service.

The special police establishments, the institution of Lok-Ayukta in different States, the Indian version of Scandinavian Ombudsman, and the appointment of Parliamentary Committees to check the corrupt have been some good steps to tackle corruption.

Last year CBI chargesheeted 29 top politicians including some Central Ministers. Politicians seem to be behind many

corrupt practices. In this regard Lord Acton's words in his book *Historical Essay And Studies* appear to be very apt. He says "Power tends to corrupt and absolute power corrupts absolutely". Sugar scandal, urea scandal, Bofors scandal, ayurvedic scam, share scandal, fodder scandal, housing scandal, CRB scam are on the tip of every Indian's tongue. In the recent advancements against corrupt practices the Bihar Chief Minister Laloo Prasad Yadav, along with others, was chargesheeted and arrested. C.R. Bhansali is in judicial remand.

It is for the first time in the history of independent India that a leader holding a top post such as Chief

Minister of a State (in case of Bihar) has been chargesheeted. It is a brilliant example of equality before law and of our determination to punish the corrupt.

Politicians should not misuse their position for corrupt purposes and should not unnecessarily interfere with the functioning of different departments. People should extend helping hands to the C.B.I. in finding evidence against the chargesheeted people. Administration should be streamlined to eliminate corrupt practices. The moral education of the people alone could be the shield against corruption. In T.N. Seshan's words, "A second War of Independence against the corrupt is inevitable." □

Cities Are On The Verge Of Collapse

The city was well-planned with a network of streets, of which the main one was as wide as 9.14m. There were lanes with a width of 3m and the streets were lined with garbage pits. They were so well laid out that they intersected at right angles, dividing the city into square or rectangular blocks. The streets were lined with houses of well-burnt bricks and paved floors and covered drains which joined the big drains in the streets which in turn emptied into big culverts or storm drains leading into the river...

—A description of Mohen jo-Daro, the site of Indus Valley Civilisation, c. 2500-1500 BC.

The city is suffering from a serious environmental disorder. Collapsing sewer lines, inadequate drainage and sanitation systems, stagnant canals, obsolete pumping stations, water-logging, heaps of garbage, increasing noise, air and water pollution, rise in malaria and gastro-enteric diseases and shrinking wetlands are just a few of the problems plaguing the city.

—A description of Calcutta; The Hindu Survey of the Environment, 1995.

These are contrasting pictures of two cities, separated by a time span of two millennia. The former is a description of how a city was, the latter how a city is. The present-day cities are not as easy breathing as those of the yore, because there has been a heavy concentration of population and resources, which has both sustained as well as sapped their vitality.

For the modern man city is a macrocosm : his world. Out of it he feels as disoriented as a polar bear in Equatorial Guinea or as an African elephant in Siberia. He is born there, grows up and dies there. City fulfills his educational, cultural, socio-political, economic and emotional needs. In such a scenario where are our cities heading? Homes to millions—why are we unable to see the storm coming, a storm which will destroy our homes?



R. Hariharan

**FIRST PRIZE WINNER OF
CSR MR. SUPER BRAIN PERSONALITY
CONTEST 1998 (3) : TOPIC 2**

R. Hariharan (b. 1973) has done his M.A. in English Literature from Barkatullah University, Bhopal.

R. Hariharan is the first prize winner of Topic II in the men's category and has been adjudged the MR. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH. He is entitled to participate in the remaining stages of the Super Brain Super Personality Contest 1998 as well as receive other prizes.

Congratulations, R. Hariharan !

Alarming Trends

According to a study conducted by a leading science and environmental magazine *Down to Earth*, in 1950, only 30 per cent of the world's population lived in cities, with only two cities, New York and London, having a population of more than 8 million. By 1995, the world's urban population had swelled by 250% to 2.58 billion, about 45% of the world population. At the end of this decade, half of the world will be living in the cities. Though this is not a very depressing prospect in itself, what really causes concern is the fact that by 2025 AD nearly 80 per cent of world's urban population will be living in the developing countries, where, according to the UN State of the World Population Report for 1996, about 600 million of the 1.7 billion people in urban areas do not have access to basic amenities.

Cities in developing world project a gloomy picture. Along with problems which afflict cities in general, Mumbai, Calcutta, Shanghai, Mexico City and the likes find themselves increasingly unable to address even the fundamental

needs of food, water, housing, sanitation, health and transport.

Inadequate housing coupled with overcrowding and poverty has led to the development of slums which have become the landmarks of our cities. *Chawls* in Mumbai, *Ahats* in Kanpur, *Cherry* in Chennai and *Basti* in Calcutta are only different names of one stark reality. Mumbai, in fact, has the dubious distinction of having the biggest slum in Asia—Dharavi. Insanitary conditions in these slums have wreaked havoc in the developing world, from a recent cholera epidemic in Peru to the plague outbreak of 1994 in India (Surat) and more recently the dengue outbreak in New Delhi.

What makes matters worse is the fact that in the event of such epidemics or accidents, these cities do not have sufficient health infrastructure to counter the problem.

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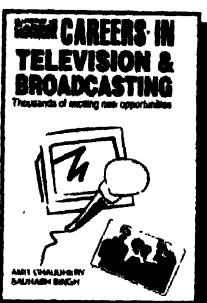
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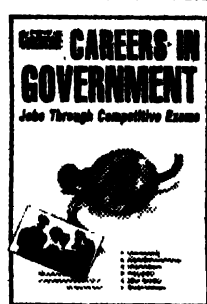
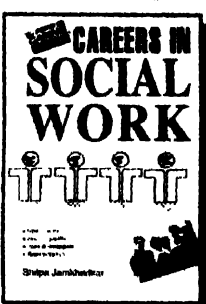
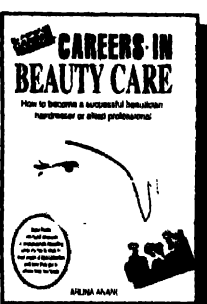
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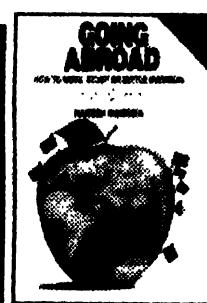
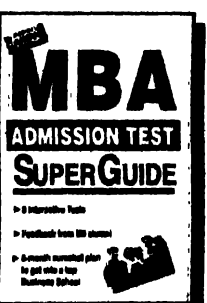
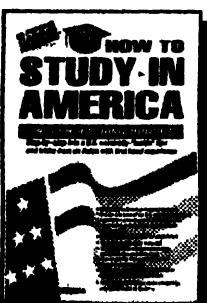
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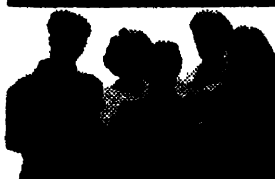


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—Prof. M. Bhattacharya, PhD, Formerly in USA



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—Pankaj Kumar, Nasik, MS

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13. Do examiners give more marks if you write more pages

Author's Bio-Data

- B.E., BITS Pilani, M.Tech., IIT Kharegpur, NTSE scholar, Rank 5 Raj School Board.
- World-famous author. I published 3 computer books in USA including a best selling book costing \$27.95
- Expert: Computers, Mind Power, Study Techniques
- My first job as an engineer paid only Rs 1000 per MONTH. Just 7 years later, I earned 50 dollars per HOUR in USA as computer expert and writer.
- At the peak of success, I returned to India to do something in our own country. Now, I spend my full time as a scientist to do research in mind power.
- I also learnt French, Sanskrit, Karate, Breaking wooden board by hand, many Meditations, etc.
- Was a member of Society for Accelerated Learning & Teaching, USA.

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There are nearly 300 cities in India with a population of above one lakh. Standardised health care seems to be the exclusive privilege of a handful of people, living in four metros, who can afford the luxury of world class Apollo Hospitals.

Apart from epidemics, these cities also suffer from an endemic problem, i.e., pollution. It is in the air, the water, the food and what not. While Mumbai, Delhi and Calcutta are on the hit-list of the most polluted cities of the world, the picture in other cities is also not less hazy and smoky. Bhopal went into the books of notoriety with the 1984 gas tragedy when thousands of people died after inhaling the poisonous MIC (Methyl Isocyanate) gas which leaked from a Union Carbide plant. What was most appalling was the fact that such a hazardous plant was functioning without any safety norms, within city limits.

Chennai and Mumbai are in close vicinity of atomic reactors and in case of any lapse as cited above, a bigger holocaust of terrible proportions could be unleashed in these places.

Gang Wars

Law and order crisis is another problem afflicting our cities. Karachi, Lagos and Port-Au-Prince have turned into virtual battlefields highlighting the rising inequalities in our cities. Gang wars are a common thing on the streets of Mumbai. Even the frequent bandhs, hartals, curfews which have political and legal sanction play havoc with the city life which is structured and programmed for a round-the-clock activity.

Transport is another area, where most cities abominably fall short. A decent public transport system seems to be an utopian wish in most cities of the developing world, particularly India. Our buses, trams and trains are staggering under the load of an exploding population. In overcrowded buses and trains the pushing, pulling, falling, kicking and yelling are a commuter's daily problems. Smaller cities like Bhopal, Dehra Dun and Lucknow are worse off with their tempos and three-wheelers literally stuffed with helpless passengers in an altogether ignominious way. Traffic congestion, rising number of fatal road accidents, carbon monoxide and smoke from vehicles resulting in indiscriminate and irreversible violation of the environment are other fallout of a badly-managed transport system.

Our cities are also getting a hard battering in the form of power shortage; power-cuts lasting for hours daily, is a frequent phenomenon, even in large cities like Chennai, Delhi, and interestingly, Bangalore, which is called the Silicon Valley of India. These power cuts are not aimed at conserving power but are inevitable because of enormous demand-supply gap. They throw the city life out of gear and also adversely affect the economy by bringing every business to a standstill. Diverting power for agricultural purposes at highly subsidised rates is one of the reasons why these cities are facing power starvation.

The indiscriminate migration into the metros and cities, the ultimate El Dorado for rural youth has had another fallout. The glitter of neon lights, glossy shopping arcades are but window dressing. The insides are hollow. The illiterate, semi-literate and unskilled migrants are left at

the loose end once they reach the cities. They end up doing odd jobs, contributing generously to the million homeless and aimless. The rising crime rate, begging, eve-teasing and precarious law and order situation are due to widespread unemployment.

Cities in Developed World

Cities in developed countries, too, face growing problems. Tokyo, one of the world's largest cities, with a staggering population of 26.8m; New York, the big apple; Los Angeles, symbolising the big bad West; Paris, the fashion capital of the world—are all big bustling cosmopolitans with their own peculiar set of problems.

Fiscal crisis leading to widespread unemployment, integration of immigrants, rising crime, traffic jams, problems of accommodation, rising costs and what not. Tokyo is the most expensive city in the world. Soup kitchens are a common sight even in New York where there is not enough employment as a result of heavy immigration. In fact, due to immigration, things have come to such a pass that racist and ethnic feelings are running high leading to targetted attacks on Asian and African communities all over the developed world from Germany to America. Organised crime is also taking its toll on

these cities. The nerve gas attack in a Tokyo subway in March 1995 which injured thousands of people, the bombing of the World Trade Centre building in New York the Oklahoma bombing which caused large-scale death and destruction and the recent bomb blast in the centennial park of Atlanta, the venue of last year's Olympics, have all driven home the grim realisation of how vulnerable our cities are.

There are many reasons for this sorry state of affairs, population being the

foremost. Other reasons include inadequate and unplanned growth, bad management of resources and lack of foresight and petty politics leading to side-stepping of issues like population, education and decentralisation.

Unplanned growth has resulted due to our skewed sense of priorities. There is a temple, mosque or shrine at every nook and corner, while there is one single tap for the whole locality, where all women line up to wait and squabble endlessly for precious water. Resources are badly managed because they are taken for granted. Public funds are squandered on organising political rallies with no one giving so much as a thought to improve the living standards in a city. Often, any positive developmental action as anti-encroachment drive is sabotaged by political interference.

Are there any role models? Yes, there are. To nullify the myth that big cities cannot be administered efficiently, Tokyo, Singapore, New York, London and Toronto are cases in point.

In 1960s Singapore started out with few thousand mud flats. But political will, superb management and a long term perspective have put Singapore on the world map as the best place to be in. The streets of Singapore are the tidiest place on earth. And this is not surprising, what with fines and punishments (like whipping!) being slapped on those offenders who spit or otherwise dirty the public property. Singapore also happens to be the safest place

A host of problems plague the Indian cities. The steady migration from the countryside resulting in a rise in the population of the urban poor, the growth of slums, rickety infrastructure as is evident in the poor mass transit system, frequent breakdown of power supply, malfunctioning sewerage system, the growing air pollution and crime rate—all contribute to the nightmare urban living is reduced to.

Success Stars In Super Brains Of India Contest 3

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1st Prize
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 Block No. 15-20, Block 111,
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1st Prize
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 D-31, NABARD Staff Colony, C Sector,
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1. Nilanjan Basu, Calcutta (West Bengal); 2. Gyanendra Saikia, Golaghat (Assam); 3. Dushyant Singh Panwar, Poona (Maharashtra); 4. T.S. Ramakrishnan, Tirunelveli (Tamil Nadu); 5. T. Madhan Raghavan, Bangalore (Karnataka); 6. Dr. B. Ashok, Kollam (Kerala); 7. Raja Raman S., Bangalore (Karnataka); 8. Suresh Babu T., Ponnani (Kerala); 9. Saubhagya Ranjan Jena, Bhubaneswar (Orissa); 10. Rajesh V., Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala); 11. Dr. Aman Kumar, Agra (Uttar Pradesh); 12. Sajid Abdulrashid Bijapure, Dhule (Maharashtra).

on earth on account of an efficient police force and a low crime rate due to high level of satisfaction.

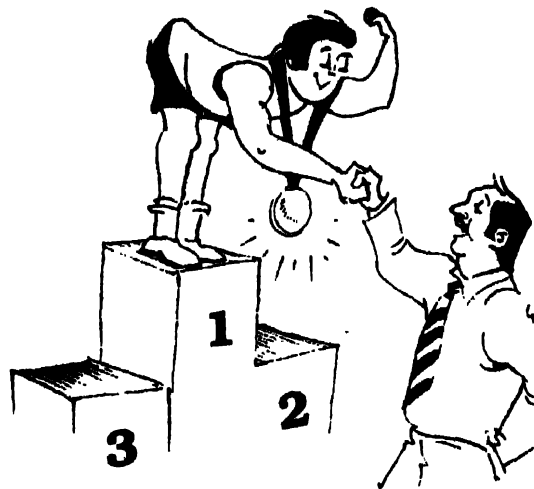
London, a truly multi-racial society, offers the best in terms of public transport, accommodation, employment, health facilities and other basics to its inhabitants. Its underground railway has created as much city underground as above, and has provided affordable, quick and easy commuting, from one place to another. Spacious accommodations with gas, telephone, water and power connections can be had without any hassle and palm-greasing. If one wants a phone connection, one just has to inform, and the next day the phone would be ringing in his drawing room. No Talatkal schemes, no ten year penance. Not in London. The most striking thing is the river Thames, which flows through the heart of London, unpolluted, crystal clear and serene. Can we imagine such a virgin river existing near our cities?

A little probing will reveal that the reason why these cities are running in a smooth, clock-work manner, is that all the services offered by these cities are fully paid for, directly or indirectly by the users. Although, this contributes to make these cities expensive, it also makes the people, the users and the providers realise the worth of these services. This prevents misuse and also infuses

professionalism in the operation and management of these services. It also discourages people from migrating to the cities unless they can actually afford city life. Parallely, the suburban, semi-urban and rural areas are also adequately developed so that people have an alternative place to go, in case they can't afford city life. The bottom-line is that the distribution of the benefits of economic development is as important as the scale of economic development.

Dominique Lapierre's description of Anand Nagar, Calcutta, arouses a feeling of despair and shame and leaves one wondering what our future cities would be like. The answers are frightening unless we all do something of the kind that the Singaporeans and Londoners have done. The recently concluded Habitat II Conference in Istanbul stressed the need for 'sustainable cities' which would provide "a shelter which is healthy and safe, within a neighbourhood with provision for piped water, sanitation, drainage, health care and child development; home, workplace and living environment protected from environmental hazards, including chemical pollution." What is important here is the word 'sustainable'. Unless we realise the importance of our cities, they are doomed. □

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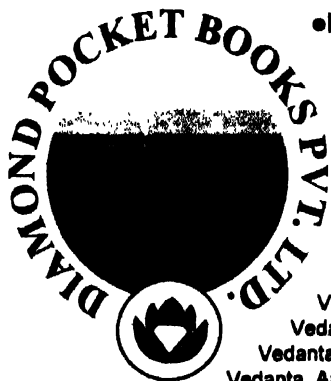
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Constitution Of India

Prof. (Dr.) M. V. Pylee
Former Vice-Chancellor, University of Cochin

The Federal System

Scheme of Division of Powers

While dealing with the basic principles of the Constitution we had occasion to briefly discuss the federal principle embodied in the Constitution. The outstanding characteristic of modern federalism is that it helps to preserve unity while allowing diversity, oneness while providing for division. Part XI of the Constitution deals with the division of powers and the consequent relations between the Union and the States in a detailed manner. Chapter 1 of Part XI embodies the Legislative Relations, Chapter 2 the Administrative Relations and Chapter 3 the Financial Relations.

Legislative Relations between the Union and States

A common feature of many federal constitutions, which follows the American federal model, is to enumerate a list of legislative powers and assign them to the Union and leave the residue to the States. The Canadian Constitution, on the other hand, follows a different system. According to this, there are two lists of legislative powers, one for the Centre and the other for provinces and the residue is vested in Centre. The Constitution of India follows a system similar to the Canadian, but with more elaborate lists which include an additional one called the Concurrent List. In drawing up an elaborate Concurrent List, the framers of our Constitution followed the Australian pattern of federal division of powers. The scheme is almost the same as in the Government of India Act of 1935. The three lists are embodied in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.

The Union List, which is the first of the three lists, consists of ninety-seven items and is the longest of the three. It includes items as defence, armed forces, arms and ammunition, atomic energy, foreign affairs, diplomatic representation, United Nations, treaties, war and peace, citizenship, extradition, railways, shipping and navigation, airways, posts and telegraphs, telephones, wireless and broadcasting, currency, coinage and legal tender, foreign loans, the Reserve Bank of India, foreign trade, inter-State trade and commerce and

its regulation, banking, bills of exchange, insurance, stock exchange, patents, establishment of standards in weights and measures, control of industries, regulation and development of mines, minerals and oil resources, maintenance of national museums, libraries and such other institutions, historical monuments, the Survey of India, Census, Union public services, elections, parliamentary privileges, audit of government accounts, constitution and organisation of the Supreme Court and the Union Public Service Commission, income tax, customs duties and export duties, duties of excise, corporation tax, taxes on capital value of assets, estate duty, terminal taxes and taxes on the sale or purchase of newspapers, etc., which are of common interest to the nation and with respect to which uniformity of legislation throughout the Union is essential. As such, Parliament has exclusive powers of legislation with regard to the items mentioned in this list.

The State List (the second list) consists of sixty-six items. The selection of these items is made on the basis of local interest and it envisages the possibility of diversity of treatment with respect to different items in different States of the Union. The scope of the application of the federal principle in India is to be determined by the scope of State legislation arising out of items included in this list.

Some of the more important of these items are as follows: public order, police, administration of justice, prisons and reformatories, local government, public health and sanitation, intoxicating liquors, burials and burial grounds, libraries and museums controlled by the State, intra-State communications, agriculture, animal husbandry, water supplies and irrigation, land rights, fisheries, trade and commerce within the State, gas and gas works, markets and fairs, money lending, theatres, betting and gambling, local elections, legislative privileges; salaries and allowances of all State officers, State public services and the State Public Service Commission, treasure trove, land revenue, taxes on agricultural income, taxes on lands and buildings, estate duty and succession duty on agricultural land, duties of excise on alcoholic liquors, opium, etc., produced within the State, taxes on the entry of goods into a local area, taxes on electricity (its sale and consumption), taxes on the sale and purchase of goods other than



newspapers, taxes on goods and passengers carried by roads or inland waterways, taxes on vehicles, taxes on animals and boats, tolls, taxes on professions, trades and callings, capitation taxes, taxes on luxuries, etc. The State legislature has the exclusive power of legislation with regard to every one of the items included in the State List.

The Concurrent List (the third list) consists of forty-seven items. These are items with respect to which uniformity of legislation throughout the country, is desirable, but not essential. As such, they are placed under the jurisdiction of both the Union and the States.

The list includes items such as detention for reasons connected with the security of the State, marriage and divorce, transfer of property other than agricultural land, contracts, bankruptcy and insolvency, trust and trustees, civil procedure, contempt of court, vagrancy, lunacy and mental deficiency, adulteration of foodstuffs, drugs and poisons, economic and social planning, commercial and industrial monopolies, trade unions, social security, labour welfare, education, forests, legal, medical and other professions, vital statistics, trade and commerce in a number of items, price control, factories, electricity, newspapers, books and printing presses, stamp duties, etc. The Parliament of India and the State legislatures have concurrent power of legislation over the items included in this list. So long as Parliament does not pass a law on any of these items, the States may pass any law they like on the same. But once Parliament does enact a law on such items, parliamentary law shall prevail over any State law in this regard. There is, however, one exception to this general rule. According to this, a later law of the State legislature on any item in the Concurrent List shall prevail over an earlier law of Parliament on the subject, if the State law was reserved for consideration of the President and his assent. This is a novel and original feature which enables a State to pass a more advanced piece of legislation than parliamentary law.

As in Canada, the residuary powers of legislation are vested in the Union. This

(Continued on page 110)

Be Liberal And Lavish

The most important fact which a leader who wishes to motivate others should bear in mind is that an individual has an incessant and gnawing craving for importance. There is no exception to this psychological need. Barring his biological needs, practically his actions spring to satisfy his continuing need to feel important. According to William James, the deepest principle in human nature is the craving to be appreciated. The individual who can honestly satisfy this burning hunger for importance on the part of his fellow human beings can liberally rule the world. He can motivate and influence any person, big or small, high or low, educated or uneducated, rich or poor, man or woman, provided he is capable of making the other person feel truly important. By discovering the special and particular gifts of an individual, by giving due recognition and sincere appreciation to that singular gift or talent, you can win him or her over to your side easily and effortlessly.

Urge for Recognition

We have seen earlier that you have to create an eager want on the part of the other individual if you wish to motivate him. In other words, you have to make the horse feel thirsty if your aim is to make it drink. Fortunately for you, here is an inborn, ever present, gnawing hunger and want on the part of every human being to feel great, to gain recognition, to receive attention, to earn appreciation and to become important. This want is already there and you don't have to create it. All you have to do is to satisfy this parching thirst and deep hunger. If you objectively analyse your own motives and needs, you will find that this need for recognition, appreciation and importance is the strong driving factor behind your aspiration to become a leader. It is this force which is making you read this article and put in sustained efforts to learn and master the art of leadership. It was this urge for importance which made the great Alexander to embark on a world conquest. It was the same urge that made many emperors and kings to wage innumerable battles and wars. This urge for appreciation and recognition has driven artists, poets, authors, scientists, inventors and others to attain great heights in their chosen fields and produce the best results.

People risk their lives and climb the mountain heights, undertake journey to the moon and expose themselves to dangerous risks because they are primarily, basically and even subconsciously motivated by this urge and need to feel important, to become great and to earn appreciation and

IMPROVE YOUR PERSONALITY

admiration. In misdirected cases, it is once again this same urge that is making some to turn into notorious outlaws and criminals. When people fail to gain this recognition and appreciation, they even go insane so that in the new world of their imagination and own making, they can obtain the importance and greatness which they have been craving for.

Rockefeller and Ford got their importance by earning billions and then setting up charitable foundations in their names in all parts of the world. There is no country in the world which does not benefit from the Rockefeller or Ford Foundation. On the other hand, Al Capone and Tow Gun Croley got their importance by becoming the most notorious and feared gangsters of their days. In India, the emperors and kings patronised court poets and musicians to have songs composed and sung in their honour. George Washington desired to be addressed as "His Mightiness, the President of the United States" and Columbus asked for the title, "Admiral of the Ocean and Viceroy of India". Catherine the Great of Russia scorned the letters which were not addressed to "Her Imperial Majesty" and Akbar the Great wanted the Rajputs to acknowledge him as the Emperor of Hindustan.

As regards the common man and ordinary mortals, it is this craving for recognition and importance which makes them sport the best clothes, possess rare articles and adopt the latest fashion features. Women want their clothes, house-keeping, cooking and beauty to be recognised and appreciated. Even young children demand recognition. Although India formally abolished the use of titles, it still provides for honours and awards and grants "Bharat Ratna" and "Padma Shri" to satisfy this craving on the part of its citizens. If you take the industry, the increase in pay or income has no attraction to many in the higher and middle income brackets. What they desire is the opportunity to distinguish themselves and, thus, obtain recognition and appreciation. You want to top the IAS list or other competitive examinations, the sportsmen and women wish to establish world records. Be it Donovan Bailey, Sanath Jayasuriya or Martina Hingis, each one of them wants to better his or her performance at every match or tournament.

Now we know that there is an ever present, insatiable, gnawing, eager want or need on the part of each and every individual. Our next step is to meet this demand and satisfy this thirst or hunger. Although everyone may feel thirsty and hungry, each may have his or her own preference or choice in selecting the drinks and foods, from the many kinds and varieties that are available. Some may prefer cold water, others Campa Cola, Thumps Up, Coke or Pepsi, another group butter milk. You have, therefore, to find out the choice of each individual and offer the right item. In other words, you must take interest in the other person, study and observe him and learn about his strong points, his achievements, his unique feats, his subjects or objects of interest. That is why in the earlier articles, we stressed the necessity to look at things from the other person's point of view.

If you have patience and if you train yourself to become an interesting and enthusiastic listener you will get to know all the details, first hand, from the other person himself. If not, you can get to know about them through his friends, associates, servants, relations and so forth. In case you happen to draw a blank there also, then keep your eyes and ears open and observe closely. You will always find something to appreciate on the part of any individual, something to favourably comment upon and it will give you the opening. It may be the high position he occupies, it may be his arrangement of his office, his appearance or grooming, his dress, his power of expression, his ability to decide, his ready smile, his costly watch, his beautiful tie, his taste in colours, his handwriting, his height, his figure and so on. Each individual excels in some field or the other.

Likes and Dislikes

Each individual has his own likes and dislikes. If you take the pains and trouble, you can always find out the specific thing that could be admired and appreciated, genuinely and sincerely. Be always on the look out to shower sincere and honest appreciation on others and you will see that each individual provides hundreds of opportunities. At the same time, control your desire for self-appreciation. You will find there is something about the paper boy, the milkman, the cook, your wife, children, friends, lift boy, office clerk, typist, colleagues, boss, hotel server, post office clerk, for that matter with any and every individual you come across during the course of the day—there is something to appreciate, admire, speak highly of, which would make him or her feel happy and important. This

(Continued on page 108)

Objective General Knowledge

Combined Defence Services Examination, May 1997

Q. 1. Stains of rust from iron on cloth can be removed by

- (a) Hydrogen peroxide (b) Alcohol
(c) Oxalic acid (d) Petrol

Q. 2. In brain, the site for intelligence, memory and emotion is present in

- (a) Cerebrum (b) Cerebellum
(c) Medulla (d) Hypothalamus

Q. 3. Vitamin B is produced by fermentation of sugar and starches by

- (a) *Clostridium botulinum*
(b) *Clostridium butyricum*
(c) *Clostridium acetobutylicum*
(d) *Clostridium pasteurianum*

Q. 4. Coromandel coast of India receives its highest amount of rain during

- (a) January—February
(b) March—May
(c) June—September
(d) October—November

Q. 5. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists :

List-I (Country/Region)	List-II (Wind)
A. North America	1. Fohn
B. European Alps	2. Chinook
C. India	3. Nor'wester
D. Argentina	4. Pampero

Codes :	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	1	3	4
(b)	2	4	1	3
(c)	1	3	2	4
(d)	1	4	3	2

Q. 6. The famous king of legends Bhoja, belonged to the dynasty of

- (a) the Pratiharas (b) the Chauhans
(c) the Paramaras (d) the Chandellas

Q. 7. What is the chronological order in which the following took place in Indian history ?

1. Construction of Qutab Minar.
2. First Battle of Tarain.
3. Reign of Balban.
4. Founding of Vijayanagara kingdom.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

Codes :	(a)	(b)
(a)	1, 2, 3, 4	2, 1, 3, 4
(c)	1, 2, 4, 3	2, 1, 4, 3

Q. 8. Which one of the following groups is not related to the continuing turmoil in Bosnia ?

- (a) The Serbs (b) The Jews
(c) The Muslims (d) The Croats

Q. 9. Besides Bill Clinton who was the other Democrat to be elected for a second term as the U.S. President ?

- (a) George Washington
(b) Lyndon Johnson

- (c) Abraham Lincoln
(d) F. D. Roosevelt

Q. 10. Recently a series of nuclear tests in the Pacific Ocean was conducted by

- (a) The United States of America
(b) France
(c) China
(d) Japan

Q. 11. Akbar built Ibadatkhana at Fatehpur Sikri to

- (a) Conduct mass prayer.
(b) Hold darbar.
(c) Hold religious discussions.
(d) Hear public grievances.

Q. 12. Which one of the given Mughal buildings bears the inscription

"If on Earth be an Eden of bliss it is this, it is this none but this"?

- (a) Diwan-i-Am (b) Diwan-i-Khas
(c) Taj Mahal (d) Buland Durwaza

Q. 13. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists :

List-I (Crops)	List-II (World's largest producer)
A. Grapes	1. U.S.A.
B. Rapeseed	2. India
C. Soyabean	3. Italy
D. Pulses	4. China

Codes :	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	4	1	2
(b)	4	3	2	1
(c)	3	4	2	1
(d)	4	3	1	2

Q. 14. Trans-Andean Railway connects

- (a) Buenos Aires with Valparaiso
(b) Buenos Aires with La Paz
(c) Buenos Aires with Lima
(d) Buenos Aires with Montevideo

Q. 15. Pernicious anemia is a vitamin deficiency disease. It is caused due to the deficiency of

- (a) Riboflavin (b) Niacin
(c) Pyridoxine (d) Cobalamin

Q. 16. Which one of the following acids is present in Vitamin C ?

- (a) Citric acid (b) Ascorbic acid
(c) Lactic acid (d) Folic acid

Q. 17. Einstein was awarded the Nobel Prize for his work on

- (a) Special theory of relativity
(b) General theory of relativity
(c) Theory of photoelectric effect
(d) Theory of Brownian motion

Q. 18. The double helix structure of DNA molecule was proposed by

- (a) James Watson and Francis Crick
(b) Max Perutz and Maurice Wilkins
(c) Rosalind Franklin and Maurice Wilkins

- (d) Hargobind Khorana and Arthur Kornberg

Q. 19. Who, among the following, has been awarded the Jnanpith Award for 1996 ?

- (a) Kamala Das (b) Mahasweta Devi
(c) Shobha De (d) Annapurna Devi

Q. 20. Who, among the following, has been recently elected President of the Indian Olympic Association ?

- (a) Madhavrao Scindia
(b) Sivanthi Adityan
(c) Suresh Kalmadi
(d) Karan Singh

Q. 21. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists :

List-I (Field in which given)	List-II (Name of Award)
A. Science	1. Ghalib Award
B. Films	2. Arjuna Award
C. Poetry and Prose	3. Phalke Award
D. Sports	4. Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Memorial Award

Codes :	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	3	2	1
(b)	3	4	1	2
(c)	3	4	2	1
(d)	4	3	1	2

Q. 22. Match List-I and List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists :

List-I	List-II
A. James Watt	1. Aniline Dyes
B. Stephenson	2. Open hearth furnace
C. Perkins	3. Steam Engine
D. Siemens	4. Steam locomotive

Codes :	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	4	1	2
(b)	4	3	2	1
(c)	1	2	4	3
(d)	3	4	2	1

Q. 23. The scientist who shared the Nobel Prize in Physics with his son was

- (a) Henri Antoine Becquerel
(b) Pierre Curie
(c) Louis De Broglie
(d) W.H. Bragg

Q. 24. The animal Tigon is a hybrid of

- (a) a tiger and a lion
(b) a male tiger and lioness
(c) a male lion and a female tiger
(d) a tiger and a leopard

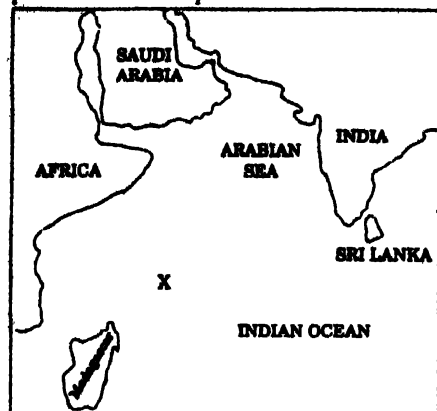
Q. 25. Which one of the following is likely to be a pollutant-free alternative to petrol for automobiles ?

- (a) Ethane (b) Acetylene
(c) Butane (d) Propane

Q. 26. Which one of the following pairs is **not** correctly matched ?

Valley	Mineral Deposits
(a) Surma	: Oil
(b) Kanhan	: Manganese
(c) Damodar	: Coal
(d) Balasan	: Mica

Q. 27. In the given rough outline map, the point marked X represents the location of



- (a) Diego Garcia (b) Maldives
(c) Seychelles (d) Mauritius

Q. 28. An English surgeon cured a serious disease of

- (a) Bahadur Shah I (b) Jahandar Shah
(c) Farrukhsiyar (d) Bahadur Shah II

Q. 29. Which one of the following events is not directly related to Robert Clive ?

- (a) First Anglo-French War
(b) Occupation of Arcot
(c) Dual Government in Bengal
(d) Treaty of Allahabad

Q. 30. Which one of the following games is being included in the 1998 Asian Games, the 2002 Commonwealth Games and the 2004 Olympic Games ?

- (a) Golf (b) Squash
(c) Billiards (d) Chess

Q. 31. The Miss World 1996, chosen at a function held at Bangalore on 23rd November, 1996, belongs to

- (a) Greece (b) Venezuela
(c) Italy (d) Colombia

Q. 32. The 'first lady' of the Indian silver screen is

- (a) Madhubala (b) Devika Rani
(c) Durga Khote (d) Nargis Dutt

Q. 33. Which one of the following names cannot be associated with the Revolt of 1857 ?

- (a) Begum Hazrat Mahal
(b) Maulavi Ahmadullah
(c) Peshwa Baji Rao II
(d) Bahadur Shah II

Q. 34. The British Viceroy who took a number of measures for preserving ancient buildings and monuments of India was

- (a) Lord Ripon (b) Lord Curzon
(c) Lord Minto (d) Lord Irwin

Q. 35. "Jim Corbett National park" is situated in the valley of the river

- (a) Ramganga (b) Ghagra
(c) Sarayu (d) Rapti

Q. 36. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists :

List-I
(Agricultural crops)

- A. Millets
B. Maize
C. Cotton
D. Mustard

Codes :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	1	3	4
(b)	1	2	4	3
(c)	2	1	4	3
(d)	1	2	3	4

Q. 37. Who, among the following, is the recipient of the 1996 Nobel prize for Medicine ?

- (a) William Vickrey
(b) Rolf Zinkernagel
(c) Wislawa Szymborska
(d) Harold Kroto

Q. 38. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R) :

Assertion (A) : Comets always have their tails away from the Sun.

Reason (R) : Solar winds drive the gaseous tail away from the Sun as the comet approaches the Sun.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct ?

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true but R is **not** a correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true

Q. 39. Which one of the following aircraft carriers of the Indian Navy was decommissioned in early 1997 ?

- (a) INS Vikrant (b) INS Viraat
(c) INS Sagar (d) INS Samrat

Q. 40. Any change in the sequence of nucleotides in DNA is known as

- (a) induction (b) mutation
(c) cloning (d) replacement

Q. 41. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists :

List-I

- A. Kathak
B. Bharata Natyam
C. Kathakali
D. Manipuri

List-II

1. Gopi Krishna
2. Yamini Krishnamurthy
3. Kunju Kurup
4. Uday Shankar

Codes :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	1	2	4	3
(c)	2	1	3	4
(d)	2	1	4	3

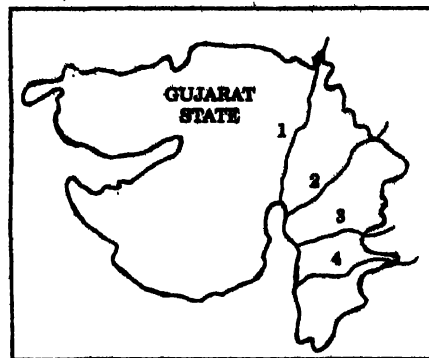
Q. 42. How many companies have been included in the new index of the new Sensex that has been implemented in the Mumbai Stock Exchange since August, 1996 ?

- (a) 20 (b) 30 (c) 40 (d) 50

Q. 43. The Chairman of the Planning Commission of India is

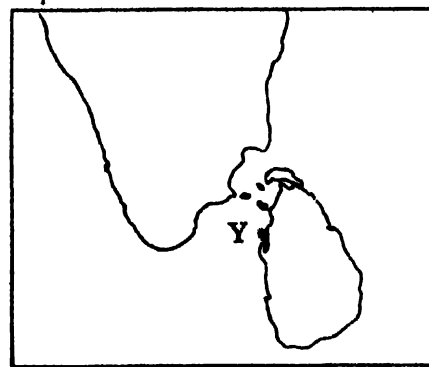
- (a) the President of India
(b) the Union Finance Minister
(c) the Prime Minister of India
(d) the Minister of State for Planning in Union Cabinet

Q. 44. In the given rough map of Gujarat, the rivers from north to south, in sequential order, are



- (a) Sabarmati, Mahi, Narmada and Tapi
(b) Tapi, Narmada, Mahi and Sabarmati
(c) Narmada, Sabarmati, Tapi and Mahi
(d) Mahi, Tapi, Sabarmati and Narmada

Q. 45. The part marked 'Y' on the given map of India is



- (a) Gulf of Kachchh
(b) Gulf of Khambhat
(c) Gulf of Mannar
(d) Gulf of Marjaban

Q. 46. What is the chronological sequence in which the following were founded ?

1. Brahmo Samaj.
2. Ramakrishna Mission.
3. Arya Samaj.
4. Theosophical Movement.

Choose the correct answer using the codes given below :

Codes :

- (a) 3, 1, 4, 2 (b) 1, 3, 4, 2
(c) 1, 3, 2, 4 (d) 3, 1, 2, 4

Q. 47. The object of the Cabinet Mission was to

- (a) provide interim government and set up a Constitution making body.
(b) hand over the power to the Congress.
(c) hand over the power to the Muslim League.
(d) widen the breach between the Congress and Muslim League.

Q. 48. As per the 1991 Census, the percentage of urban population to total population in India is approximately

- (a) 19 (b) 22 (c) 25 (d) 28

Q. 49. Swarajists decided to seek election with the object of

- (a) cooperating with the British
(b) replacing the Congress
(c) wrecking of Legislative Council from within
(d) obtaining ministerial posts

Q. 50. *Swaraj* was interpreted as complete independence at the Lahore Session of Indian National Congress, which was presided over by

- (a) Motilal Nehru
- (b) C. R. Das
- (c) Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose
- (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

Q. 51. The total length of India's coastline is approximately

- (a) 5500 km
- (b) 6500 km
- (c) 7500 km
- (d) 8500 km

Q. 52. The present Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr. Kofi Annan, belongs to

- (a) Kenya
- (b) Ghana
- (c) Somalia
- (d) Zambia

Q. 53. What is the correct sequence of the formation of the following States of India ?

1. Andhra Pradesh.
2. Haryana.
3. Kerala.
4. Meghalaya.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

Codes :

- (a) 1, 3, 2, 4
- (b) 1, 3, 4, 2
- (c) 3, 1, 2, 4
- (d) 3, 1, 4, 2

Q. 54. Which 'stupa' stands as the most striking of the architectural remains of ancient India ?

- (a) Bharhut
- (b) Amaravati
- (c) Sarnath
- (d) Sanchi

Q. 55. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R) :

Assertion (A) The percentage share of tea export from India has been declining considerably

Reason (R) There has been a substantial increase in the consumption of other beverages in the importing countries.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct ?

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

Q. 56. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched ?

- (a) Mudrarakshasa : Visakhadatta
- (b) Rajatarangini : Kalhana
- (c) Kadambari : Bana
- (d) Ratnavali : Bilhana

Q. 57. The fulsome development of Mughal painting was the achievement of

- (a) Humayun
- (b) Akbar
- (c) Babar
- (d) Jahangir

Q. 58. Asteroids or planetoids circle between

- (a) Venus and Earth
- (b) Mars and Earth
- (c) Mars and Jupiter
- (d) Jupiter and Saturn

Q. 59. Which one of the following cities is not under the seismic zone ?

- (a) Guwahati
- (b) Srinagar
- (c) Delhi
- (d) Gandhinagar

Q. 60. Which one of the following sets of special powers has been conferred on Rajya

Sabha by the Constitution ?

- (a) To change the existing territory of a State and to change the name of a State.
- (b) To pass a resolution empowering the Parliament to make laws in the State List and creation of one or more All-India Services.
- (c) To amend the election procedure of the President and to determine the pension of the President after his retirement.
- (d) To determine the functions of the Election Commission and to determine the number of Election Commissioners.

Q. 61. The present Chief Justice of India is

- (a) A.H. Ahmadi
- (b) J.S. Verma
- (c) M.N. Venkatachaliah
- (d) None of the above

Q. 62. Article 356 of the Constitution of India deals with

- (a) autonomy of States
- (b) the proclamation of President's Rule in a State
- (c) the removal of a Chief Minister
- (d) the appointment of a Governor

Q. 63. Which one of the following constitutional amendments gives a constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj institutions ?

- (a) 72nd
- (b) 73rd
- (c) 74th
- (d) 75th

Q. 64. The most important and oldest source of Indian philosophy is

- (a) the Ramayana
- (b) Bhagavad Gita
- (c) the Vedas
- (d) the Manu-Smriti

Q. 65. What is the chronological order in which the following foreigners visited India ?

1. I-tsing.
2. Huan Tsang.
3. Fa-hien
4. Megasthenes.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

Codes

- (a) 3, 4, 1, 2
- (b) 3, 4, 2, 1
- (c) 4, 3, 1, 2
- (d) 4, 3, 2, 1

Q. 66. Which one of the following states of India possesses all the four physiographic units of the country ?

- (a) Tamil Nadu
- (b) Assam
- (c) Maharashtra
- (d) West Bengal

Q. 67. The Thermal Equator coincides with the Tropic of Cancer on

- (a) 21st March
- (b) 21st June
- (c) 23rd September
- (d) 22nd December

Q. 68. Ammonium sulphate and lime should not be applied to the soil at the same time because

- (a) nitrogen would be lost as ammonia.
- (b) it would support fungal growth.
- (c) soil structure would be adversely affected.
- (d) harmful bacterial population would get activated.

Q. 69. The selection of a dairy bull should be based on

- (a) Progeny testing
- (b) Family performance

- (c) Height
- (d) Weight

Q. 70. Which of the following is the correct sequence of the regions of the Sun as one moves from its core to the surface ?

- (a) Photosphere, chromosphere, convection zone, corona
- (b) Convection zone, chromosphere, photosphere, corona
- (c) Convection zone, photosphere, chromosphere, corona
- (d) Chromosphere, corona, photosphere, convection zone

Q. 71. If the velocity of a particle is reduced to half of its initial value, then the kinetic energy of the particle will

- (a) get doubled
- (b) become four times
- (c) reduce to half its original value
- (d) reduce to one-fourth of its original value

Q. 72. Which one of the following is the political party formed by Imran Khan in Pakistan ?

- (a) Jamate-e-Islam
- (b) Muslim League
- (c) Tehreek-e-Insaf
- (d) Pakistan People's Party

Q. 73. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists

List-I

List-II

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| A. Concept of Rule of Law | 1. Legislation repugnant of the Constitution is void |
| B. Concept of Due Process of Law | 2. Strict adherence of the prior decisions |
| C. Concept of Stare decisis | 3. Procedure established |
| D. Concept of Judicial Review | 4. Equality before law |

Codes :

- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (b) | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| (c) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (d) | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |

Q. 74. In the Rajya Sabha, the states have been provided

- (a) Equal representation
- (b) Representation on the basis of population.
- (c) Representation on the basis of population and size
- (d) Representation on the basis of size.

Q. 75. What is the correct sequence of the following in increasing order of their weights ?

1. One litre of ocean water
2. One litre of mercury.
3. One litre of molten glass.
4. One litre of distilled water.

Choose the correct answer using the codes given below :

Codes :

- (a) 2, 3, 4, 1
- (b) 4, 3, 2, 1
- (c) 4, 1, 3, 2
- (d) 3, 4, 2, 1

Q. 76. The Earth revolves around the Sun in an elliptical orbit. Its speed is

- (a) greatest when it is farthest from the Sun.

- (b) greatest when it is closest to the Sun.
(c) remains the same at all points on the orbit.

(d) goes on decreasing continuously.

Q. 77. *Chlorella* is a suitable plant for an astronaut in space travel because

- (a) it provides oxygen to the astronaut and carbon dioxide released is utilised for its food manufacture.
(b) it supplies abundant food to the astronaut.
(c) it is a single-celled autotrophic plant.
(d) its growth is quite rapid during space flight.

Q. 78. During early morning, the insects are prompted for pollination from one flower to another flower due to warm

- (a) sun (b) climate
(c) flower (d) air

Q. 79. On which one of the following longitudes is the Indian Standard Time determined?

- (a) $68\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ E (b) $68\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ W
(c) $82\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ E (d) $82\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ W

Q. 80. The origin of earth dates back to approximately

- (a) 3.6 billion years (b) 4.6 billion years
(c) 5.6 billion years (d) 6.6 billion years

Q. 81. How many 'Mandals' (Books) does the *Rig Veda* contain?

- (a) 7 (b) 10 (c) 11 (d) 21

Q. 82. Which one of the following trees is shown in seals of the Indus Valley Civilisation in association with a deity?

- (a) Neem tree (b) Pipal tree
(c) Banyan tree (d) Mangrova

Q. 83. Sarkaria Commission did not deal with

- (a) Formation of States
(b) Article 356
(c) Anandpur Sahib Resolution
(d) Centre-State Relations

Q. 84. When the office of the President of India falls vacant, it must be filled by an election within

- (a) eight months (b) six months
(c) two months (d) nine months

Q. 85. What can be the maximum period of gap between any two sessions of the Indian Parliament?

- (a) Six months (b) Three months
(c) One year (d) Ten weeks

Q. 86. The salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India because

- (a) they may get salaries regularly every month.
(b) their salaries may be free from legislative vote.
(c) there may not be any cut in their salaries.
(d) their financial position may be secure to enable them to dispense impartial justice.

Q. 87. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists:

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| List-I | List-II |
| A. Quinine | 1. Sugarcane |
| B. Molasses | 2. Cinchona |

- C. Iodine 3. Heron
D. Rubber 4. Sea Kelp

Codes:

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| | A | B | C | D |
| (a) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (b) | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (c) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (d) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

Q. 88. How many cells are there in the hen's egg?

- (a) 1 (b) 10 (c) 100 (d) 1000

Q. 89. Slate belongs to the category of

- (a) Igneous rock
(b) Metamorphic rock
(c) Sedimentary rock
(d) Igneous metamorphosed rock

Q. 90. Chemical weathering results from

- (a) Expansion and contraction of rocks
(b) Action of winds
(c) Solution of carbonic acid
(d) Effects of frost

Q. 91. One of the salient features of the *Rig-Vedic* civilisation was the worship of

- (a) Nature (b) Mother Goddess
(c) Trinity (d) Pashupati

Q. 92. Which one of the following pairs of places and events associated with Gautam Buddha, is not correctly matched?

- (a) Lumbini : Birth
(b) Bodh-Gaya : Enlightenment
(c) Sarnath : First Sermon
(d) Kusinagara : Third Buddhist Council

Q. 93. The term 'Ecliptic' is used for the

- (a) Sun when eclipsed
(b) Moon when eclipsed
(c) Sun's path in the sky during a year
(d) Path of Earth around the Sun

Q. 94. The period of revolution of a geostationary satellite is

- (a) 6 hrs (b) 12 hrs
(c) 24 hrs (d) 36 hrs

Q. 95. John Major's visit to India in January 1997 was significant from the point of view of trade and commerce between India and

- (a) The U.S.A. (b) EEC
(c) Australia (d) The U.K.

Q. 96. The Durand Line demarcated pre-1947 India from

- (a) Burma (b) Afghanistan
(c) Nepal (d) Tibet

Q. 97. Even though successful Assembly elections had been held, the President's Rule continued for quite some time in the recent past in

- (a) Jammu and Kashmir
(b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Gujarat (d) Punjab

Q. 98. Of the five original doctrines of Jainism, the contribution of Vardhamana Mahavira was

- (a) non-violence
(b) truthfulness
(c) non-possession of property
(d) celibacy (Brahmacharya)

Q. 99. The Maurya dynasty was overthrown by

- (a) Menandir (b) Pushyamitra Sunga
(c) Agnimitra (d) Brihadratha

Q. 100. A chemical reaction is at equilibrium when

(a) reactants are completely transformed into products

(b) formation of products is minimum

(c) rates of forward and backward reactions are equal

(d) equal amounts of reactants and products are present

Q. 101. Taking into account three isotopes of hydrogen and three isotopes of oxygen occurring in nature, how many different kinds of water molecules can we expect on the Earth?

- (a) Six (b) Nine
(c) Twelve (d) Eighteen

Q. 102. Removal of a substantial portion of the large intestine of an animal would result in

- (a) incomplete digestion
(b) reduced secretion of bile
(c) poor nutrient absorption
(d) reduced water reabsorption and diarrhoea

Q. 103. The wound inflicted by the bite of a leech on the skin of its prey is

- (a) "X" shaped (b) "—" shaped
(c) "O" shaped (d) "Y" shaped

Q. 104. Mozambique current forms part of currents of

- (a) North Pacific (b) South Pacific
(c) Indian Ocean (d) South Atlantic

Q. 105. The average time interval between successive high and low tides is

- (a) 3 hours and 13 minutes
(b) 6 hours and 26 minutes
(c) 12 hours and 36 minutes
(d) 24 hours and 52 minutes

Q. 106. Consider the following states:

- Andhra Pradesh
- Bihar
- Orissa
- Uttar Pradesh

The correct sequence of these states in decreasing order of the area under rice cultivation is

- (a) 4, 2, 3, 1 (b) 4, 2, 1, 3
(c) 2, 4, 1, 3 (d) 2, 4, 3, 1

Q. 107. The Government of India has announced further liberalisation of import of which one of the following items in the recent past?

- (a) Medical equipment
(b) Drugs and pharmaceuticals
(c) Gold
(d) Silver

Q. 108. Which one of the following committees was constituted by the Government of India on Financial Sector Reforms?

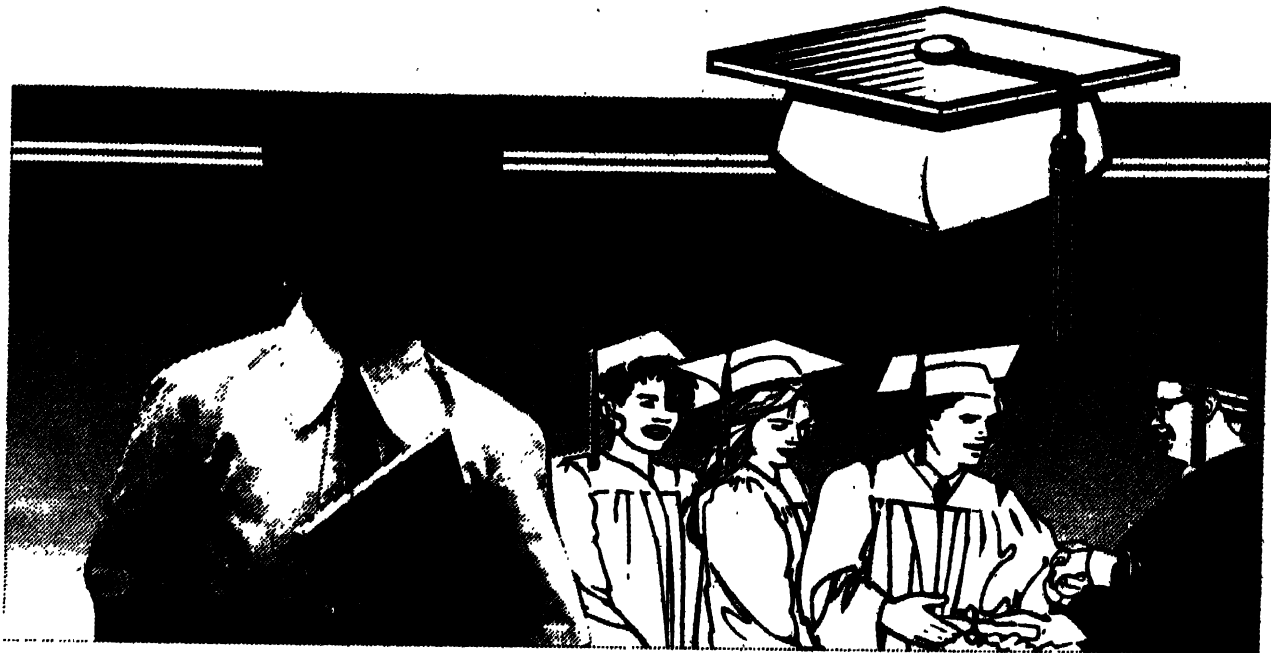
- (a) Onkar Goswami Committee
(b) Malhotra Committee
(c) Raja J. Chelliah Committee
(d) Narasimhan Committee

Q. 109. What was the reason for issuing a large number of gold coins during the Gupta period?

- (a) Ready availability of gold from the gold mines.
(b) Higher inflation rates.
(c) large inflow of gold due to growth in foreign trade.
(d) Import of gold by the Gupta kings.

(Continued on page 108)

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V. GANESH R.
SANTANU MUKHERJEE

IIM - LUCKNOW

MANISH SHARMA
BHUWAN GAURAV
JAY KUMAR T.
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ADMISSIONS ON FOR CAT/MBA ENT. 1997-98
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Facing The Interview Board

(Right Approach)

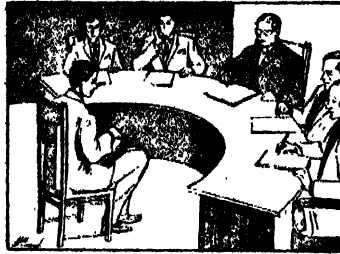
The Candidate

Har Shankar Jha is a young man of good height who looks smart and well-groomed in his well-tailored and perfectly fitting dark blue colour suit, light blue shirt, striped blue and white tie and shiny polished ankle-high shoes. The high-heeled shoes adding to his height make him appear quite tall. He has a thick growth of black hair which he keeps somewhat long but it is well-combed and shampooed. He also sports a thin and properly trimmed moustache and sideburns on his smooth shaven face. His firm steps, deliberate movements and straight back radiate confidence on his part. He enjoys a smiling and warm disposition and his lively blue eyes indicate friendship and optimism. One is able to perceive in his general appearance, the keenness and enthusiasm underlying his personality. He is completely at ease in meeting, mixing and conversing with others, be they strangers or friends, or whether they belong to the opposite sex or his own. He shakes hands firmly with men and greets the ladies with a cordial namaste while introducing himself. His jovial and carefree attitude is reflected when he heartily laughs enjoying the jokes cracked by others. When summoned for the interview, he takes leave of his friends in a cordial manner and walks briskly towards the interview room. Before walking into the room, he gently knocks on the door and waits for a few seconds to conform to the etiquette and obtain the customary permission. After entering the room, he gently closes the door and then proceeds towards the Chairman and Members of the Board seated behind a semi-circular desk. He comes to a sharp halt on nearing the chair meant for the candidate, clicks his heels to smart attention as taught in the NCC and greets the Board in a cheerful and audible voice.

The Interview

Jha : Good morning to you all, Sirs.
Chairman : Good morning, Mr. Jha. Please take your seat. (He indicates the chair meant for the candidate.)

Jha : Thank you, Sir. (He sits down on the chair and remains in attention position while



seated. He stays erect, head held high and his back resting against the backrest of the chair. His legs are crossed and feet pulled in. His hands are joined together and rest on his knees. Overall, he presents the appearance of being fully relaxed while remaining alive to his surroundings. He

Commit yourself. Most of the successes in life arise out of deep commitments and most of the failures are spawned when people flounder even before they start the race. One can make a mess of one's life by acting by fits and starts or make a mark by setting targets and striving ceaselessly to attain them. Success and failure spring from one's mind.

looks up to the Chairman and Members with interest and keenness awaiting their questions or further observations.)

Chairman : Are you a regular reader of newspaper and periodicals? Which are your favourite ones?

Jha : My father subscribes to *The Hindustan Times* and I have become its regular reader. Our neighbour subscribes to the *Indian Express* and we have an arrangement to exchange our papers. Thus, I get the opportunity to glance through the *Indian Express* also. As for magazines, we subscribe to *India Today*, and the *Reader's Digest*. The other magazines, we buy occasionally. Of course, in the college library I have been going through the *Time* magazine and other foreign magazines.

Chairman : How deeply do you go into these newspapers and periodicals? Do you read all the news, articles, editorials and so on appearing in them?

Jha : Well, Sir, to be frank, I must say that I do not read all news, articles, editorials, etc. For one thing, I do not get that much of time. Secondly, I do not find them all very interesting or appealing. Generally, I glance through the headlines and topic headings and if something appeals to me then I go through it in depth.

Chairman : Can you mention some topics or news items which generally are of interest to you and which you are tempted to read fully?

Jha : (With a smile) It all depends, Sir, as to what are the hot topics or news of the day. By and large, I glance through the headlines, the editorials, the special articles in the centre page and the sports news. Recently I have read about the American pressure on India to give up its nuclear option, Pakistan's continuing efforts to globalise the Kashmir issue and the problems within the United Front. In sports, India's poor show in the one-day internationals is a great disappointment.

First Member : What are your views on the reservation of government jobs for backward classes in terms of the Mandal Commission Report?

Jha : (With a smile) I feel that going by caste and communal label on any subject is incorrect and will ultimately turn out to be counter-productive. By recognising castes, religion and language, and legalising some special status on such criteria to confer privileges will perpetuate them and encourage them to remain parochial, narrow and deep-rooted. Our aim is to have a casteless society. By having caste reservations and communal reservations, we can never have a casteless society. On the other hand, the castes and communal vested interests would clamour for more and more privileges. The reservations for SC and ST were only for a period of 10 years when it was done. But it has not ended even after 50 years. On the other hand, we are extending such reservations to other castes. I am afraid it is not the correct approach to resolve the problem of backward classes.

WINNING STRATEGY

Single-pointed concentration is the secret of great successes in life. Be they scientists, social reformers, revolutionaries, artists, singers, or for that matter anyone who has achieved outstanding success in life, they will attribute their achievement to the magic of concentration. It has been the case with Albert Einstein and Adam Smith, Mother Teresa, Garibaldi and Subhas Chandra Bose, Lata Mangeshkar and Satyajit Ray, Picasso and M.P. Bhanu, and hundreds of others. Through concentration one's energy is conserved and one is able to marshal one's great powers and direct them for the cause one is committed to. Candidates appearing for Civil Services have to take a leaf out of the chronicles of those who have left indelible footprints on the sands of time.

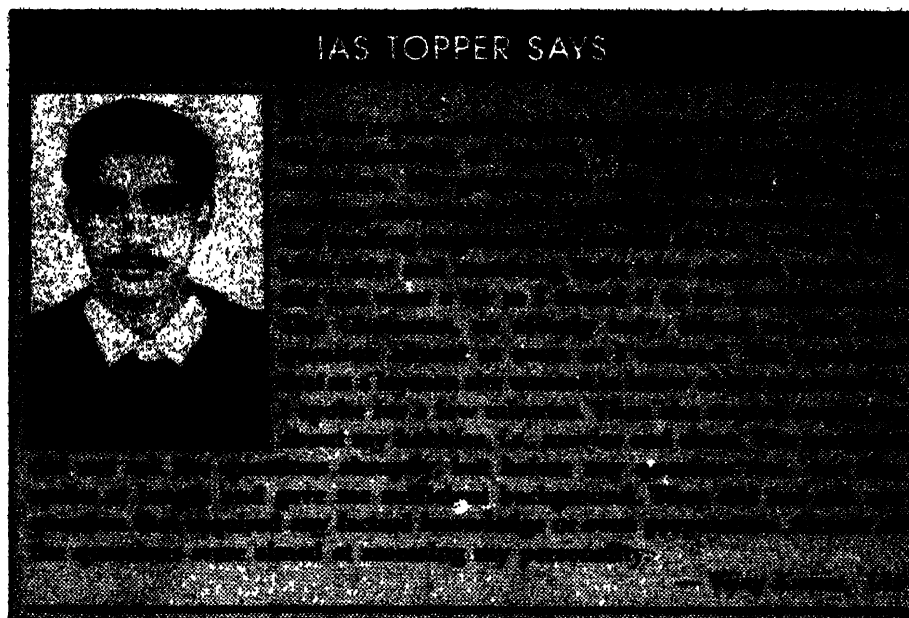
Comments : The candidate has an excellent grasp over this very complex and critical problem. He approaches the problem in an objective manner, analysing the developments factually, logically and rationally. He views the various issues in their correct perspective and draws valid conclusion. He is able to think clearly and decide passionately. His answer shows that he is bold and willing to take risks. He can grapple with complex situations with competence in a constructive manner.

2nd Member : The extremist violence is continuing unabated in various parts of the country. Whatever steps taken by the authorities so far have failed to resolve the problem. How do you think we can overcome this grave threat to our unity and how can we preserve the integrity and security and sovereignty of our nation ?

Jha : To remove these violent separatist demands and agitations we must go to the very root of the problem and eliminate it.

The root of the matter is the 'sons-of-the-soil' mentality, an attitude which is on the increase. This 'sons-of-the-soil' attitude is the outcome of the unilingual States which we decided to have in the wake of reorganisation of States on linguistic basis. Language, religious, caste and such divisive factors militate against the unity and integrity of the nation. The longer we have linguistic States, the stronger will grow the separatist attitude. We should, therefore, revert to the earlier pattern of multi-lingual, multi-religion and multi-caste States. We can have composite States like the old Bengal, Bombay and Madras Presidencies. Secondly, backwardness, ignorance, poverty unemployment, exploitation and such social and economic factors lead to such violent agitations. Priority should be given to tackle them rather than wasting our energy and resources on such issues like prohibition, cow protection, propagation of Hindi and so on. In fact, the English language has served as a major unifying factor and we should not be in a hurry to get rid of it. By using the mass media we should educate our people to overcome their caste, communal and religious narrow-mindedness. I will also recommend that law and order and education should be made Central subjects. It will help the unification of the country. Further, we should stop tampering with the civil services, judiciary and the police. Another drastic measure is the switch-over to the presidential system of government. Otherwise, if and when things go out of control, authoritarianism may replace democracy as have happened in many other countries.

Third Member : What you are suggesting goes completely against the grant of greater State autonomy. With so many non-Congress(I) governments having come to power in various States, many advocate greater autonomy for the States, both in the areas of finance and political administration. The Centre is being urged that powers of the Governor should be spelt out and by and large the Governor should be asked to go by the advice of the Chief Minister and his Cabinet and not to go by the instructions given to him by the Centre. Don't you feel



that we can have a strong Centre only when the States are also strong and powerful ?

Jha : I had already explained that we can consider devolutions of greater autonomy to the States only when we have multilingual States as we had during the British rule in India. The cry for 'sons-of-the-soil' orientation in each State will disappear as soon as we have multilingual States. Another important factor to which we must pay attention relates to further decentralisation of powers from the States or State capitals to districts, municipalities, panchayats and so on. Thus, actually bulk of the local problems should be solved locally by the population inhabiting the area. They should be involved in all aspects of the administration of the locality, its development and progress. If the Centre is forced to transfer many of the powers, which it enjoys today, to the State capitals, it will definitely weaken the Centre. We are already witnessing innumerable border disputes, river-water disputes and quarrels over sharing of power as well as natural resources. Further, even democracy and freedom could be misused by opportunist politicians when the electorate remains illiterate and poverty-stricken. Once we have multilingual States with an enlightened electorate and provisions have been made for decentralisation of authority from the State capitals to the districts and villages, I feel we could consider what subjects or powers should be transferred from the Centre to the constituent units.

Comments : This candidate has kept himself abreast of the current events which vitally affect national interests. His grasp of the questions is very sound and his mastery of the subjects commendable. He expresses his original views frankly and fearlessly and they are rational, objective and convincing. His eye for the details and ability to marshal his arguments according to priorities speak well of his good organising ability. He is able to get deep into the root of the problems and dig out the real causes. The solutions suggested by him are workable and pragmatic.

Fourth Member : (A retired General) I see you have had some years of NCC training. How did you like it ?

Jha : Very interesting and useful, Sir. I thoroughly enjoyed it despite the physical exertions and the demand on my time.

Fourth Member : I am glad you liked it. However, I notice some contradictions in what you just said. You say it was physically tough and yet you enjoyed it. Can you please amplify this ?

Jha : (Smiles) Well, Sir, one gets used to the physical efforts and exertions. Thereafter you look forward to the drills, parades, route marches, camps and so on. In fact, it is the same with sports also. Whether it is tennis, cricket, hockey, football, swimming, track events or other things, we have to put in a lot of physical effort and undergo rigorous training observing strict discipline in regard to food habits, late nights and so on. Finally, when we play the game we enjoy it as much as the spectators. The same is the case with the NCC training also.

Fourth Member : You also said that the NCC training was useful. Can you clarify how ?

Jha : First of all, there is one's physical fitness. Second, and most important is the habit of discipline. Third, the acquisition of knowledge of wielding the firearms and the confidence and capacity to protect yourself. Then the opportunity to meet a lot of people and adapting yourself to new surroundings and situations when you get exposed to the camp life. Finally, one learns to cope up with new situations, developments and problems in an organised, systematic and competent manner.

Fourth Member : You are right. However, with your NCC background, I would have thought you would opt for the Armed Forces than for the Civil Service.

Jha : (With a pleasant smile) No doubt you are right in your conclusions, Sir. But I had decided on the IAS as my career even when I joined the NCC. I felt my NCC background will help me in my tasks as an IAS officer

(Continued on page 107)

Be Sincere To Reach The Goal

BIO DATA

- Name: Pamu Sampath Kumar
- Educational Qualifications: B.E. (Electronics & Communication)
- School: A.P. Residential School, Upper Sileru.
- College: C.B.I.T., Hyderabad.
- Earlier Selections: I.R.T.S. (CSE 1994 1st attempt), Central Secretariat Service (CSE 1995).
- Experience: Worked as 'District Tribal Welfare Officer' in Andhra Pradesh Tribal Welfare Department since 1996.

P. Sampath Kumar (27) has achieved the 5th position among the successful candidates of the Civil Services Examination, 1996-97.

He has done his B.E. (Electronics & Communication) from Osmania University, Hyderabad.

We publish below an exclusive interview he gave to Competition Success Review.

CSR: What is the secret of your success in the Civil Services Examination ?

P. Sampath Kumar: Sincere effort and good environment filled with encouraging, motivating and inspiring friends

Q. How much time do you think one requires for serious preparation for this examination?

A. At least one year

Q. Which journals and newspapers have you been reading for the General Knowledge and other papers ?

A. I have been reading *Competition Success Review*, *General Knowledge Today*, *CSR Year Book*, *The Hindu*, *The Economic Times*, *Yojana*, *Kurukshetra* and *Employment News*

Q. What is your impression of the Interview Board ?

A. They are cordial and encouraging

Q. What is your advice to the future aspirants ?

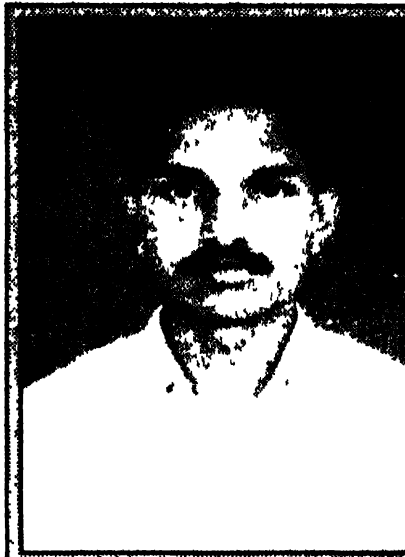
A. 'Sincerity pays'. Put sincere effort. Then you will definitely reach the desired goal.

Q. *Competition Success Review*, the largest selling youth magazine in English, has been extremely helpful because.....

A. It gives basic idea about Civil Services Examination to fresh aspirants.

Q. What prompted you to choose Civil Services as your career ?

A. The very nature of work which gives ample scope to do something for the people.



CSR is a magazine that disseminates valuable information about different careers to the readers. It tells readers all about interviews.

— P. Sampath Kumar, IAS

Q. How did your parents, family and friends contribute to your success ?

A. In fact, my success is a direct result of their constant support, cooperation and encouragement

Q. Had you not been selected in the Civil Services Examination, what would have been your reaction? Which other service/career would you have gone in/opted for ?

A. I would have been disappointed initially. Since I am a graduate in Electronics and Communication Engineering, I would have gone in that field or otherwise I would have continued in the present job

Q. How would you visualise your success ?

A. As my performance in written examinations and interview was quite satisfactory, I was expecting a good rank

Q. What were your Optionals for the Civil Services Examination ?

A. My optionals were Geography and Telugu Literature

Q. What was your criterion for the selection of the optional subjects ?

A. I selected the optional subjects because of my interest in the subject, and secondly, because of the availability of good study material and guidance

Q. *Competition Success Review* is the largest-read youth monthly in English. How do you visualise the role of this magazine in moulding the careers of the youth ?

A. It disseminates valuable information about different careers to the readers.

Q. How did *Competition Success Review* help you in your preparation for the interview ?

A. It was useful for my first attempt as it gave me some understanding about interview

Q. What is your opinion about *Competition Success Review* ?

A. It is a very useful magazine for the aspirants who are preparing for various competitive examinations

Q. What is your opinion about *General Knowledge Today* ?

A. It is also useful for various competitive examinations

Q. What do you think is a better way of preparation, between selective, intensive study and wide, extensive study ?

A. Both are vital. In the beginning, one needs extensive study. At later stage when the examinations are nearing, one needs intensive study

Q. Is this pattern of the examination appropriate for selection ? Would you recommend any other improvement ?

A. Yes, the pattern of examination is appropriate for selection

Q. Do you feel that there should be no restriction on the number of attempts ?

A. Yes

Q. With the resumption of Essay paper in the UPSC examinations, we are giving four senior essays every month under Super Brains of India Essay Contest, by adding nine more pages to encourage our readers not only to write better, but also to know what their top competitors could be writing. Is this focus-oriented, analytical feature helpful for the IAS aspirants ?

A. Yes, it is very helpful for the IAS aspirants.

Test Your Awareness

Michael Kindred and Malcolm Godsmith
World Renowned Creators of Quiz Quest

These questions are taken from the book 'Quiz Quest' by Michael Kindred and Malcolm Godsmith. The questions in this book are designed to be used as a test of your general knowledge and are suitable for use in schools, colleges and universities. The questions are designed to be used as a test of your general knowledge and are suitable for use in schools, colleges and universities. The questions are designed to be used as a test of your general knowledge and are suitable for use in schools, colleges and universities.

Q. 1. In 1982 astronomers noted a third satellite of which planet ?

- (a) Pluto (b) Uranus (c) Neptune

Q. 2. Whose album of greatest hits was called 'Legend' ?

- (a) Bob Marley's (b) The Police's
(c) Elvis Presley's

Q. 3. Which is the largest animal in the world—it can grow up to 100 feet (31 m) ?

- (a) Rhinoceros (b) Hippopotamus
(c) Blue Whale

Q. 4. What links Demosthenes, the Emperor Claudius and King George VI ?

- (a) All had a stammer
(b) All were born on Christmas Day
(c) All died on their birthday

Q. 5. Which statement links Sir Thomas More, Sir Walter Raleigh and Oliver Cromwell ?

- (a) Their bodies and heads are buried in different cemeteries
(b) They were all born in York
(c) They wore each the name of a race-horse which won the Derby

Q. 6. Who painted the following famous pictures—'Portrait of Dr. Gachet', 'Sunflowers' and 'Le Port de Trinquetaille' ?

- (a) Rembrandt (b) Renoir
(c) Van Gogh

Q. 7. Who said : 'They also serve who only stand and wait' ?

- (a) Churchill (b) Milton
(c) John the Baptist

Q. 8. Which of these months was not named after one of the Roman Caesars ?

- (a) May (b) July (c) August

Q. 9. Whose final words were these : 'I die a queen, but would rather die the wife of Culpereper ! God have mercy on my soul. Good people, I beg you, pray for me' ?

- (a) Catherine Howard
(b) Anne Boleyn
(c) Mary, Queen of Scots

Q. 10. Sound Waves move through the air at about 1070 feet (330 m) per second. On a hot day, they would

- (a) Move at the same speed
(b) Move a little faster
(c) Move a little slower

Q. 11. Who wrote the play 'Pygmalion' ?

- (a) Harold Pinter (b) Thomas Herrick
(c) George Bernard Shaw

Q. 12. If you suffered from Bright's disease, which part of your body would be affected ?

- (a) Kidneys (b) Heart (c) Lungs

Q. 13. On which side of coin would you find the head or principal symbol ?

- (a) Inverse (b) Reverse
(c) Obverse

Q. 14. Where do queen honey bees mate ?

- (a) In the air (b) In hives
(c) On the bark of trees

Q. 15. 'I've got music, I've got rhythm' is associated with

- (a) Frank Sinatra
(b) Bing Crosby
(c) George Gershwin

Q. 16. Who led the children of Israel out of Egypt ?

- (a) Joshua (b) Moses
(c) Joseph

Q. 17. Which birds are said to have saved Rome with their warning cries ?

- (a) Peacocks (b) Seagulls
(c) Geese

Q. 18. The name of which drink means 'little water' ?

- (a) Whisky (b) Sherry
(c) Vodka

Q. 19. On your body, what is the cuticle composed of ?

- (a) Skin (b) Bone
(c) Muscle

Q. 20. The Land of the Rising Sun is another name for

- (a) Hawaii (b) Japan
(c) Nepal

Q. 21. The storming of the Bastille is associated with

- (a) Round the world sailing
(b) Rugby Union football
(c) The French Revolution

Q. 22. Alan Panton's book 'Cry the Beloved Country' is about

- (a) Ireland
(b) South Africa
(c) Vietnam

Q. 23. Which of these is a butterfly ?

- (a) Fantail (b) Dove-tail
(c) Swallowtail

Q. 24. When France had a royal family, what title was given to the king's eldest son ?

- (a) Duc de Normandie
(b) Dauphin
(c) Roi Soleil

Q. 25. Mercator, Peters and Winkel's 'Triple' are all

- (a) Categories of yacht
(b) Species of butterfly
(c) Types of map projection

Q. 26. Which of these films won an Oscar for Dustin Hoffman ?

- (a) Kramer v Kramer
(b) The Graduate
(c) Lenny

Q. 27. What is the average adult pulse rate—measuring the number of times the heart beats each minute ?

- (a) 150 (b) 115—125 (c) 72—80

Q. 28. Which wartime leader was often photographed smoking a cigar ?

- (a) Churchill (b) Stalin
(c) Hitler

Q. 29. A great many rivers meander, but where would you have to go to find the original River Meander ?

- (a) Texas (b) France
(c) Turkey

Q. 30. Which biblical king is supposed to have had great wisdom ?

- (a) David (b) Solomon
(c) Ahab

ANSWERS

1. (c): Neptune
2. (a): Bob Marley's
3. (c): Blue Whale
4. (a): All had a stammer
5. (a): Their bodies and heads are buried in different cemeteries
6. (c): Van Gogh
7. (b): Milton
8. (a): May
9. (a): Catherine Howard
10. (b): Move a little faster
11. (c): George Bernard Shaw
12. (a): Kidneys
13. (c): Obverse
14. (a): In the air
15. (c): George Gershwin
16. (b): Moses
17. (c): Geese
18. (c): Vodka
19. (a): Skin
20. (b): Japan
21. (c): The French Revolution
22. (b): South Africa
23. (c): Swallowtail
24. (b): Dauphin
25. (c): Types of map projection
26. (a): Kramer v Kramer
27. (c): 72—80
28. (a): Churchill
29. (c): Turkey
30. (b): Solomon

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Indian National Movement

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Radical Nationalists

The Congress was split up into two factions at its Surat session in 1907 to be known as the moderates and the extremists. The moderates had their hold on the party while the extremists furrowed a bold and independent path. The moderates put their faith in the British benevolence, but the extremists scoffed at it. The former advocated patience and the latter were too restive. How could they pull on together? The restive asserted that there could be no philanthropy in politics. Rights are not conferred upon, but are asserted and won. So, said Tilak, "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it." Aurobindo Ghosh declared, "Political freedom is the life-breath of a nation." Lala Lajpat Rai thundered, "Indians should no longer be content to be beggars whining for favours; for, if they really cared for their country, they would have to strike a blow for themselves." These ideas were too radical to the contemporary thinking. Their authors, therefore, came to be known as the radical nationalists. Being too restive for the results, they were also called the extremists or the militant nationalists. They had their day. They did their work well. They suffered for the sake of their patriotism, made supreme sacrifices and infused a new spirit among the young. They quickened the growth of national consciousness and made the nation wake up from its slumber and sluggishness.

Writing on the Wall

"Political rights would have to be fought for," declared Tilak. The radical nationalists fought for them ferociously. Their exertions brought the results. The government read the writing on the wall. The Partition of Bengal was annulled. The policy of the British imperialism towards India also underwent a change. It came out in the historic declaration of Montague made on August 20, 1917 — gradual development of self-governing institutions with an ultimate aim at the progressive realisation of responsible government in India. People became confident that *Swaraj* could be attained. The government aimed

at the increasing association of Indians in every branch of administration. The radical nationalists exploited the government's failures to arouse national wrath against the authorities and foster patriotism among the people. But as rain and thunder cannot become the permanent feature of weather, the radicalism in politics also had its limitations. Tilak joined the Congress again in 1916 at Lucknow. Gandhiji came on the political scene after the War. He

gave a new shape to the national consciousness. He made the national struggle derive its strength from the masses. This made the nationalist militarism and radicalism a little out of tune with the situation.

The radical nationalists had three staunch stalwarts — Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal. They were known as the trio — Bal, Lal and Pal. Tilak was active in Maharashtra, Lajpat Rai in Punjab and Bipin Chandra



The Trio : Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal

The turn of the century gave birth to militant nationalism or extremism in Indian freedom movement. It was not surprising that the moderate leaders, who were only pleading with the British Government for reforms were becoming less and less popular. This situation brought a large number of new leaders to the centre stage who were more radical in their demands and believed in more militant form of nationalism. They came to be called Extremists. The main support for the moderate leaders had come from the intelligentsia and the urban middle class, but the new militant nationalist leaders drew their strength from the support of a broad section of lower middle classes, students and a section of workers and peasants. The trio of Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and

Bipin Chandra Pal (Lal-Bal-Pal) were the chief exponents of this new militant school of nationalism. Their programme had three aspects. First, they wanted Indians themselves to struggle for and achieve their freedom, and make a determined effort to rise above the degraded position under foreign rule. For the fulfilment of this goal, they pleaded for courage, self-confidence and a spirit of sacrifice. Second, they totally rejected the suggestion that India needed any benevolent guidance or assistance of foreigners to achieve "Swaraj" or full independence, which was the only goal they were fighting for. Third they had an unlimited faith in the strength of the masses, particularly of the workers and peasants, to win freedom through mass actions.

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for Medical and Engineering Entrance Exams

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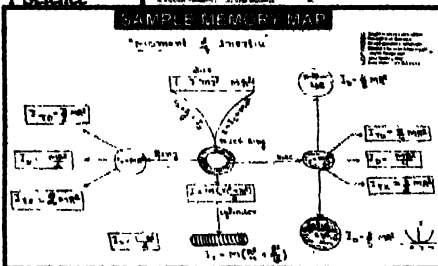
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Author's Bio-Data

- B.E. BITS Pilani, M.Tech, IIT Kharagpur NTSE scholar Rank 5 Raj School Board
- World-famous author. I published 3 computer books in USA including a best selling book costing \$27.95
- Expert. Computers, Mind Power, Study Techniques
- My first job as an engineer paid only Rs 1000 per MONTH. Just 7 years later, I earned 50 dollars per HOUR in USA as computer expert and writer.
- At the peak of success, I returned to India to do something in our own country. Now, I spend my full time as a scientist to do research in mind power.
- I also learnt French, Sanskrit, Karate, Breaking wooden board by hand, many Meditations, etc
- Was a member of Society for Accelerated Learning & Teaching, USA

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Gandhian Thought—Inner Voice

Many have wondered at Gandhiji's faith in the inner voice. To him the inner voice was the result of his "constant effort to attain self-purification." What he thought about it is given in his own words as, "For me the Voice of God, of Conscience, of Truth, or the inner Voice or the still small Voice mean one and the same thing. I saw no form. I have never tried, for I have always believed in God to be without form. But what I did hear was like a Voice from afar and yet quite near. It was as unmistakable as some human voice definitely speaking to me, and irrefragable. The hearing of the Voice was preceded by a terrific struggle within me. Suddenly the Voice came upon me. I listened, made certain it was the Voice and the struggle ceased. I was calm."

Many have, however, doubted this belief of Gandhiji. They have termed it as the product of heated imagination, a mere hallucination. But Gandhiji asserts, "There is no question of hallucination. I have stated a simple scientific truth, thus to be tested by all who have the will and the patience to acquire the necessary qualifications, which are again incredibly simple to understand and easy enough to acquire where there is determination. I can only say: You have to believe no one but yourselves. You must try to listen to the inner voice, but if you



what is required for the acquisition of any other faculty, and even if out of thousands of claimants, only a few succeed in establishing their claim, this still does not make the task of having and following doubtful claimants. A person falsely claiming to act under divine inspiration is no promptings of the inner voice without having any such authority as the one falsely claiming to do so. The authority of an earthly sovereign. A humble action must stand to be, need to be most cautious and, to preserve the balance of mind, he has to reduce himself to zero before God will guide him.

He felt that the inner voice was his friend, philosopher and guide in all moments of difficulty.

Pal in Bengal. Tilak revived the festivals of Ganpati and Shivaji in Maharashtra to arouse a new spirit among the youth of the country. Ganpati was the remover of the obstacles. The name of Shivaji created in the minds of the people the spirit of rebellion against the despotic rule. It also gave them the feeling of their national pride. He spoke to them in their own language, the Marathi, through his newspaper *Kesari*. In its issue dated June 15, 1898, Tilak wrote, "God has not conferred on *mlechchas* (foreigners) the grant inscribed on copper plate of the kingdom of Hinduisim. Do not circumscribe your vision like a frog in the well. Get out of the Penal Code, enter into the extremely high atmosphere of the *Bhagavad Gita* and then consider the action of great men." For this article, he was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment on the charge of fomenting disaffection. What Tilak did in Maharashtra, Bipin Chandra Pal and Lala Lajpat Rai accomplished in Bengal and Punjab respectively.

Bipin Chandra Pal was a great orator. He started a weekly, *New India*, through which he preached his views. He often took up the burning issues. His arguments won him many adherents throughout the country. In 1906, he started the daily *Bande Matram* to spread his message to the masses. Unfortunately, it had to close down barely two years after its publication because the government

brought out a prosecution case against it. Aurobindo Ghosh was an associate of Bipin Chandra. He resigned the principalship of Baroda College to become the principal of the Bengal National College which has started in 1906. Inspired by the writings of Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, Aurobindo became an advocate of the violent revolution on the Russian terrorist pattern against the British imperialism. He called upon his countrymen to raise an armed rebellion and liberate the motherland. What he had in view came to be known with the bomb attacks in Muzaffarpur and discovery of the hideouts of the terrorists in Manikata. Bal Gangadhar Tilak gave moral support to Aurobindo in his ideas through his writings in *Kesari*. For this, he was sentenced to six years' transportation to Mandalay in Burma. Aurobindo himself was also arrested in connection with the Alipore bomb case. Chittaranjan Das ably defended him in the court. He was acquitted. But his stay in jail brought out a great transformation in the mind of Aurobindo. He gave up politics and became a spiritualist. He founded an ashram at Pondicherry and passed the rest of his life there.

A Fiery Orator

Lala Lajpat Rai attended the fourth session of the Congress at the age of twenty-four. He had already been well-known for his political writings in *Koh-i-*

noor, an Urdu weekly published from Lahore. Later, he also edited the *Punjabee*, the *Bande Matram* in Urdu and the *People* in English. He wrote in three languages, Urdu, English and Punjabi, but his short biographies of Mazzini and Garibaldi in Urdu did much to arouse the feelings of patriotism among the youth of Punjab. Lajpat Rai was also a great orator and could move the people to frenetic fervour. He was, therefore, known as 'Lion of Punjab'. Like Lokmanya Tilak, he was deported along with Ajit Singh in 1907 under Regulation III of 1818. During the First World War, Lajpat Rai was in exile in U.S.A. He made many lectures there to win the public sympathy of the Americans to the cause of India. He was also a great educationist and was one of the founders of the D.A.V. College, Lahore and the Servants of the People Society. He was also a social reformer and started the Hindu Orphan Relief Movement. Apart from these stalwarts, many other radical nationalists like Chidambaram Pillai of Madras, Paranjpaye, editor of the *Kal*, and Harisa Vottama Rao of Andhra made many sacrifices and played their role well.

In short, the radical nationalists did a lot for their country. They brought the lower-middle classes, the students, the youth and the women to the forefront of the national struggle. They placed before them very clear objectives, gave them a spirit of self-reliance and self-confidence. It was, indeed, a big contribution. □

Who...What...When...Where...Why

You Ask The Question — We Will Find The Answer

● What is Triton ?

—K. Parameswaran, Kollam (Kerala)

It is the largest satellite of Neptune, and possibly the largest satellite in the Solar System. Modern measurements suggest it has a diameter of 6,000 km. Triton orbits Neptune every 5.88 days in a retrograde (east to west) direction. Triton lies 355,000 km from Neptune.

● Who invented the hearing aid ?

—Mihir Saha, Lumding (Assam)

The first electric hearing aid was the Acousticon, patented by the Miller Reese Hutchinson of New York on November 15, 1901 and manufactured by the newly formed Hutchinson Acoustic Company the following year. It consisted of a large housing for the batteries, about the size of a portable radio, and a telephone-type receiver to hold to the ear. One of the earliest users was Queen Alexandra, who had been partially deaf since infancy. The Queen used the Acousticon aid throughout the Coronation ceremony in 1902 and afterwards presented the 26-year-old inventor with a medal to mark her appreciation.

The first electric hearing aid designed to be worn on the person was the Amplivox, weighing 2 1/2 lb, which was marketed by A. Edwin Stevens of London in October 1935.

The first transistor hearing aid was manufactured by the Sonotone Corporation of Elmsford, N.Y. and marketed on December 29, 1952.

● Where is gharial found ?

—A. Mathew, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)

Gharial or gavial is a long-nosed fish-eating crocodile once found widely in India and Nepal. It was living in large, fast-flowing rivers such as the Ganges. It became virtually extinct by the mid-1970s through overhunting for skins and loss of habitat from river damming. Conservation efforts, including collecting wild eggs for captive rearing, built up a population of some 2,000, with at least 1,200 released back into the wild.

● Why do the stars in the sky have different colours ?

—Sunil Saxena, Lucknow (U.P.)

The colour of any star largely depends upon its temperature. The red stars are cooler than the white ones and the white stars are hotter than those that have a bluish white or blue colour. That is why stars have different colours—Yellow, blue, white, red, green, purple etc. For example, Sirius, the dog star in the Constellation of Canis major, is a white star with a temperature of almost 20,000°F. Rigel, the bright star in the constellation of Orion, is a blue star having a temperature of around 11,000°F. Orange stars like Arcturus and Aldebaran have temperatures around 7,000°F.

● What is the difference between Vaccination and Inoculation ?

—Rajnish Agarwal, Asansol (West Bengal)

Vaccination means introduction of dead germs of another disease in suspension called vaccine in the skin of a man. It is done generally

by making a few scratches with a knife on the arm and then rubbing the vaccine with it, e.g., BCG vaccine.

Inoculation means introduction of germs of the same disease below the skin so as to produce the disease in a mild form and thus give immunity from a severe attack of the same disease, e.g., plague, cholera, etc.

● Why does it not hurt when we cut our nails ?

—Subhash Kirpekar, Nashik (Maharashtra)

The nails are not connected either with the blood vessels or the cartilage. On cutting the nails, the nerve system is not affected. Therefore, we do not feel hurt when we clip the nails.

● When was the Third Battle of Panipat fought ? Who were the two warring parties ?

—Ravi Singh, Patna (Bihar)

The Third Battle of Panipat was fought in 1761 between Ahmed Shah Abdali, the successor of the Persian invader Nadir Shah, and the Marathas, where Abdali inflicted a crushing defeat on the Marathas. Neither the Rajputs nor the Jats nor the Sikhs came to support the Marathas. Once routed, the Marathas lost their supremacy in the North, and whatever unity existed between the five Maratha powers, was soon dissolved and eventually it led to the disintegration of the Maratha empire and the rise of the British influence in India.

● What is a rain shadow region ?

—Tulika Anupriya, Motihari (Bihar)

Rain shadow region is just on the opposite or windward side of the mountain and hence receives little or no rain. For example, the Western coast of India receives heavy rainfall, while the Deccan plateau receives little rainfall, as the latter is in the rain shadow region.

● Why do so many medicines, especially cough preparations, contain alcohol ?

—Vivek Sharma, Patna (Bihar)

Alcohol is the safest solvent for drugs that do not mix well

with water, as pharmacists have known since ancient times. According to Dr. Arthur H. Kibbe, Director of Scientific Affairs for the American Pharmaceutical Association in Washington, "for an alcoholic, a pharmacist will recommend a tablet or lozenge, or for a severe cough, a spray with a very small amount of alcohol that mostly evaporates." There is some pharmacological activity in the alcohol in cough syrup, he said, but normally the concentration is very low. For example, he said, a teaspoon of something that is 15 to 20 per cent alcohol has only about one millilitre of pure alcohol, as against about 15 millilitres in a shot of bourbon.

● How much blood does a normal person have in his body ?

—Anil Singh, Roorki (U.P.)

An adult human body contains four to five litres of blood moving through the blood vessels in an endless circuit.





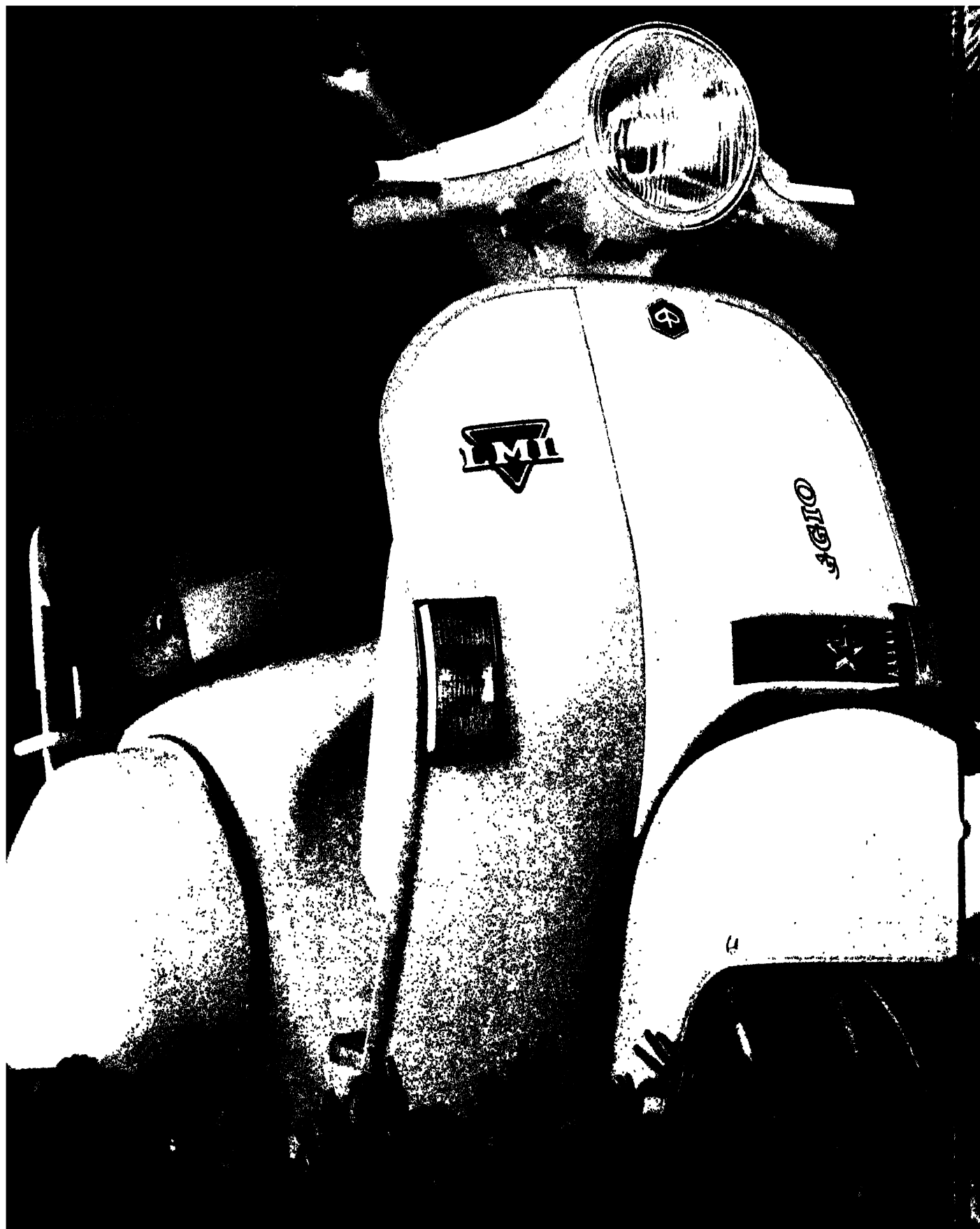
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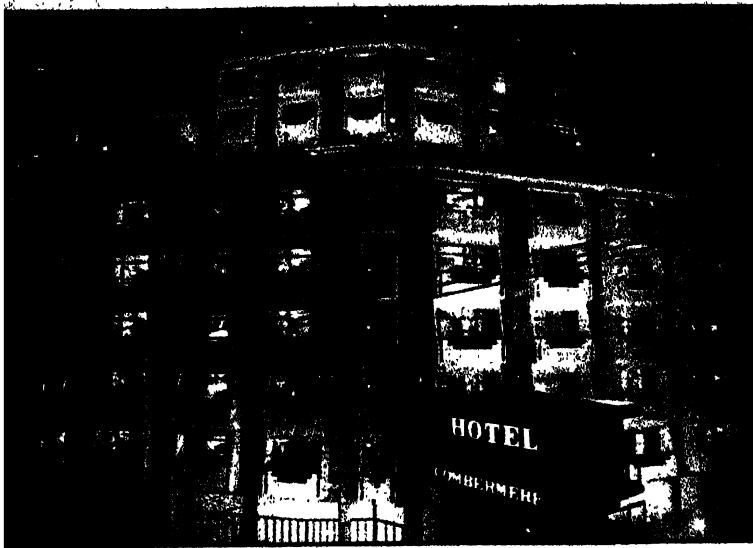
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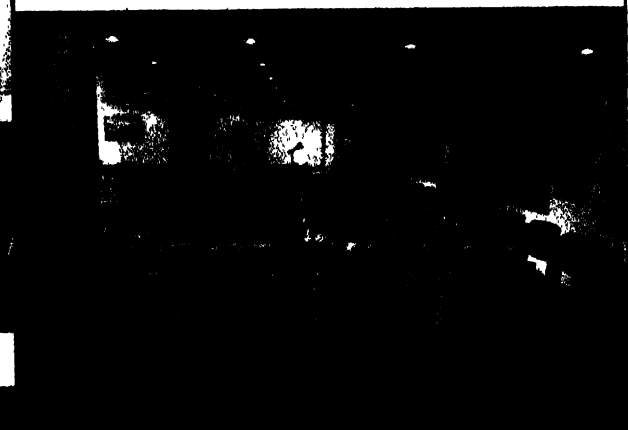
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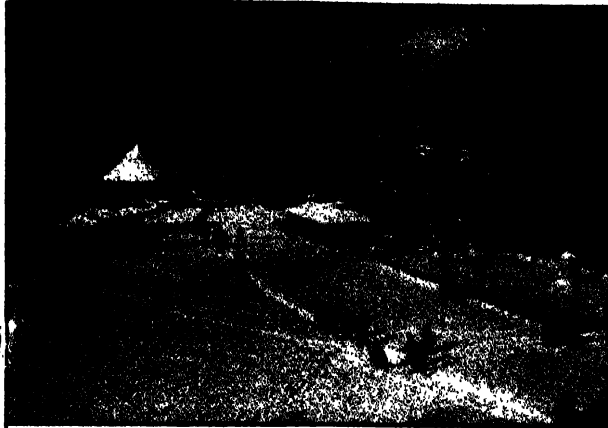
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Experience In The Vibrant Setting Of Mother Nature...

Mother Teresa : Angel Of Mercy

(Continued from page 23)

have to give up everything. Only then can we truly love."

Mother Teresa and her sisters took the dying people off the pavements of the streets of Calcutta and sheltered them in 'Nirmal Hriday' so that they might at least die in peace, like human beings, in an atmosphere of love, with the satisfaction that at least during the last journey of life there is someone to care for them. In the Home for Dying there have been cases where when all was lost, the magic touch of love and clinical care brought many from the brink to the fount of a new life.

Love built up the work of the Missionaries of Charity and today there are 160 centres in India alone; these include schools, charitable dispensaries, homes for leprosy patients, TB clinics and homes for dying destitutes.

By 1966, the Missionaries of Charity were treating 8,000 leprosy patients a year in Calcutta and another 22,000 in the rest of the country. Since the poor are to be found in all parts of the world, Mother travelled wherever she could raising funds and setting up beacons of hope for the unwanted poor and neglected. Money was no problem for her and it came in torrents from the high and mighty as much as from the ordinary folks—from the Pope to her co-workers scattered all over the world and even school children.

In as many as 105 countries across the globe emerged the founts of hope in the form

of 500 convents, symbolising the concern of the frail woman whom people sarcastically called, "the Saint of the Gutter". She wore the badge of humility when she said: "I am only a little wire—God is the power."

Awards from different quarters, from different parts of the world for the humanitarian work, without an iota of selfishness and expecting no reward, made Mother Teresa a citizen of the world. She belonged to Calcutta and India as much as to the rest of the world. In December 1970, Pope Paul awarded a 15-million lire (about Rs. 130,000) peace prize to the Mother; the prize was named after his predecessor, Pope John XXIII, and this was the first time it was awarded.

In the country where she settled down to work for the most disadvantaged sections of society, she received a virtual roll call of honour: Padma Sri (1962), Bharat Ratna, Nehru Award for International Understanding in November 1972, the first Sadbhavana Award (1993) and the *Bharat ki Mahan Suputri* from then Prime Minister, Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao on November 8, 1992.

Agra, world famous for the Taj, boasts of Children's Home run by the Missionaries of Charity, built out of the \$100,000 prize money Mother received as Magsaysay Award (1962).

The other international awards Mother received include the Nobel Prize for Peace (1979), the Templeton Award (1973), the Albert Schweitzer Award and the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest civilian award given by U.S.A.

Be it the cause of peace or sufferings in

the wake of man-made or natural calamities, Mother was on the frontline. Before the outbreak of the Gulf War, she wrote to both President George Bush and President Saddam Hussain, voicing her concern for "the poor, and those who will be poor, if the war that we all dread and fear happens."

Since suffering transcended national boundaries, Mother was everywhere with her labour of love, care and service—be it Cuba (where she opened a branch of the Missionaries of Charity after a meeting with President Fidel Castro in October 1979) or Nicaragua (where too she opened another in November the same year after a meeting with President Ortega), or Armenia (devastated by an earthquake in January 1989), or Tirana (capital of Albania where she opened a charity home) or Vietnam where she went to find a site for a centre for orphans, the handicapped and the aged.

In April 1990, Mother wanted to resign as the Mother General of the Missionaries of Charity after having been operated upon and having a permanent pacemaker implanted in her heart in November 1989. The Pope granted her request and ordered the general chapter of the organisation to select her successor. But in September, the general chapter re-elected her and "she bowed to the will of God." However, in March 1997 Sister Nirmala Joshi was unanimously chosen by a special congregation in Calcutta to succeed the Mother.

Mother said once: "How can you love God whom you do not see, if you do not love your neighbour whom you see, whom you touch, with whom you live." □

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CIGARS, CIGARETTES, PIPES AND GLASSES

In motion pictures, the leader of a motorcycle gang or criminal syndicate is usually portrayed as a tough, aggressive person who, as he smokes, tilts his head back sharply and with controlled precision blows the smoke towards the ceiling to demonstrate his superiority to the rest of the gang. In contrast, Humphrey Bogart was often cast as a gangster or criminal who always held his cigarette inverted in his hand and blew the smoke down from the corner of his mouth as he planned a gaol break or other devious activity. There also appears to be a relationship between how positive or negative the person feels and the speed at which he or she exhales the smoke. The faster the smoke is blown upwards the more superior or confident the person feels; the faster it is blown down, the more negative he feels.

If a card player who is smoking is dealt a good hand, he is likely to blow the smoke upwards, whereas a poor hand may cause him to blow it downwards. Some card players use a 'poker face' when playing cards as a method of not displaying any body signals that may give them away, while other players like to act and use misleading body language to lull the other players into a false sense of security. If, for example, a poker player were dealt four aces and he wanted to bluff the other players, he could throw the cards face down on the table in disgust and then curse, swear or fold his arms and put on a non-verbal display that would indicate that he had been dealt a poor hand. But then he quietly sits back and draws on his cigarette and blows the smoke upwards! Having read this chapter, you will now be aware that it would be unwise for the other players to play the next hand as they would probably be beaten. Observation



Man is seized by anxiety right from infancy to the crabbed old age. The infant sucks the thumb and as one grows up, one looks for a variety of alternatives for reassurance. Smoking is often reckoned by smokers as a safety valve and most of the smokers seek to relieve their pent-up tension through cigarettes and cigars. The way one exhales the fumes—upward or downward—also indicates one's moods. A well-known authority on body language, Allan Pease, surveys the entire world of smokers to decipher the inscrutable working of the human mind through body language.

of smoking gestures in selling shows that when a smoker is asked to buy, those who have reached a positive decision blow the smoke upwards, whereas those who have decided not to buy blow it downwards. The alert salesperson, seeing the smoke being blown downwards during the close of a sale could quickly resell the customer on all the benefits he would receive by purchasing the product, to allow the customer time to reconsider his decision.

Blowing smoke out through the nostrils is a sign of a superior, confident individual. The smoke is blown downwards only because of the physical location of the nostrils and the person often tilts his head back in a 'looking down his nose' position. If the person's head is down as he nose-blows the smoke, he is angry and is trying to look ferocious, like an angry bull.

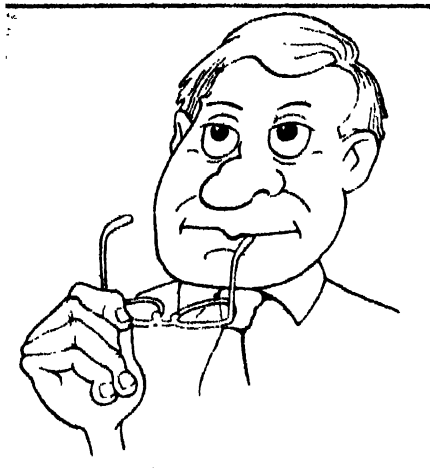
Cigar Smokers

Cigars have always been used as a means of displaying superiority because of their cost and size. The big-time business executive, the gang leader and people in high-status positions often smoke cigars. Cigars are used to celebrate a victory or achievement such as the birth of a baby, a wedding, clinching a business deal or winning the lottery. It is not surprising that most of the smoke exhaled by cigar smokers is upwards. I recently attended a celebration dinner where cigars were distributed freely and it was interesting to note that of 400 recorded cigar smoke exhalations, 320 were in an upward direction.

General Smoking Signals

The continual tapping of a cigar or cigarette end on the ashtray shows that an inner conflict is taking place and that you

may need to reassure the smoker. This, too, is an interesting smoking phenomenon. Most smokers smoke their cigarette down to a certain length before extinguishing it in the ashtray. If the smoker lights a cigarette and suddenly extinguishes it earlier than he normally would, he has signalled his decision to terminate the conversation. Watching for this termination signal can allow you to take control or to close the conversation, making it appear that it was your idea to end it.



Stalling for time

GESTURES WITH GLASSES

Almost every artificial aid used by man gives its user an opportunity to perform many revealing gestures and this is certainly the case with those who wear glasses. One

of the most common gestures is placing one arm of the frame in the mouth.

Desmond Morris says that the act of putting objects against the lips or in the mouth is a momentary attempt by the person to relieve the security he experienced as a baby at his mother's breast, which means that glasses-in-mouth is essentially a reassurance gesture. Smokers use their cigarettes for the same reason, and the child sucks his thumb.

Stalling

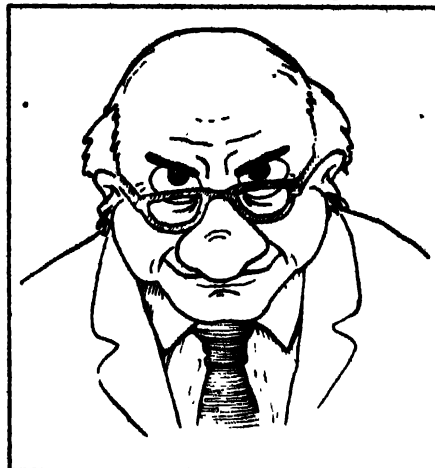
Like pipe smoking, the glasses-in-mouth gesture can be used to stall or delay a decision. In negotiating, it has been found that this gesture appears most frequently at the close of the discussion when the person has been asked for a decision. The act of continually taking the glasses off and cleaning the lenses is another method used by glasses wearers to gain time for a decision. When this gesture is seen immediately after a decision has been asked for, silence is the best tactic.

The gestures that follow this stall gesture signal the person's intention and allow an alert negotiator to respond accordingly. For example, if the person puts the glasses back on, this often means that he wants to 'see' the facts again, whereas folding the glasses and putting them away signals an intention to terminate the conversation.

Peering Over Glasses

Actors in the motion pictures made during the 1920s and 1930s used this peering gesture to portray a critical or judgmental person such as the master of an English public school. Often the person may be wearing

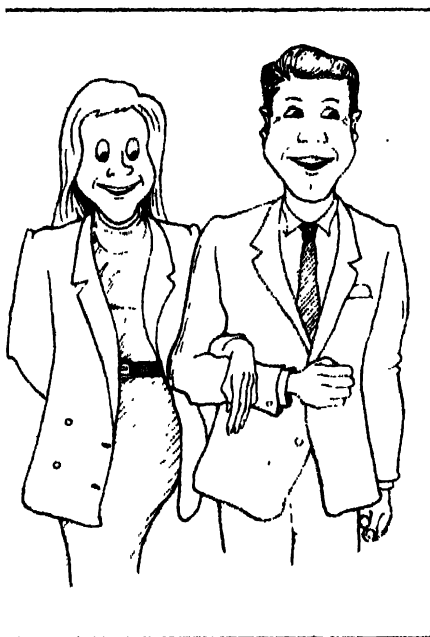
reading glasses and finds it more convenient to look over the tops, rather than removing them to look at the other person. Whoever is on the receiving end of this look may feel as though he is being judged or scrutinised. Looking over the glasses can be a very costly mistake, as the listener inevitably responds to this look with folded arms, crossed legs and a correspondingly negative attitude. Glasses wearers should remove them when speaking and put them back on to listen. This not only relaxes the other person but



The aggressor

allows the glasses wearer to have control of the conversation. The listener quickly learns that when the glasses are off he must not interrupt the wearer, and when they are put back on he had better start talking.

TERRITORIAL AND OWNERSHIP GESTURES



Staking a claim

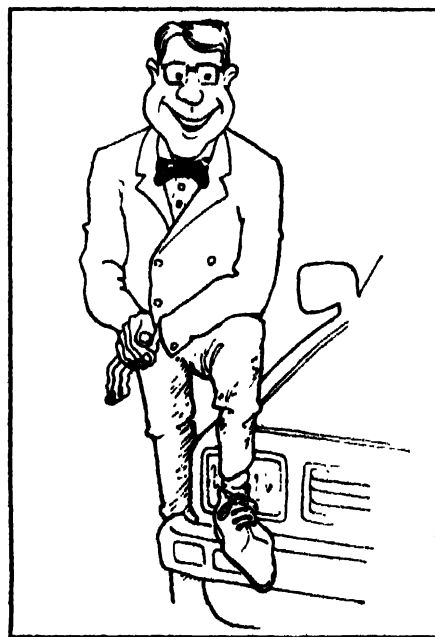
TERRITORIAL GESTURES

People lean against other people or objects to show a territorial claim to that object or person. Leaning can also be used as a method of dominance or intimidation when

the object being leaned on belongs to someone else. For example, if you are going to take a photograph of a friend and his new car, boat, home or other personal belonging, you will inevitably find that he leans against his newly acquired property, putting his foot on it or his arm around it. When he touches the property, it becomes an extension of his body and in this way he shows others that it belongs to him. Young lovers continually hold hands or put their arms around one another in public and social situations to show others the claim that they have on each other. The business executive puts his desk or desk drawers or leans against his office doorway to show his claim to that office and its furnishings.

However, an easy way to intimidate someone is to lean against, sit upon or use their possessions without their permission. In addition to the obvious abuses of another's territory or possessions such as sitting at his desk or borrowing his car without asking, there are other very subtle intimidation techniques. One is to lean against the doorway in another's office or to inadvertently sit in his chair.

As already mentioned, a salesperson calling on a customer at his home is well advised to ask him 'Which seat is yours?' before he sits down, as sitting in the



Gesture showing pride of ownership

wrong chair intimidates the customer and puts him offside, which can have a detrimental effect on the chance of a successful sale.

(To be continued)

In A Democracy The Legislature Must Prevail Over Judiciary

Scope

The Group Discussion Personality test is very popular today and it is increasingly made use of in Government departments, military services, nationalised as well as non-nationalised banks, public sector undertakings, private sector enterprises, commercial firms, universities, IIMs and other educational institutions, training centres and so on, for selection of executives or managers, selection of candidates for commissioning in the Armed Forces, admissions to post-graduate and professional courses, award of scholarships and overseas training. The GD Test ideally serves the purpose of determining the personality characteristics and leadership levels of the competing candidates for a particular appointment, role or assignment.

Success Ingredients

Ability to speak freely, eloquently, convincingly and forcefully in the context of a group situation where other members of the group are equally keen to make their impact is a major factor contributing to success in the exercise. Even where one has a wealth of ideas, one cannot derive any benefit out of them in the GD Test, unless one displays the gift of the gab and talks one's way out. Ability to speak is, thus, the sure way to distinction in Group Discussion. The GD is totally informal and it is nothing but a friendly chit-chat, where one can express one's views or ideas on a given subject in one's own way and time. The GD provides the opportunity to express one's ideas spontaneously, freely and frankly. One can speak for or against the proposition. A person can give his original ideas or support another or oppose the arguments advanced by someone else. The GD is not a formal debate. One is not forced to take sides or stick to one's original stand throughout. The rules are flexible and can be framed by each group to suit its needs. The criterion for success is that the candidate must make a forceful as well as favourable impact on the other members of the group. This, in turn, will also make a similar impact on the examiners who remain as non-participating observers of the GD proceedings.

Technique

The group would normally consist of 8 to 10 candidates. No one will be officially designated as leader, chairman, speaker or coordinator to conduct the Group Discussion. About 25 to 30 minutes will be given as time limit to complete the

GROUP DISCUSSION



Any motley group presents a mosaic of conflicting human characters. Since each individual hails from a distinctive background, he tends to behave in such a way as to reflect on the culture in which he is nurtured. While one of the individuals, fed on his inferiority complex, tries to take on the weaklings in the group, bragging about his superficial knowledge, another proves to be a virtual non-starter with his meek behaviour and dearth of ideas. The third category comprises those who have ideas, but are hesitant to volunteer and need goading to come out with their ideas.

discussion. For easy recognition, each candidate will be identified and addressed by his roll number which will be fastened to his chest and back. The candidates will be seated in a closed circle in the ascending order of the roll numbers without any hindrance.

Presentation

We present here a tape-recorded version of a 'live' Group Discussion of candidates appearing for the selection of Management Trainees in a public sector undertaking conducted at our Competition Success Institute. The eight members of this group are of the same age group and enjoy similar educational qualifications and background experience. After explaining the nature and scope of the GD Test to the candidates, the examiner announces the subject, launches the group on its task and then withdraws himself to the background

Progress

After the exit of the examiner, the silence so far prevailing is broken. The candidates feel a bit relaxed. They try to feel their way and start talking among themselves. Some talk in whispers and asides to their

immediate neighbours. Some resort to cross-talks and speak to candidates seated farther away. Some others remain silent and thoughtful, may be collecting their ideas and marshalling their thoughts. Slowly the volume of the noise increases. At this stage, No. 6 is seen raising his voice over the din and rumble and addressing the group as a whole.

No. 6 : May I request your kind attention please ? I have a submission to make. Can you all cease your consultations for a few seconds and listen to what I have to say ?

No. 1 : Hey man, oh sure, why not ? Why only a few seconds ? If you have something interesting to say, we shall only be delighted to listen to you as long as you want. (Catching the eye of No. 5) What do you say, No. 5 ? You are sitting next to No. 6 and may be you know what is in his mind. Do you agree with me ?

No. 5 : (Appears to have been taken by surprise. He looks to his left and right nervously in confusion) You see, yes, yes. But please you ask No. 6. No, I mean No. 7. He is also sitting next to No. 6.

No. 7 : Thank you, No. 5. Friends, I agree with No. 1 and request that we listen to what No. 6 has to say. I am sure he has something important to communicate, Please, No. 6, go ahead.

Comments : No. 6 is assuming leadership by displaying initiative, and coming forward to shoulder responsibility. The group has so far been indulging in asides and cross-talks and there is noise and confusion. The discussion on the subject has not commenced in an orderly and meaningful manner. At this stage, No. 6, by display of confidence and assertiveness, succeeds in gaining the attention of the group. Thanks to his cheerful and tactful approach, he gets a favourable response. There are others in the group who also want recognition and No. 1 seems one of them. He tries to be humorous to make an impact on others. Nevertheless, he plays a positive role and supports No. 6. He seeks the support of No. 5 in passing. But No. 5 is docile, confused and withdrawing. He wastes the opportunity and passes the buck to No. 7. Once aroused, No. 7 plays an effective role. He gives instant support to No. 6. He proves to be cooperative and promotes the group objective.

No. 6 : Thank you all, gentlemen. Let me first draw your attention to the subject given for our discussion which implies, "The Legislature And Not Judiciary Should be Supreme In A Parliamentary Democracy". This topic, as you could see, is somewhat involved and difficult. It has quite a few implications. If we are to do justice to the subject, we have to do two things immediately. First, we must embark on the discussion straightaway. We have no time

to waste on asides and cross-talks. Second, it would be helpful if someone who has studied the subject explains its nature and scope. That would serve as the starting point.

No. 3 : What is the problem ? You are making the subject sound difficult. According to you, we would need a constitutional pundit here. To be frank, you are unduly pessimistic. Well, I don't know about the rest, but I can manage without any expert intervention.

No. 1 : (Addressing No. 3) Okay, you Mr. optimist. Since you claim to be the knowledgeable one, why don't you start the ball rolling ? You can be the first speaker and explain the topic to the group. (Laughing) We shall gladly lend our ears to you.

No. 3 : Oh, shut up, No. 1. What do you think yourself to be ? If you want to do hero worship No. 6, I suggest you do it on your own and elsewhere. And I wish to warn you, I want none of it. I don't believe in lending my ears or bending my back. You better mind your business.

No. 7 : (Intervenes with a pleasant smile) Dear friends, and particularly Nos. 3 and 1, let us remember that this is a friendly exchange of ideas. No need for us to become emotional. I endorse what No. 6 said. I request those who have studied Political Science or Constitutional Law to come forward and introduce the topic.

No. 1 : Hey, No. 7, the answer is obvious. If someone is willing, he would have volunteered long ago. Now despite all his bravado, No. 3 is as wise on the subject as I am. Otherwise, he won't be ranting and raving as he has been doing.

No. 3 : I told you to shut up, No. 1. You confine your statements to yourself. You don't have to talk about me in any case. You are welcome to call yourself an idiot. But don't you dare to tell me that I am one.

No. 1 : (With suppressed laughter) Okay, okay. I am sorry, I did not acknowledge your supremacy in the field of idiocy. I admit you are a greater one than me. I am, in fact, ready to proclaim that you are the greatest. (He laughs and others also catch on to the joke and some laugh with No. 1)

No. 3 : (Losing his temper and growing red in his face) You bloody idiot..... (He tries to get up menacingly)

No. 6 : Please, gentlemen. We are losing time. Let us please confine our talk to the subject proper. Perhaps, we can have the introduction during the course of the discussion itself. Now let us start with No. 1, proceed to Nos. 2, 3, 4 and so on and complete the first round with No. 8. If necessary, I shall deal with the introduction aspect when my turn comes. Now, please start No. 1.

No. 1 : Thank you, No. 6. At this stage especially thanks to No. 3, whatever ideas I had on the subject have evaporated. You can start with No. 2, if you like. I don't mind being the last speaker.

No. 2 : No, no. Not me the first speaker, please. All of you said that it is a difficult subject. I would like to speak last.

WINNING STRATEGY

Before you make your first move, think twice. You may not get the right track, and then you are in a tight situation.

Comments : No. 2 has spoken for the first time, that too in some panic. Otherwise, he is tongue-tied and prefers to take a back seat. He is unenterprising and misses the opportunity when it knocks on his door.

No. 7 : Well friends, may I suggest something ?

No. 3 : (Getting worked up and showing anger) If it means that you want me to speak first, I better say you need not bother to waste your time and energy. I know when and how to say my piece. I will do as I damn please.

No. 7 : (Somewhat taken aback and quite surprised at this unexpected and unprovoked assault from No. 3. However, he maintains his cool and smiles. Before he could respond to No. 3, No. 1 intervenes).

No. 1 : Sorry, No. 7. But please do not get put off by No. 3. There is definitely something wrong with him. The best thing to do is to ignore him and get going with our task. Please speak out the idea which came to your mind.

No. 3 : You, No. 1. I have told you more than once to hold your tongue and keep your trap shut. If you open your big mouth once again, I will kick you. And I mean it. I don't care what happens. (He looks menacingly at No. 1)

No. 6 : Please Nos. 3 and 1. I request you again not to take things personally and move away from the task in hand. We have to complete our discussion on the subject. Now, No. 7, please tell us what you have in mind.

No. 7 : Well, as you could see none of us has volunteered to be the opening speaker and outline the nature and scope of the subject. You had already said that the topic was rather tough. It means you know something about it. I think it is better you be the opening speaker yourself. (Turning to others in the group). I hope you all agree with my suggestion.

Nos. 1 and 5 : Yes, Yes. We entirely agree. Come on, No. 6, Please.

Comments : No. 6 emerges as the main coordinator of the group up to this stage. He is getting effective support consistently from No. 7. Candidate No. 1 continues to make efforts to stay in the limelight. He adopts the strategy of humour and wil to gain recognition. Nevertheless, he is conscious of the good work being done by No. 6 and renders support in his own way. However, No. 1 incurs the wrath of No. 3 who is displeased and annoyed with the jokes and pronouncements of No. 1. No. 3 is not only authoritative and aggressive, but proves quarrelsome and abusive. Besides, he is unable to contain his objections to No. 1 alone. We find No. 3 interrupting No. 7 in a very rude manner.

Despite his assertiveness, No. 3 is not eager to shoulder responsibility. He spurns the offer to be the opening speaker. No. 2 is seen to be docile and dull without any urge or enterprise. He is averse to taking risks and opts to stay in the background. No. 6 proves to be considerate and selfless and offers the opportunities to others. Perhaps, No. 7 could have volunteered to be the first speaker but he wants the honour to go to No. 6.

No. 6 : Thank you, gentlemen. I shall briefly outline the scope and nature of the topic of our Group Discussion. It states that the legislature and not judiciary should be supreme in a parliamentary democracy. As you all know, the parliament represents the legislature, which is one of the organs of the Government. The other two are the executive and judiciary.

No. 3 : (Interrupting with impatience to challenge the speaker) What about the electorate ? Is not that most important of all ?

No. 1 : I say, No. 3. Why should you interrupt No. 6 even before he starts ? You were asked to speak first, but you refused. Now you better keep quiet and let No. 6 tell us about the subject.

No. 3 : (Shaking with anger) I thought I had given you the last warning. Now words are useless. I have to teach you a lesson the hard way.

No. 5 : Please, No. 3. The examiner might see.

No. 6 : Gentlemen, can you please allow me to answer the query posed by No. 3. The electorate is important and is most supreme in a democracy. But our subject is concerned with the three organs of the Government in a democracy. They are the legislature, the executive and the judiciary. In a democracy with a written Constitution, the powers of the legislature, executive and judiciary are defined. In England, the Parliament remains supreme and unchallenged. There is no written Constitution for the United Kingdom and the laws made by the British Parliament cannot be challenged in any court. What is more, the highest court of judiciary in England, i.e., the Privy Council, is part of the legislature. But in India the judiciary is empowered to interpret the Constitution and strike down legislative enactments and executive actions which are repugnant to the Constitution. Therefore, the question arises, which between the two—legislature and judiciary—should have supremacy or the final say. This is to be considered in the context of the survival and growth of democracy in India. As I have already taken my full time, I shall again speak in the end after we have completed one round. Now, how would you like to proceed. After me it could be No. 7, then Nos. 8, 1, 2 and so on till you come to No. 5 and then again to myself. Otherwise, it could be anticlockwise, No. 5 could be the next speaker. He can be followed by Nos. 4, 3, 2, 1 and so on till we come to No. 7.

No. 5 : I already requested to be the last speaker. Please, therefore, let No. 7 be the second speaker. He is also very good, you see.

No. 3 : No, I don't agree. There is no need to go clockwise or anticlockwise. I say anyone who wants should be allowed to speak. In any case, I am going to speak now.

No. 1 : That is not up to you to decide. You did not volunteer in the first instance when we all were crying for volunteers. The group then decided that we must speak in rotation. Therefore, you better wait and speak in your turn.

No. 3 : Who do you think you are to tell me what I should do ? I said I will speak now and I am speaking. Let me see who is going to stop me.

No. 7 : (Intervenes cheerfully with a smile) Oh, come on, No. 3. You need not worry. I am glad you are volunteering to be the second speaker. As you know No. 5 has already indicated his preference to speak last and suggested that I should speak after No. 6. I am not particular whether I speak first, second, third or last. Please, therefore, go ahead and give us your ideas on the subject.

Comments : No. 6 spoke well and introduced the subject in an able and interesting manner. He has confirmed his position as an excellent coordinator and leader. No. 7 has been competing in a healthy and constructive manner with No. 6 for the leadership position in the group. But No. 6 has been faster in utilising the opportunity. He took the initiative to break the ice and also accepted the responsibility to introduce and explain the subject. No. 6 also revealed resourcefulness and imagination to cope with unexpected developments and unforeseen situations with commendable success. He had no difficulty in overcoming the diversions caused by No. 3. He accepted the criticism with a smile and disarmed his opponent tactfully. Thus, No. 6 has emerged as the topmost leader in the group. Nos. 3 and 1 continue to demand attention. The group has noticed No. 1, but has not taken him very seriously. On the other hand, No. 3 has made a negative impact on the group. He is over-assertive, selfish and inconsiderate. Now insisting that he should get precedence at the cost of others, he has lost the sympathy of the group.

No. 3 : Okay folks. The first thing I want to make it clear is that I totally and vehemently disagree with No. 6 (He speaks in an emotional and heated voice) I say, I mean, I declare that what he said was wrong and misleading. (Most of the group members are taken aback with this frontal attack of No. 3 on No. 6. They wonder how the latter is going to react, but No. 6 maintains his poise and composure. He listens to the speech of No. 3). Well, No. 6 ought to know there is a vast difference between our Constitution and those of other countries and particularly those of England and America. The President of the United States is the most powerful person. But the President of India is just a ceremonial Head of State. In India, the Prime Minister is most powerful. Finally, in a democracy it is the electorate that matters.

Comments : As he has shown earlier, No. 3 continues to remain overbearing, quarrelsome and non-cooperative throughout. He provokes arguments and always fights resulting in confrontations and clashes. He is concerned with his ego rather than with group interests. Thus, he is extremely selfish. He remains emotional and unsettled. But for the balanced and tolerant attitude of Nos. 6 and 7, No. 3 might have plunged the group in chaos and there could have been fist fights.

No. 6 : Would you like to speak next, No. 7 ? Originally it was your turn, but No. 3 wanted to take the floor and you had kindly agreed.

No. 7 : Thank you, No. 6. But first I would like to see if there are any other volunteers.

No. 2 : No. 3 criticised No. 6 unnecessarily. It was more a personal attack. I feel No. 6 should reply and hit back at No. 3.

No. 6 : (Smiling affably and speaking in a pleasant, friendly manner) No, no. This is only a friendly discussion. We are all friends. Everyone must freely and frankly express his views. I am glad No. 3 spoke out his mind openly. I have already given my ideas. It is now the turn of others. By the way, I see there are no more volunteers. Let us then go by our earlier decision. Come on, No. 7. It is now your turn.

Comments : No. 6 handles the situation tactfully and with grace. He ignores the criticism of No. 3 and takes it in his stride. We also note that he gives precedence to team needs over his own. He refuses the offer to

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Speak again and answer the criticism of No 3 instead, he wants others to make their contributions first. He does not want to monopolise the stage.

No. 7 : India has a lengthy written Constitution which attempts to define the powers of the Centre and the States on the one hand and the powers of the legislature, the executive and the judiciary on the other. The legislature and the executive are practically one entity. Thus, one has to choose between the legislature and the judiciary, as to which one should be supreme. Some may claim that the Constitution is supreme. But the Constitution can be amended by the legislature as well as by the judiciary. The Indian Constitution does not cater to referendum. Constitutional amendment is not easy. Hence, if and when constitutional amendments are made, I feel the judiciary should honour it. In other words, the legislature, which represents the will of the electorate and contains the representatives of the voters, should get precedence over the judiciary.

Comments : No 7 expounds his views in a brilliant and impressive manner. He has made a very deep and strong impact on the group. He is logical, rational, objective and coherent. He is positive and definite in his conclusions. He has presented his original ideas without fear or favour and made a strong impact even on Nos. 3 and 6. It is evident that No 7 enjoys extensive knowledge of the subject and has kept himself in

WINNING FIRST IMPRESSION

One who takes up the leadership has little time to spare for frivolities like cross-talks and asides. He straightaway plunges into the business at hand. He is a stickler for discipline and time schedule and he is the last person to brook any kind of nonsense. He tries to overcome all hurdles through acts of persuasion, tact, appreciation, understanding and adjustment. Endowed with common sense and a perfect understanding of the subject given for discussion, he knows how to bring the discussion to its successful conclusion.

the background merely to give opportunities to others in the first instance. Thus, he now emerges practically on par with No 6 and is bracketed with him for top honours. Selected with distinction.

No 8 : Gentlemen, I am a science student and I am not familiar with politics, Constitution and legal aspects. In fact, I have

no time or interest for politics. I have nothing to choose between the legislature and the judiciary. Both have taken extreme postures. I would like to leave them alone and let things take their own course.

Comments : This candidate has thus far been only an onlooker and did not reveal the urge or interest to take active part in the group proceedings. It is obvious that he wishes to avoid responsibilities and involvement. Rejected.

No 1 : Friends, the judiciary was pushed to the background during the emergency but when the Janata party assumed power its powers were restored. The Supreme Court has since ruled that the basic structure still remains to be defined. Since then, the Supreme Court has extended its jurisdiction to examine any matter of public interest and pronounce judgement. From this past experience, I would say that judiciary must continue to have the final say. The legislator will be tempted to play to the gallery. They have to catch votes. The judges do not worry about such things. Judicial independence is guaranteed by our Constitution. Thus, it can play its role more objectively. I therefore vote for judicial pre-eminence which alone will sustain and help the growth of democracy in India.

Comments : No 1 has grasped the essential of the subject and came out with his original views in a very convincing manner. As compared to his initial debut during the preliminary round, his present performance is devoid of jokes and distractions. He has conducted himself

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with dignity and purpose as demanded by the occasion. He has the originality and courage to express his independent ideas forcefully and he has made out an excellent and convincing case. He has made a strong and favourable impact on the group. He has the potential to make the grade and he will benefit by training. Selected.

No. 2 : Friends, I, for one, believe that both the legislature and the judiciary should cooperate and work in unison rather than follow a collision course. Both must understand and appreciate the importance and roles of each other. It is incorrect to think that one should have supremacy over the other. Each has its assigned part to play and both are important to democracy, particularly to a young democracy like India. Parliamentary tyranny is as bad as judicial tyranny. Neither of them is infallible and both have amended and re-amended their stands, laws or rulings and pronouncements so many times. In fact, the spate of constitutional amendments, legislation and judicial decisions is on the increase and the earlier laws or judgements are being replaced with new ones constantly. This is rather unsettling and confusing. There is no continuity and permanency or stability. A rivalry and competition between the two will make things worse and both will lose credibility. I feel they should cooperate with understanding and proceed slowly and steadily.

Comments : No. 2 had also stayed in the background so far. However, his present performance indicates that he had been an intelligent and interested follower of the group's deliberations. He is willing to take the required risks and accepts responsibility in his turn. He has not displayed any negative attributes. He can be given the benefit of doubt. Recommended for selection.

No. 6 : No. 3, you are next to No. 2. Hence, if you so wish you can express your views now also. May be in the context of what others have said after you had spoken earlier you may like to add something now.

No. 3 : I don't care what others have to say. I know I am right. Why should I worry about others and give my importance to their views. I am not a fool. Since they do not accept my views, no sense in wasting more words.

Comments : No. 6 is keen to bring around and accommodate No. 3 but the latter is adamant and obstinate. He is rigid and non-cooperative. No. 3 speaks well, asserts himself and enjoys some ideas. But he cannot adapt himself and get along with others. He stands rejected.

No. 4 : Friends, in my view the presidential system is better. As you know, some are favouring the presidential system in India. We can follow the American or the French model.

You see, it will solve our problems. That is my view.

No. 1 : But how ? We have judiciary and legislature in America and France also.

No. 4 : (He turns to No. 6) You see No. 6, No. 1 is cross-examining me. That is not allowed. You asked me to give my views and I gave my views. I did not cross-examine him. Why is he asking questions now ? You must tell him please.

No. 6 : Not to worry, No. 4. You don't have to answer. I can explain that to No. 1 later.

No. 4 : (Looks relieved) Thank you, that is all.

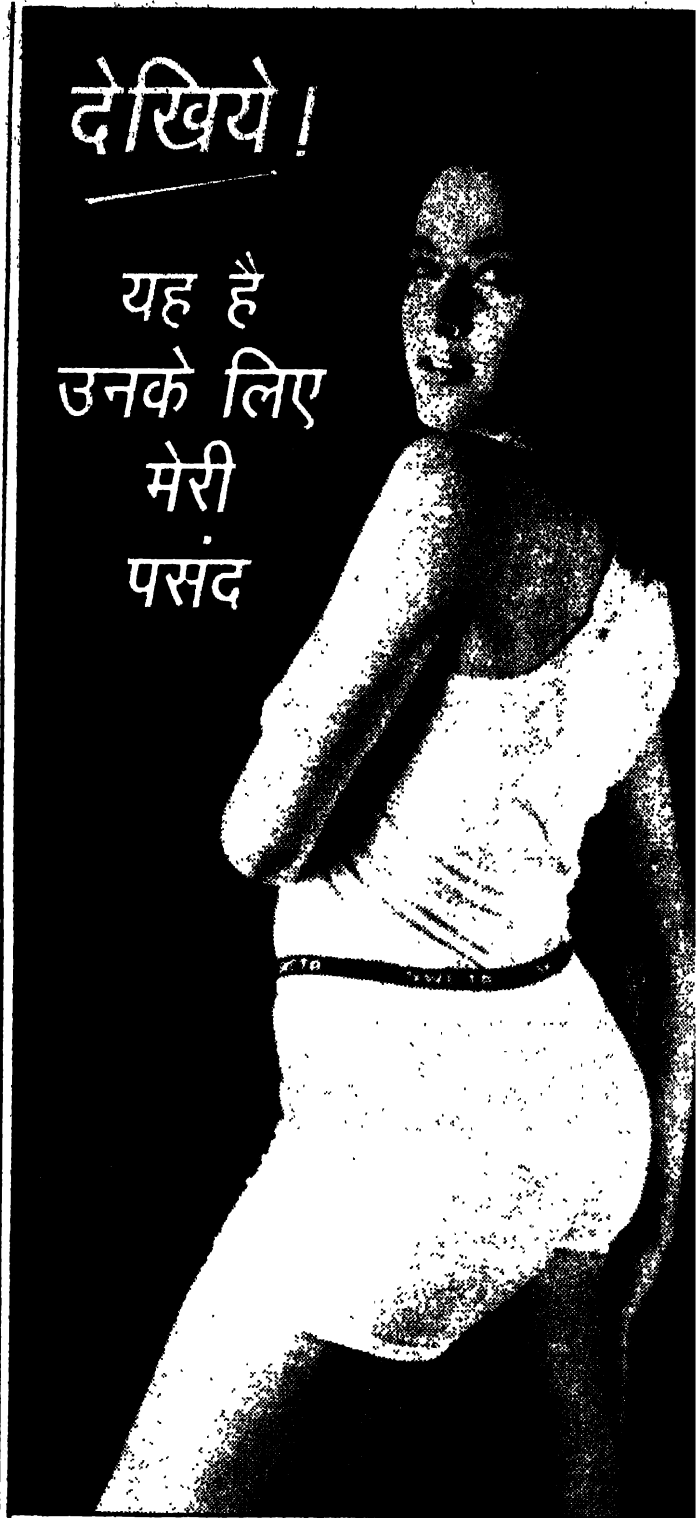
Comments : No. 4 is a late starter and his interest is marginal and superficial. He has no urge or commitment. He has not fully grasped the subject and finds himself unable to substantiate his arguments. Rejected.

No. 5 : Gentlemen, I thank you all for acceding to my request and allowing me to speak last. It was nice of you all to agree to my pleas. You see I am not a humanities student. I have not much interest in politics. However, thanks to you all. I heard a lot and learnt much today. I agree with what Nos. 6 and 7 have said. I know my limitations and I cannot add to what has been said already by you all. Thank you.

Comments : No. 5 is a mere camp follower. He is totally devoid of originality, initiative and drive. His grasp is poor and he does not make any effort to improve his lot. Rejected. □

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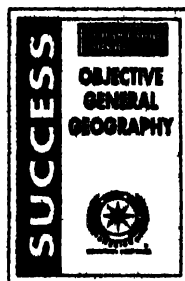
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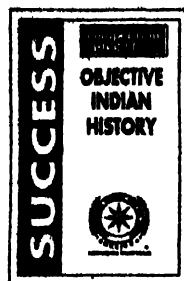
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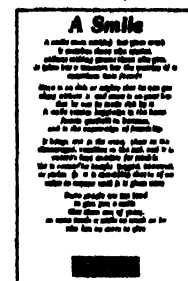
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Directions (Qs. 1 to 5) : Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is '5'. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any.)

Q. 1. Ramesh did not like (1)/ leaving his old parents alone in the house (2)/ but he had no alternative (3)/ as he has to go out to work. (4)/ No error (5).

Q. 2. I was being astonished (1)/ when I heard that (2)/ he had left the country (3)/ without informing anyone of us. (4)/ No error (5).

Q. 3. I would have lost (1)/ my luggage and other belongings (2)/ if I would have left the compartment (3)/ and gone out to fetch drinking water. (4)/ No error (5).

Q. 4. All of you will agree with me (1)/ that no problem faced by our society (2)/ is as grave and intractable (3)/ as this problem is. (4)/ No error (5).

Q. 5. The committee is thankful to Shri Desai (1)/ for preparing not only the main report (2)/ but also for preparing (3)/ the agenda notes and minutes. (4)/ No error (5).

Directions (Qs. 6 to 10) : Pick out from the words, given below each sentence, the word which would complete the sentence correctly and meaningfully.

Q. 6. All of us must endeavour to _____ the miseries of poor.

- (1) augment (2) elaborate
(3) discourage (4) mitigate
(5) exhibit

Q. 7. The chief guest came into the room _____ by the chairman of the company.

- (1) watched (2) allowed
(3) joined (4) coupled
(5) preceded

Q. 8. I like to talk to him. He is _____ to reason.

- (1) amenable (2) conducive
(3) accessible (4) congenial
(5) accountable

Q. 9. The ship waited till the storm _____ before sailing out to sea.

- (1) evaporated (2) consolidated
(3) abated (4) normalised
(5) trivialised

Q. 10. All the respondents should express their _____ views in this questionnaire.

- (1) convenient (2) confident
(3) candid (4) favourable
(5) capable

Directions (Qs. 11 to 20) : In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

Architecture is a unique ... (11) ... of art and science that has ... (12) ... out of man's primary need for shelter. It is concerned with the design and ... (13) ... of buildings in their sociological, technological and environmental context. This field is not only ... (14) ... but also provides the ... (15) ... of designing and building pleasing and ... (16) ... refined structures to serve various needs.

... (17) ... the fairly large number of practising architects, the countrywide ... (18) ... in building activity offers scope for more. And though the initial earnings in the field are relatively ... (19) ..., what you make thereafter will depend entirely on your ... (20)

- Q. 11. (1) procedure (2) process
(3) portion (4) blend
(5) subject
- Q. 12. (1) drifted (2) fizzled
(3) contrived (4) earned
(5) arisen
- Q. 13. (1) painting (2) construction
(3) decoration (4) repairing
(5) appearance
- Q. 14. (1) fatiguing (2) strenuous
(3) encouraging (4) vast
(5) rewarding
- Q. 15. (1) satisfaction (2) facility
(3) infrastructure (4) amenities
(5) decorum
- Q. 16. (1) practically (2) ideologically
(3) aesthetically (4) principally
(5) readily
- Q. 17. (1) Considering (2) Having
(3) Assuming (4) Regarding
(5) Despite
- Q. 18. (1) variation (2) slack
(3) lethargy (4) spurt
(5) deterioration
- Q. 19. (1) escalating (2) modest
(3) unpredictable (4) negligible
(5) exorbitant
- Q. 20. (1) ambition (2) appearance
(3) expectation (4) experience
(5) need

Directions (Qs. 21 to 25) : Some proverbs/ idioms are given below together with their meanings. Choose the correct meaning of the proverb/ idiom. If there is no correct meaning given, No. '5', i.e. 'None of these' will be your answer.

Q. 21. To be above board _____

- (1) To have a good height
(2) To be honest in any business deal
(3) To have no debts
(4) To try to be beautiful
(5) None of these

Q. 22. To catch a tarter _____

- (1) To trap a wanted criminal with great difficulty
(2) To catch a dangerous person
(3) To meet with disaster
(4) To deal with a person who is more than one's watch
(5) None of these

Q. 23. A black sheep _____

- (1) An unlucky person
(2) A negro
(3) An ugly person
(4) A partner who takes no share of the profits
(5) None of these

Q. 24. To smell a rat _____

- (1) To see signs of plague epidemic
(2) To get bad smell of a dead rat
(3) To suspect foul dealings
(4) To be in a bad mood
(5) None of these

Q. 25. To have an axe to grind _____

- (1) A private end to serve
(2) To fail to arouse interest
(3) To have no result
(4) To work for both sides
(5) None of these

Directions (Qs. 26 to 30) : Which of the phrases (1), (2), (3) and (4) given below each sentence should replace the phrase printed in **bold type** to make the sentence grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is, mark (5) as the answer.

Q. 26. He never has and ever will take such strong measures.

- (1) had taken nor will ever take
(2) had taken and will ever take
(3) has and never will take
(4) had and ever will take
(5) No correction required

Q. 27. Tax evaders should heavily fined as they do it intentionally.

- (1) should be heavy fined

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- (2) should have heavily fined
- (3) shall have heavy fine
- (4) should be heavily fined
- (5) No correction required

Q. 28. They examined both the samples very carefully but failed to detect any difference in them.

- (1) some difference in
- (2) some difference between
- (3) any difference between
- (4) any difference among
- (5) No correction required

Q. 29. The population of Tokyo is greater than that of any other town in the world.

- (1) greatest among any other
- (2) greater than all other
- (3) greater than those of any other
- (4) greater than any other
- (5) No correction required

Q. 30. He admired the speed with which he completed the work and appreciating the method adopted by him.

- (1) appreciate the method being adopted
- (2) appreciated the method adopted
- (3) appreciate the method of adoption
- (4) appreciated the adopting method
- (5) No correction required

Directions (Qs. 31 to 35) : Pick out the most effective part from (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5) to fill in the blank to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

Q. 31. The weather outside was extremely pleasant and hence we decided to _____

- (1) utilise our time in watching the television
- (2) refrain from going out for a morning walk
- (3) enjoy a morning ride in the open
- (4) employ this rare opportunity for writing letters
- (5) remain seated in our rooms in the bungalow

Q. 32. His appearance is unsmiling but _____

- (1) his heart is full of compassion for others
- (2) he looks very serious on most occasions
- (3) people are afraid of him
- (4) he is uncompromising on matters of task performance
- (5) he is full of jealousy towards his colleagues

Q. 33. Despite his best efforts to conceal his anger _____

- (1) we could detect that he was very happy
- (2) he failed to give us an impression of his agony
- (3) he succeeded in camouflaging his emotions
- (4) he could succeed in doing it easily
- (5) people came to know that he was annoyed

Q. 34. Even though it is a very large house, _____

- (1) there is a lot of space available in it for children
- (2) there is hardly any space available for children
- (3) there is no dearth of space for children
- (4) the servants take a long time to clean it
- (5) the municipal taxes on it are very heavy

Q. 35. Practically, very little work could be completed in the last week as it was _____

- (1) full of working days
- (2) a very hectic week
- (3) full of holidays
- (4) a very busy week
- (5) loaded with work

Directions (Qs. 36 to 45) : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions based on it. Certain words in the passage are printed in *bold* to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

One could, in theory, conceive of a country "specialising" entirely in agriculture and obtaining all its industrial requirements from abroad. But it could never become a high income country simply because technologically developed agriculture could never absorb more than a fraction of the working population on the available land. Though in all underdeveloped countries the greater part of the working population is "occupied" in agriculture, most of this represents disguised unemployment; a rural community maintains all its members and expects everyone to share in the work. Much of the greater part of this labour could be withdrawn from agriculture if alternative employment opportunities were available without any adverse effect, and probably with a beneficial effect, on total agricultural output. For the relief of the pressure of labour on the land is itself a most potent factor in inducing improvements in technology which raise yields per acre, as well as the yield per man. These improvements normally require an increase in the capital employed on the land; but the savings necessary for the increase in capital are themselves a by-product of reduced population pressure. The reduction in the agricultural population, and the increased use of capital in agriculture are thus different aspects of the same process. As there are fewer mouths to feed, the "agricultural surplus" rises (the excess of agricultural production over the self-consumption of the farming population). The rise in the "surplus" enables the farmers to plough back a higher proportion of their output—in the form of better tools, improved seeds, fertilisers, etc., and such improvements tend to both "labour saving" and "land saving"; they diminish the labour requirements at the same time as they increase the yield of the land.

Q. 36. What, according to the passage, will be the achievement of inducing improvement in technology ?

- (1) Higher specialisation in agriculture
- (2) Better employment opportunities
- (3) Beneficial effects on quality of life of people
- (4) Relieving the pressure of employment in industry
- (5) None of these

Q. 37. According to the passage, it is theoretically possible to think of country _____

- (1) advanced both in agriculture and industry
- (2) specialised in industry but not in agriculture
- (3) backward both in agriculture and industry
- (4) specialised in agriculture but not in industry
- (5) borrowing all its requirements from abroad

Q. 38. What could be done, according to the passage, to induce improvement in agricultural technology ?

- (1) Import of better agricultural technology
- (2) Providing better weather forecasts
- (3) To relieve pressure of labour on land
- (4) Providing irrigation facilities
- (5) None of these

Q. 39. According to the passage, in underdeveloped countries, _____

- (1) agriculture is in a primitive stage
- (2) per acre yield is very high
- (3) land is available in plenty
- (4) alternative employment opportunities will have adverse effect on the lives of people
- (5) significant proportion of working population works in agriculture

Q. 40. Which of the following statements is TRUE in the context of the passage ?

- (1) Underdeveloped countries are rapidly growing industrially
- (2) Technologically developed agriculture solves all the problems of unemployment
- (3) Relief of the pressure of labour on land raises yields per acre
- (4) Yield per acre and yield per man are unrelated
- (5) Surplus in agriculture is spent for domestic purposes

Q. 41. Why, according to the passage, a country specialised in agriculture only cannot become a high income country ?

- (1) It simply cannot borrow all its industrial requirements from abroad
- (2) It can absorb only a fraction of its working population
- (3) Agriculture needs huge investments and infrastructural facilities
- (4) Technological advancements in agriculture has limitations
- (5) None of these

Q. 42. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE in the context of the passage ?

- (1) Theoretically there could be a country specialised entirely in agriculture
- (2) Capital is required to increase the per acre yield of the land
- (3) Agriculture surplus will rise if there are fewer mouths to feed

- (4) Technologically developed agriculture will absorb most of the working population on the available land
(5) A rural community maintains all its members and expects everyone to share in the work

Q. 43. Which of the following is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word 'diminish' as used in the passage?

- (1) reduce (2) shorten
(3) prohibit (4) increase
(5) worsen

Q. 44. Which of the following is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word 'adverse' as used in the passage?

- (1) negative (2) facilitating
(3) supplementary (4) derogative
(5) decorative

Q. 45. Which of the following is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word 'inducing' as used in the passage?

- (1) causing (2) augmenting
(3) reducing (4) developing
(5) increasing

Directions (Qs. 46 to 50) : In each question, a group of 3-4 sentences, which constitute a small paragraph to elaborate an idea, is given, with one/two of the middle sentences suppressed. Below it are given three possible fillers A, B and C. One of them or more than one or none may meaningfully fill up the gap of the suppressed sentence(s) and thus completes the paragraph cogently. Find out which one, two or more of these sentences can fill up the gap to meaningfully complete the paragraph and choose your answer from (1), (2), (3), (4) or (5) as per the description given. CAUTION : DO NOT mark your answer unless you go through all the alternative answer choices.

Q. 46. Perception of people assumes great importance. (____). Therefore, sometimes perception assumes even greater importance than reality itself.

- (A) We should be fair and impartial in our dealings with others.

- (B) Being fair and impartial in our dealings with others is necessary but not sufficient.

- (C) But we should also be perceived so by others.

- (1) Only (A) & (C)
(2) Only (B) & (C)
(3) Only (A) & (C) or (B) & (C)
(4) Only (A) & (B) or (B) & (C)
(5) All the three

Q. 47. The interrogation lasted for about nine full days. (____). The judge observed that he was impressed with the outcome as the matter had become very clear.

- (A) Hardly anything worth the name came out of such a marathon interrogation.

- (B) The prosecution lawyer had relentlessly applied all his wit and expertise to expose the accused.

- (C) The accused broke down and ultimately admitted that he had committed the crime.

- (1) Only (A) & (B) (2) Only (B) & (C)
(3) Only (A) & (C) (4) All the three
(5) None of these

Q. 48. The admiration for those who fight against corruption in high places has always been very spontaneous amongst the ordinary people in India. (____). It has been one of the bulwarks which has helped in a big way to save democracy.

- (A) People who make sacrifices on principles and moral issues are always held in high esteem.

- (B) People recognise their act in verbose speeches but, in spirit they condemn those who expose public servants.

- (C) They unhesitantly appreciate such acts but are afraid of openly doing so for fear of the high-ups.

- (1) Only (A) (2) Only (B)
(3) Only (C) (4) Both (A) & (B)
(5) Both (B) & (C)

Q. 49. As for airline maintenance procedures, they are rigorous (____). Major overhauls are done every year.

- (A) They involve daily checks of planes.
(B) All minor problems are immediately corrected.

- (C) Due to urgency or want of spare aircraft, certain problems, though detected, are overlooked.

- (1) Only (A) (2) Only (B)
(3) Only (C) (4) (A) and (B) only
(5) All the three

Q. 50. Photography is a very expensive hobby. (____) therefore, it is obvious that the satisfaction derived out of such a hobby is much more than anything else.

- (A) People with low income cannot afford to nurture this hobby.

- (B) But hobbies are, after all hobbies and there can't be any compromise.

- (C) I know some people who prefer even to starve rather than giving up this hobby.

- (1) Only (A) & (B) (2) Only (B) & (C)
(3) Only (A) & (C) (4) Only (C)
(5) All the three

ANSWERS

- (4): Part '4' should be 'as he had to go out to work'.
- (1): Part '1' should be 'I was astonished'
- (3): Part '3' should be 'If I had left the compartment'
- (2): Part '2' should be that no other problem faced by our country'
- (3): Part '3' should be 'but also'
- (4) 7. (5) 8. (1) 9. (3)
10. (3) 11. (4) 12. (5) 13. (2)
14. (4) 15. (3) 16. (3) 17. (5)
18. (4) 19. (2) 20. (4) 21. (2)
22. (2) 23. (5) 24. (3) 25. (1)
26. (1) 27. (4) 28. (3) 29. (5)
30. (2) 31. (3) 32. (1) 33. (5)
34. (2) 35. (3) 36. (5) 37. (4)
38. (3) 39. (5) 40. (3) 41. (2)
42. (4) 43. (1) 44. (2) 45. (2)
46. (5) 47. (2) 48. (1) 49. (4)
50. (5)

Agriculture Officers' Examination, May 1997 Conducted by Banking Service Recruitment Board, Bangalore

Directions (Qs. 1 to 10) : Pick out the most effective word from the given words to fill in the blank to make the sentence meaningfully complete :

Q. 1. What you say may be true but I hold exactly the _____ view of it.

- (1) logical (2) obverse
(3) concerned (4) analytical
(5) positive

Q. 2. I kept on _____ at him till I remembered who he was.

- (1) gazing (2) peeking
(3) winking (4) aiming
(5) dashing

Q. 3. It is sad that I could not _____ the situation to my advantage.

- (1) encounter (2) culminate
(3) fluster (4) exhibit
(5) manipulate

Q. 4. I was filled with _____ while

hearing my old favourite songs.

- (1) Commotion (2) empathy
(3) creativity (4) nostalgia
(5) credibility

Q. 5. It is _____ that we should remember him on his birthday.

- (1) appreciating (2) critical
(3) loving (4) fitting
(5) advantageous

Q. 6. His ways of doing things are _____ with my thinking and perceptions.

- (1) inspired (2) incompatible
(3) infatuated (4) inconsequent
(5) incomprehensible

Q. 7. Lack of money _____ me badly in my pursuit of higher education.

- (1) diverted (2) ventured
(3) damaged (4) handicapped
(5) directed

Q. 8. _____ of these measures in

increasing agricultural production will be known shortly.

- (1) Propensity (2) Efficacy
(3) Advocacy (4) Vitality
(5) Sincerity

Q. 9. He was very angry as usual. However, his angry words _____ me.

- (1) jolted (2) criticised
(3) fluttered (4) thwarted
(5) obstructed

Q. 10. I was _____ in a lurch by all; even by my close friends.

- (1) Put (2) kept (3) left
(4) met (5) sent

Directions (Qs. 11 to 20) : In the following passage, there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are again printed below the passage and against each five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank

आधुनिक डिजाइन • उत्तम क्वालिटी बढ़िया फिटिंग



Groversons

Paris Beauty

पेरिस ब्यूटी

वोकर
लन्स

कॉटन फैन्सी ब्रा व पैन्टीज

100 से अधिक फैन्सी डिजाइन व आकर्षक रंग

अजमल खॉं रोड करील बाग, नई दिल्ली-110005.

फोन 5729234, 5743059, 5744886, 5714200.

appropriately in the context of the whole passage. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

The last decade has been ...**(11)**... for management education and development. When the economies of most western countries were ...**(12)**... in the early 1980s there were ...**(13)**... cuts both in corporate training and in higher education. During the boom years of the mid 1980s there was some ...**(14)**... in both areas. In early 1990s industrialised countries were in the ...**(15)**... of another severe recession and a ...**(16)**... retrenchment was to be reasonably ...**(17)**... throughout the training world. But this is not the case so far. Many leading companies are ...**(18)**... their belief in training as the key to future competitiveness and governments have ...**(19)**... an era of rapid ...**(20)**... in higher education.

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Q. 11. (1) dogmatic | (2) paradoxical | (3) outstanding |
| (4) sluggish | (5) praiseworthy | |
| Q. 12. (1) galvanised | (2) privatised | (3) dominant |
| (4) faltering | (5) developing | |
| Q. 13. (1) severe | (2) judicious | (3) marginal |
| (4) proportionate | (5) dramatic | |
| Q. 14. (1) proactivity | (2) curiosity | (3) downsizing |
| (4) slashing | (5) reactivity | |
| Q. 15. (1) area | (2) mood | (3) grip |
| (4) light | (5) context | |
| Q. 16. (1) critical | (2) light | (3) profound |
| (4) possible | (5) tough | |
| Q. 17. (1) fabricated | (2) projected | (3) lamented |
| (4) expected | (5) advocated | |
| Q. 18. (1) managing | (2) asserting | (3) criticising |
| (4) rejecting | (5) developing | |
| Q. 19. (1) encouraged | (2) established | (3) preached |
| (4) circulated | (5) directed | |
| Q. 20. (1) degradation | (2) communication | (3) expansion |
| (4) projection | (5) exhibition | |

Directions (Qs. 21 to 25) : In each sentence(s) below, four words which are numbered (1), (2), (3) and (4) have been printed in bold type, one of which may be either inappropriate in the context of the sentence or wrongly spelt. The number of that word is the answer. If all the four words are appropriate and also correctly spelt, mark (5), i.e. 'All correct' as the answer.

Q. 21. He is a man of amiable (1)/ disposition (2)/ and emenable (3)/ to rule and discipline (4)/ All correct (5).

Q. 22. Stereotypes (1)/ are disfunctional (2)/ in projecting (3)/ an image of an unbiased (4)/ individual. All correct (5).

Q. 23. Stationary (1)/ items go into an inventory (2)/ assiduously (3)/ prepared (4)/ for our stores. All correct (5).

Q. 24. Social security (1)/ and poverty alleviation (2)/ programmes are not implimented (3)/ with required seriousness (4)/ All correct (5).

Q. 25. The funeral (1)/ was plain and unostentatious (2)/. It differed (3)/ in nothing from the ordinary (4)/. All correct (5).

Directions (Qs. 26 to 30) : Rearrange the following four sentences (A), (B), (C) and (D) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then mark the correct sequence as your answer.

Q. 26.

(A) It also gives rise to a feeling of animosity among the different sections of society.

(B) In a democratic system, frequent use of power is never desirable, it on the part of government or the people.

(C) Therefore, citizens should never resort to violent ways and means in democracy, though they have the right to oppose the government.

(D) It destroys the stability and security in public life.

(1) DBAC (2) BDAC (3) BDCA (4) DACB (5) DCBA

Q. 27.

(A) He was so busy with them that he did not get time to eat.

(B) Thousands of people came to him and asked different types of questions.

(C) No one cared to see that he had his food or rest that night.

(D) Swami Vivekanand once stayed in a small village.

(1) BCDA (2) CBAD (3) DBAC (4) DBCA (5) ABCD

Q. 28.

- (A) The facts speak for themselves so they need exposition only, not demonstration
- (B) At the present moment, it is widely recognised that India holds the balance in the world-wide competition between rival ideologies
- (C) It is not, of course, only in geographical sense that India is in a key position
- (D) India's key position simply needs pointing out
- (1) DACB (2) CDAB (3) BCDA
(4) BDAC (5) DABC

Q. 29

- (A) This feeling of an extensive group gives rise to a fellow feeling, a feeling of brotherhood among the citizens
- (B) This feeling takes us beyond the bounds of family, caste, religion and region and helps us develop a broad perspective that we all of us together constitute an extensive group called the nation
- (C) National integration is the feeling among all the citizens of a country that they are all a part of one nation
- (D) We do not then limit our thinking to our own caste or religion but think about all our fellow citizens
- (1) CDAB (2) CABD (3) CDBA
(4) CBDA (5) CBAD

Q. 30

- (A) The peasant the shoemaker, the sweeper and such other lower classes of India have much greater capacity for work and self-reliance than you
- (B) Remember that the nation lives in the cottage
- (C) They are producing the entire wealth of the land without a word of complaint
- (D) This process of production is going through long ages
- (1) BDAC (2) BDCA (3) DCBA
(4) BACD (5) ADCB

Directions (Qs 31 to 40) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words in the passage are printed in **bold** to help you locate them while answering some of the questions

Peace and order are necessary, not just in our own country but also at the international level, if we are to secure national progress and development. The different countries in the world are coming closer today due to faster means of transport and communication. Economically, they are becoming increasingly interdependent. If peace is disturbed in one part of the world, it has adverse effects in other parts of the world as well. Nuclear weapons have already threatened the world with nuclear war. If the conflicts between different nations are not settled in time, they might culminate in a nuclear war destroying the whole world. It is therefore in our own interest that the world is free of conflicts. If at all there are

any, they must be settled promptly and peace should be restored. That is why we have declared the establishment of international peace and understanding as an objective of our foreign policy.

We need the help and co-operation of other countries for our scientific, industrial and economic development, especially in those fields where we have yet to achieve self-sufficiency. We obtain the latest machinery, technology and financial aid from the developed countries. On our part we, too, offer help to the under-developed countries. We are keen on maintaining friendly relations with other countries. Such friendly relations foster international understanding.

We have always exerted ourselves to see that the disputes arising between the different nations are settled through peaceful negotiations. We play an active role in the United Nations, the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation, the Commonwealth of Nations and other such international organisations. We make it a point to participate in the international conferences on issues like energy crisis, environmental imbalance, nuclear arms race, etc. We always offer a helping hand to other nations affected by natural calamities such as famines, earthquakes, floods and so on. We strive to maintain peaceful and friendly relations with our neighbouring countries. Why do we do all this? We sincerely believe that the conflicts in today's world should be minimised, making way for better co-operation among the nations. If this is achieved, human resources will no longer be wasted in things like war or aggression. There will be no destruction of wealth. We believe that, in a peaceful world, there will be greater scope for the economic and cultural development of countries.

Q. 31 Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE in the context of the passage?

- (1) International conflicts must be settled promptly
- (2) We try to maintain friendly relations with our neighbours
- (3) We participate in many international conferences
- (4) Friendly relations with other countries foster international understanding
- (5) Each country can be considered isolated and insulated from the effects of other countries

Q. 32 Which of the following words is largely SIMILAR in meaning of the word 'culminate' as used in the passage?

- (1) reach the highest point
- (2) stretch to the maximum
- (3) absolute standards
- (4) total destruction
- (5) coming of age

Q. 33 According to the passage, maintaining friendly relations with other countries facilitate

- (1) developing international understanding
- (2) exchange of scientists and technologists
- (3) strategic planning in defence matters

(4) import and export of several vital commodities

(5) none of these

Q. 34 If the conflicts between nations do not cease

- (1) international bodies will have to take up these issues
- (2) international understanding will not be fostered
- (3) nuclear war will destroy the whole world
- (4) the means of transport and communication will be disrupted
- (5) none of these

Q. 35 Which of the following is obtained by us from the developed countries, according to the passage?

- (1) Fertilisers (2) Foodgrains
(3) Leather Products (4) Technology
(5) Crude oil

Q. 36 Which of the following according to the passage, is facilitating the process of different countries coming together?

- (1) Emerging world order
- (2) Asian Association for Regional cooperation
- (3) Our participation in international conferences
- (4) Need for self sufficiency
- (5) Faster means of transport and communication

Q. 37 Minimising the conflicts and making way for better co-operation among the nations will result in

- (1) useful and purposive utilisation of human resources
- (2) better utilisation of means of transport and communication
- (3) culmination of nuclear war destroying the world
- (4) keenness on maintaining friendly relations with other countries
- (5) preservation of our national unity and integrity

Q. 38 The question 'Why do we do all this' is asked in the passage in which of the following contexts?

- (1) We always offer a helping hand to other nations in improving their technology
- (2) We endeavour to maintain peaceful and friendly relations with our neighbours
- (3) We obtain the latest machinery, technology and financial aid from the developed countries
- (4) We have shaped our foreign policy in a balanced and purposeful manner
- (5) None of these

Q. 39 Does any of the following sentences contain any idea expressed in the passage?

- (1) We have to make conscious efforts to preserve our national unity
- (2) Our country is huge in size and population where many languages are spoken
- (3) We have adopted the objective of democracy in the interest of overall development of our country
- (4) Citizens must be well informed about public issues in order to participate meaningfully in public life

Test Of English Language

(5) None of these statements contain any idea expressed in the passage

Q. 40. Which of the following words is most **OPPOSITE** in meaning of the word

- ANSWER THE QUESTION IN THE PASSAGE :
- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (1) advocate | (2) hinder |
| (3) obviate | (4) facilitate |
| (5) jettison | |

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (2) | 2. (1) | 3. (5) | 4. (2) |
| 5. (3) | 6. (2) | 7. (4) | 8. (2) |
| 9. (1) | 10. (3) | 11. (3) | 12. (4) |
| 13. (3) | 14. (5) | 15. (3) | 16. (2) |

- | | | | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|
| 17. (4) | 18. (4) | 19. (4) | 20. (3) |
| 21. (3): Part 'B' should be 'amenable'. | | | |
| 22. (5): All correct | | | |
| 23. (1): Part '1' should be 'stationery'. | | | |
| 24. (3): Part '3' should be 'implemented'. | | | |
| 25. (4): Part '4' should be 'ordinary'. | | | |
| 26. (2) | 27. (3) | 28. (3) | |
| 29. (5) | 30. (4) | 31. (5) | 32. (1) |
| 33. (1) | 34. (3) | 35. (4) | 36. (5) |
| 37. (1) | 38. (2) | 39. (5) | 40. (2) |

Probationary Officers' Examination, May 1997 Conducted by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

Directions (Qs. 1 to 8) : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases are given in bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

Indian has come a long way since the Bengal Famine of 1943. The food situation in India, once characterised by chronic shortages and the spectre of famines, has changed dramatically over the years. From being the biggest recipient of PL-480 and during the 1950s and 1960s, India today is relatively self-sufficient in foodgrain at the given level of incomes and prices, in fact, it has marginal surpluses. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) has been signed, with India as one of the signatories, under which all countries will have to gradually open up their agricultural sectors.

It is, therefore, neither feasible nor desirable to keep India's foodgrain sector insulated from world markets. In fact, this is an appropriate opportunity for India to integrate its agriculture with global agriculture, and make use of private trade (both domestic and foreign) as an important instrument for efficiently allocating her resources as well as providing food security to her people at the lowest economic cost. The time to change gears in food policy has come.

Food security, in a broader context, means that people have physical and economic access to food. Since foodgrains have the largest share in the food basket of the poor in a developing country like India, it is the availability of foodgrains that lies at the heart of the concept of food security. The first step in this direction, therefore, is to make foodgrains physically available to the people. This can be done by augmenting production, or through imports and transportation of grain to people wherever they are.

There are several ways of achieving these targets. One may rely on private entrepreneurship by letting the individual farmers produce, traders trade/import and make it available to consumers far and wide; or the Government may directly intervene in the production and/or the trade process. In the former case, the Government follows policies that provide appropriate market signals while in the latter, it acts as producer, importer and trader itself. Indian policy-

makers have followed a mix of both these options. For production, they have relied on the farmers while the Government has retained control over imports. For distribution, it created public agencies to do the job along with private trade, thus creating a dual market structure.

Providing economic access to food is the second part of the concept of food security. This can be best obtained by adopting a cost effective technology in production so that the real price of foodgrains come down and more people have access to it. In case it still fails to reach the larger sections of the population, the Government can directly subsidise food for the poor, launch a drive to augment their incomes, or try a combination of the two strategies. India has followed both these policies.

Q. 1. India has come a long way means _____

- (1) many years have passed after the Bengal famine.
- (2) the food position is now largely improved.
- (3) India now handled such problems under PL-480 Scheme.
- (4) India has advanced in science and technology.
- (5) India is no more isolated from the world.

Q. 2. The author seems to be advocating which of the following views regarding GATT ?

- (1) India should seize the chance and make efforts to fulfill its objectives.
- (2) India should not have signed it to insulate our foodgrains sector.
- (3) India should hand over issue of food security to only private sector.
- (4) India should have signed GATT excluding the agricultural sector.
- (5) None of these.

Q. 3. According to the author, why is it necessary to make available food security to people ?

- (1) To sustain economic growth.
- (2) As per PL-480 guideline.
- (3) To enable us to export foodgrains.
- (4) Not given in the passage.
- (5) None of these

Q. 4. Which of the following forms the most essential part of the concept of food security in India ?

- (1) Availability of effective technology of food production to poor farmers.

- (2) Availability of all food items in the market for urban poor.
- (3) Easy access of foodgrains to the weaker sections at the affordable price.
- (4) Providing subsidy on all food items for rural poor.
- (5) None of these.

Q. 5. If the private agencies are entrusted the work of making food grains available to people, what facilitative role Government should undertake ?

- (1) Nationalise all distribution system
- (2) Take those decisions that give appropriate message to the market
- (3) Should undertake responsibilities of production and distribution
- (4) Make efforts to increase the income of the farmers
- (5) None of these.

Q. 6. Which of the following can be inferred about the general view of the author in the context of the passage ?

- (1) Full advocate of liberalisation and privatisation.
- (2) State controlled, socialistic but closed economy.
- (3) A very practical and pragmatic approach to guard our economy in view.
- (4) A staunch supporter of stable international relations.
- (5) Theoretical view not concerned with ground realities.

Q. 7. According to the author, food at affordable price could be made available to poor by which of the following measures ?

- (a) Reducing the cost of production of foodgrains by using appropriate technology.
- (b) Offering foodgrains at lower cost and offering economic support for maintaining lower cost.
- (c) Raising the earning of the poor.

- (1) Only (a)
- (2) Only (a) and (b)
- (3) India is now poised for globalisation and privatisation.
- (4) India is now technologically advanced country.
- (5) None of these.

Q. 8. According to the author, why have India's policy makers created mixed market structure ?

- (1) This is a practice followed by many developing countries.

- (2) This is a natural fallout of GATT agreement.
 (3) India is now poised for globalisation and privatisation.
 (4) India is now a technologically advanced country.
 (5) None of these.

Directions (Qs. 9 to 11) : Choose the word which is most **OPPOSITE** in meaning of the word given in bold as used in the passage.

Q. 9. CHRONIC

- (1) Acute (2) Fleeting
 (3) Irregular (4) Temporary
 (5) Recurring

Q. 10. LETTING

- (1) Demanding (2) Permitting
 (3) Disallowing (4) Refusing
 (5) Rejecting

Q. 11. INTEGRATE

- (1) Isolate (2) Analyse
 (3) Distinguish (4) Mark
 (5) Distribute

Directions (Qs. 12 to 14) : Choose the word which is most nearly the **SAME** in meaning as the word or group of words given in bold as used in the passage.

Q. 12. LAUNCH

- (1) Review (2) Begin
 (3) Propel (4) Push
 (5) Force

Q. 13. RELIED

- (1) Emphasised (2) Depended
 (3) Convinced (4) Followed
 (5) Referred

Q. 14. OBTAINED

- (1) Combined (2) Procured
 (3) Acquired (4) Conquered
 (5) Attained

Directions (Qs. 15 to 24) : Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is '5'. (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any.)

Q. 15. No country can long endure (1)/ if its foundations (2)/ were not laid deep (3)/ in the material prosperity. (4)/ No error. (5)

Q. 16. Mahatma Gandhi did not solve (1)/ all, the problems of the future (2)/ but he did solve (3)/ problems of his own age. (4)/ No error. (5)

Q. 17. We now look forward for (1)/ some great achievements (2)/ which to some extent (3)/ can restore the country's prestige once again. (4)/ No error. (5)

Q. 18. While Mahendra was away (1)/ on a long official tour (2)/ his office receive an important letter (3)/ which was marked 'Urgent'. (4)/ No error. (5)

Q. 19. We will pack not only (1)/ the material properly (2)/ but will also deliver it (3)/ to your valued customers. (4)/ No error. (5)

Q. 20. We can not handle (1)/ this complicated case today (2)/ unless full details are not given (3)/ to us by now. (4)/ No error. (5)

Q. 21. According to one survey (1)/ only those forests which were (2)/ not under

village management (3)/ succumbed from fires recently. (4)/ No error. (5)

Q. 22. Our school is making (1)/ every possible effort (2)/ to provide best facilities (3)/ and personal attention for each child. (4)/ No error. (5)

Q. 23. We have done everything (1)/ that could be done (2)/ to avert the storm (3)/ which is now coming on. (4)/ No error. (5)

Q. 24. Jayesh loved his Guru immensely (1)/ and gave him fullest loyalty, (2)/ yet he had his own (3)/ independent way of thinking. (4)/ No error.

Directions (Qs. 25 to 30) : In each question, there are two statements which can be combined into a single statement in a number of different ways without changing their meaning. Below them are given three probable starters of such combined sentence. One, two, three or none of them may be correct. Decide upon which is/are correct, if any, and answer the questions.

Q. 25. Jagdish studies regularly every day. He has preformed well in all the examinations.

(A) Doing regularly his study

(B) By studying regularly

(C) Every day studying

(1) All the three (2) Only A and B

(3) Only B and C (4) Only A and C

(5) None of these

Q. 26. Sushil learned all the tricks of the trade. He never could succeed in the trade.

(A) Sushil's learning all the tricks

(B) Having learned all the tricks

(C) Learning all the tricks

(1) Only A (2) Only B

(3) Only C (4) Only B and C

(5) None of these

Q. 27. Dhanraj was ill for last six months. He could not attend to his business.

(A) On account of his illness

(B) Attending to his illness

(C) Because of his illness

(1) All the three (2) Only A and B

(3) Only B and C (4) Only A

(5) None of these

Q. 28. Neeta was very much impressed with the beauty of the brassware. She purchased 7 good pieces.

(A) Impressing with the

(B) The brassware being impressed

(C) Impressed with the

(1) Only A (2) Only B

(3) Only C (4) All the three

(5) None of these

Q. 29. Dina made all efforts to catch the train. He could not catch it.

(A) Inspite Dina's all efforts

(B) Despite his all efforts

(C) Although to catch train

(1) Only A (2) Only B

(3) Only A and B (4) Only A and C

(5) All the three

Q. 30. The election day passed peacefully. There were few problems at some places.

(A) Baring few problems

(B) Despite few problems

(C) Besides few problems

- (1) Only A (2) Only B
 (3) Only C (4) Only A and B
 (5) All the three

Directions (Qs. 31 to 35) : In each of the following questions an idiomatic expression and its four possible meanings are given. Find out the correct meaning of the idiomatic expression and mark the number of that meaning as your answer. If you do not find any correct answer, mark '5', i.e. 'None of these' as your answer.

Q. 31. To pick holes

(1) To find some reason to quarrel

(2) To destroy something

(3) To criticise someone

(4) To cut some part of an item

(5) None of these

Q. 32. To hit the right nail on the head

(1) To do the right thing

(2) To destroy one's reputation

(3) To announce one's fixed views

(4) To teach someone a lesson

(5) None of these

Q. 33. To drive home-

(1) To find one's roots

(2) To return to place of rest

(3) Back to original position

(4) To emphasise

(5) None of these

Q. 34. To beg the question

(1) To refer to

(2) To take for granted

(3) To raise objections

(4) To be discussed

(5) None of these

Q. 35. To keep one's temper

(1) To become angry

(2) To be in good mood

(3) To preserve one's energy

(4) To be aloof from

(5) None of these

Directions (Qs. 36 to 40) : Each question below has two blanks. There are five pairs of words below the sentence. Each pair is numbered. Choose the pair of words which can be filled up in the blanks in the sentence in the same order so as to complete the sentence meaningfully.

Q. 36. All the teachers_____that Jamuna would stand at the top in the examination, she_____short of their expectation.

(1) thought, fell

(2) expected, ran

(3) presumed, failed

(4) dreamt, achieved

(5) started, reached

Q. 37. The mining activity comes under the_____of the forest conservation act and we must_____that the law is followed strictly.

(1) debate, see (2) course, observe

(3) control, insist (4) purview, ensure

(5) limits, stipulate

Q. 38. After careful_____the thief_____that he has committed the crime.

(1) investigation, refused

(2) questioning, divulged

(3) consideration, felt

(4) action, agreed

(5) finding, insisted

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Q. 39. Devang has _____ some unfinished work to _____ up before he can go home.

- (1) yet, get (2) since, come (3) still, clear
(4) let, take (5) set, give

Q. 40. As a _____ of Ketan's rude behaviour he was _____ a memo by his boss.

- (1) sequel, issued (2) part, delivered
(3) consequence, given (4) punishment, rewarded
(5) reaction, presented

Directions (Qs. 41 to 50) : In the passage below, there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. Below the passage these numbers are printed and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits in the blank appropriately in the context of the whole passage. Find out the appropriate words.

Now-a-days, under the ... (41) ... system of education, however good it may be, when a young man comes out of the University, there seems to be this ... (42) ... in him that the higher the standard of living rises, the less should a man work. Thus, mathematically, higher the standard of living, according to this misconceived notion, the less the ... (43) ... Ultimately, what should be the highest standard of living then ? ... (44) ... work ! This leads to an unhealthy ... (45) ... among the workers. A typist who types over twenty letters a day asks his ... (46) ... how many letters he had typed that day. The latter ... (47) ... "fifteen". The former thinks, "Tomorrow I should type only fifteen or even ... (48) ... This tendency is quite ... (49) ... and may ultimately lead to ... (50) ... Even one's family life may be affected adversely due to such tendency.

- Q. 41.** (1) developed (2) extinct (3) outdated
(4) proposed (5) modern
Q. 42. (1) anxiety (2) misconception (3) realisation
(4) worry (5) apprehension
Q. 43. (1) salary (2) comfort (3) work
(4) energy (5) time
Q. 44. (1) Minimum (2) Maximum (3) Less
(4) No (5) Ample
Q. 45. (1) competition (2) dispute (3) delay
(4) jealousy (5) ambition
Q. 46. (1) employee (2) subordinate (3) boss
(4) client (5) colleague
Q. 47. (1) suggests (2) remembers (3) replies
(4) types (5) does
Q. 48. (1) less (2) all (3) more
(4) few (5) some
Q. 49. (1) discouraging (2) heartening (3) healthy
(4) unfortunate (5) unnatural
Q. 50. (1) evil (2) retardation (3) progress
(4) denial (5) complexity

ANSWERS

1. (2) 2. (3) 3. (4) 4. (3) 5. (3)
6. (1) 7. (3) 8. (3) 9. (4) 10. (3)
11. (1) 12. (2) 13. (2) 14. (5)
15. (3): Part '3' should be 'are not laid deep'
16. (2): Part '2' should be 'the problems of the future'
17. (1): Part '1' should be 'We now look forward to'
18. (3): Part '3' should be 'his office received an important letter'
19. (1): Part '1' should be 'We will not only pack'
20. (3): Part '3' should be 'unless full details are given.'
21. (4): Part '4' should be 'succumbed to fires recently'.
22. (4): Part '4' should be 'and personal attention to each child'
23. (1): Part '1' should be 'We did everything'
24. (4): Part '4' should be 'way of thinking'.
25. (2) 26. (4) 27. (4) 28. (3) 29. (2)
30. (4) 31. (3) 32. (1) 33. (4) 34. (2)
35. (2) 36. (1) 37. (4) 38. (2) 39. (3)
40. (1) 41. (5) 42. (2) 43. (3) 44. (4)
45. (5) 46. (3) 47. (3) 48. (1) 49. (1)
50. (2)

Facing The Interview Board

(Continued from page 58)

and administrator. I will be required to work in close cooperation with the police and Army authorities and the NCC experience will be of great help in understanding their problems.

Comments : The candidate proves to be physically active and temperamentally outgoing, sociable and accommodative with his strong liking for NCC training. He also indicates his conscious decision to join the NCC in order to further his career as an IAS officer. Besides planning and organisation, it also shows that the candidate is very keen on joining the IAS.

Fifth Member : We hear a lot about the Fifth Pay Commission and the criticism that not all have got a square deal and that the government have diluted many of salient suggestions of the Commission. What do you say about it ?

Jha : There is a general feeling that the recommendations of the Commission have been highly favourable to the higher echelons of the bureaucracy and that many categories in the junior cadre feel that they have not had a corresponding hike in the pay package. There is also widespread discontent among the scientific personnel that they have not been provided what they richly deserve. I personally feel that no employee should feel that he is discriminated against. On their part the government should seriously examine the merits of each case and try to take a logical decision. It may not be possible to satisfy all groups. There is also the valid criticism that, along with different pay scales, government should have introduced a considerable dose of administrative reforms to make the bureaucracy more accountable for the different actions taken by them and more accessible to the people. Without a proper work ethic, the iron frame of civil service would be rigid as ever before despite the fat pay packet. I would say that the yawning gap between the different tiers of bureaucracy and the people, they are supposed to serve, should be narrowed down considerably.

Comments : The candidate displays excellent grasp of controversial issues and the burning problems confronted by the nation. He has studied the various problems in great depth, grasped the salient features of each issue and reveals the capacity to think and arrive at valid conclusions on such vital matters. His knowledge is extensive and he presents his ideas in a forceful and convincing manner. He argues with imagination and foresight. He is able to perceive and identify critical areas, and suggest the current line of action.

Sixth Member : While favouring a nuclear-free zone in South Asia, India refuses to subscribe to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). How do you reconcile this apparent contradiction ?

Jha : The NPT is highly discriminatory. India is consistent that the world should get rid of nuclear arms and arsenals and there should not be any nuclear weapons at all. But the NPT allows the members of the Nuclear Club, who are the Big Five, the privilege of possessing nuclear arms,

WINNING CHECKLIST

★ An in-depth understanding of the issues facing society and the nation will go a long way in creating a good impression about the candidate.

★ Along with a study of the national economy and the ramifications of the global economy, the candidate must be fully conversant with the different social indicators or indices of human resource development—the health status, education, community's access to drinking water supply and sanitation, housing and the like.

★ If one has a fascination for such hobbies as fine arts or music, one should familiarise oneself with the different masters, exponents and schools. Take a deep plunge in whatever you undertake.

developing them further and continuing with their nuclear explosions. But the NPT does not give these rights to all other nations of the world. Thus, NPT is highly discriminatory. Although India has without external help and on its own gained the status of a member of the nuclear club, it has opted voluntarily and unilaterally to use the atom only for peace. The idea of a nuclear-free zone will extend to the entire world. Therefore, India's approach is very constructive and result-oriented.

Comments : The candidate reveals a good grasp and understanding in the field of national and international economic aspects. He tackles the various issues in a practical and unbiased manner highlighting the areas which need urgent attention. With his knowledge, confidence, sincerity and keenness, he demonstrates his ability to deal with complex situations in a constructive manner and achieve positive results.

Concluding Comments : Mr. Jha is an able, enthusiastic and lively candidate who displays versatile knowledge and diverse interests. He is very quick on the uptake and perceives the essentials of a problem with clarity and ease. He displays an analytical mind and an inquiring attitude which enables him to approach any problem in an objective and dispassionate manner. A well-read individual, he takes particular pains to keep himself up-to-date and well-informed on current national and international issues. He shows the moral courage and intellectual integrity to stand by his convictions and present his original views on any matter, boldly without fear or favour. He speaks fluently and expounds his arguments in a forceful and convincing manner. This dynamic and alert candidate will prove to be a major asset to an organisation and team work. Selected with top rank rating. □

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Objective General Knowledge

(Continued from page 54)

Q. 110. Satvahanas minted their coins predominantly in

- (a) gold (b) silver
(c) copper (d) lead

Q. 111. Shifts in planetary winds are caused by

- (a) Apparent movement of the Sun
(b) Location of mountains
(c) Location of water bodies
(d) Location of forests

Q. 112. Along which one of the following latitudes is the relative humidity the highest?

- (a) 30°N (b) 30°S (c) 70°N (d) 70°S

Q. 113. A leaf adapted to a warm, dry climate is

- (a) large and thin (b) small and thin
(c) large and thick (d) small and thick

Q. 114. Blood is classified biochemically as a

- (a) cell (b) liquid
(c) tissue (d) cartilage

Q. 115. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists :

List-I

(Textile fibres)

- A. Nylon
B. Terylene
C. Cotton
D. Silk

List-II

(Chemical nature)

1. Polyester
2. Cellulose
3. Protein
4. Polyamide

Codes :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	1	2	3
(b)	4	3	2	1
(c)	2	1	4	3
(d)	2	1	3	4

Q. 116. In jet aeroplanes the fuel used is

- (a) diesel (b) petrol
(c) kerosene (d) alcohol

Q. 117. The draft approach paper to the Ninth Five-Year Plan, approved by the Union Cabinet, envisages a GDP growth rate of

- (a) 5% (b) 6% (c) 7% (d) 8%

Q. 118. The Eighth Five-year Plan has ended on

- (a) 31st December, 1996
(b) 28th February, 1997
(c) 31st March, 1997
(d) None of the above

Q. 119. Panchayati Raj System involves a three-tier arrangement. Which one of the following correctly represents this system?

- (a) Village level, corporation level, block level
(b) Village level, block level, district level
(c) Village level, town level, district level
(d) Village level, district level, State level

Q. 120. On addition of salt to water, its

- (a) boiling point increases.
(b) boiling point decreases.
(c) boiling point is not affected.
(d) freezing point increases.

ANSWERS

1. (c)	2. (a)	3. (a)	4. (d)
5. (a)	6. (a)	7. (b)	8. (b)
9. (d)	10. (b)	11. (a)	12. (b)
13. (a)	14. (a)	15. (d)	16. (b)
17. (c)	18. (a)	19. (b)	20. (c)
21. (d)	22. (a)	23. (a)	24. (b)
25. (d)	26. (a)	27. (c)	28. (c)
29. (a)	30. (b)	31. (a)	32. (b)
33. (c)	34. (d)	35. (a)	36. (a)
37. (b)	38. (a)	39. (a)	40. (b)
41. (b)	42. (b)	43. (c)	44. (a)
45. (c)	46. (d)	47. (a)	48. (d)
49. (c)	50. (d)	51. (b)	52. (b)
53. (a)	54. (d)	55. (c)	56. (d)
57. (d)	58. (c)	59. (a)	60. (b)
61. (b)	62. (b)	63. (b)	64. (c)
65. (d)	66. (c)	67. (b)	68. (c)
69. (a)	70. (a)	71. (d)	72. (c)
73. (a)	74. (b)	75. (b)	76. (b)
77. (a)	78. (d)	79. (c)	80. (b)
81. (b)	82. (b)	83. (a)	84. (b)
85. (a)	86. (d)	87. (a)	88. (a)
89. (b)	90. (c)	91. (a)	92. (d)
93. (c)	94. (c)	95. (d)	96. (b)
97. (b)	98. (d)	99. (b)	100. (c)
101. (a)	102. (d)	103. (d)	104. (c)
105. (d)	106. (a)	107. (c)	108. (c)
109. (c)	110. (d)	111. (c)	112. (b)
113. (d)	114. (c)	115. (a)	116. (c)
117. (c)	118. (c)	119. (b)	120. (a)

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Improve Your Personality

(Continued from page 50)

admiration and appreciation has to be sincere, genuine and honest. If not, it will be mere flattery and a sensible person will always try to avoid a flatterer. Nobody wants counterfeits. You are likely to land into trouble if you attempt to pass on counterfeits. Your appreciation has to be real, pure, sincere and honest to evoke the desired response on the part of the other individual and quench his thirst for importance and appreciation.

Be liberal and lavish when you do really and honestly admire and appreciate. You need not have to be stingy and miserly in this one respect at least. One of the most successful motivators and leaders of men, Charles Shwab, who was paid a million dollars a year about three to four decades ago, observes that the way to develop the best that is in a man is by appreciation and encouragement. To quote him again, "If I like anything, I am hearty in my approbation and lavish in my praise."

Take interest in others

There are certain things about which some people are somewhat sensitive. One of them is a person's name, how he spells it and how he pronounces it. According to a wise author, the most musical sound in any language is one's own name. You must, therefore, try and remember the name of each and every individual with whom you are getting acquainted. There are others who are particular about their birthdays. If you can find out the birth date and send a card, such an individual will feel happy. There are many who are madly stuck on their hobbies. In the case of certain others, it is their children. You must make sure that you tread on the right side of such sensitive areas. If you are keenly interested in the other individual and take the trouble to know more about him, if you prove to be a willing, interested and enthusiastic listener and if you are sincere and lavish in your appreciation and admiration, you will successfully satisfy his need for importance, recognition and distinction. When you satisfy this great human urge, basic psychological need, craving hunger or thirst, you will find that you are liked by the individual concerned. Once he likes you he will want your opinions, views, recommendations and guidance in regard to many of his day-to-day activities. The time will soon come that he would practically do anything under the sun, for a person whom he likes, respects and needs ever so much. Then people will be only too happy to do things for you. They will even go out of the way and suffer a lot of inconvenience so that they could meet your requirements. With this great ability to motivate and influence, you will prove to be a leader of unqualified SUCCESS.

We Tried To Evolve A Constructive Solution

I was expecting the call for Personality Test as my performance in the written test was satisfactory.

For the interview, first, I identified various issues—socio-economic, national and international and then reflected upon them. Later, I shared my views with my friends. For every problem, we tried to evolve a constructive solution. In addition, I interacted with well-informed, experienced and successful administrators and professors on specific issues which were very much relevant to my background. All this helped me arrive at precise conclusion on every issue.

On the day of interview, I had dressed up in a very simple manner. I was relaxed while waiting for the interview as I believed that interview was basically not a question-answer session but an occasion wherein we can share our views with highly intellectual and receptive elders. The belief, combined with my preparation, made all the difference. I was completely involved in the interview. On the whole, the interview was very encouraging and most of the questions were based on my background. I confidently answered all questions to every body's satisfaction. Finally, I left the interview board fully satisfied.

My Personality Test



My Biggest Mistake

P. SAMPATH KUMAR, IAS

I Did Not Give Equal Emphasis On All Subjects

We learn from others—from others' mistakes. At the request of many of you, we have started this column where the IAS Toppers speak about the mistakes committed by them at some stage of preparation for the IAS Examination — i Prelims, in Mains, in Interview, in selecting optional subjects, giving over-emphasis or under-emphasis on some subject, etc. The IAS Toppers will be writing on this aspect for your interest only, so that you do not commit similar mistake during your preparation. This will help you in achieving success in the Civil Service Examination.

—Editor

In my first attempt, I concentrated more on my optional subjects Geography and Telugu Literature and neglected the General Studies. In the second attempt also I did not give equal emphasis on all the subjects.

As a result, I could not score well in all subjects. I rectified this mistake in the third attempt by planning and giving equal emphasis on all the subjects.

During my second attempt, I did not have a good preparation and due to lack of confidence, I could not perform well in the interview. I feel that is the reason why I got a low rank in that attempt.



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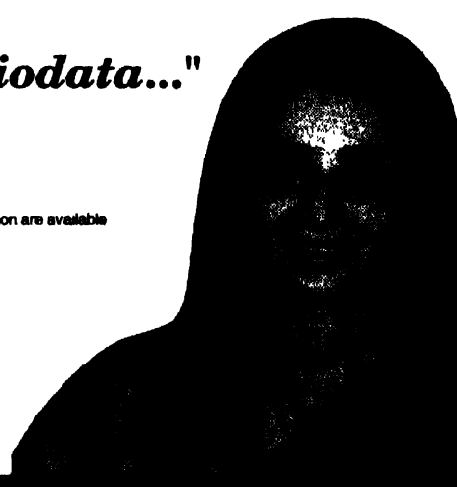
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(Continued from page 49)

Although the States have the exclusive power of legislation over every item in the State List, there are two exceptions to this general rule :

will automatically cease to be in force within six months after the end of the year.

The entire scheme of the distribution of legislative powers undoubtedly displays a strong tendency towards a high degree of centralisation. This has been praised by some as the product of realism and a genuine understanding of the general tendency towards centralisation in all federations whatever be the nature of the division of power in them as shown by the original, written provisions. At the same time, others have denounced it as deviation from a strictly federal pattern and an attempt to embody unitariness in a federal form. Here we may recall our earlier discussion on the meaning of federalism and point out that there is no strictly rigid federal system set as a pattern for all to copy, nor any sanctity attached to any particular form of federation. Federal government is not always and everywhere good government.

there is the risk of fissiparous tendencies growing unchecked. Moreover, the trend towards centralisation is not peculiar to India. War, economic depression, the growth of social services, the mechanical revolution in transport and industry, planning, the receipt by the States of financial assistance from the Union and judicial interpretation, all these have promoted the increase of federal power in the United States, Canada, Australia and Switzerland.

Nevertheless, a careful reading of the sixty-six items over which the States have exclusive jurisdiction along with the power they enjoy in the Concurrent List, should make it clear that the States are not reduced to a position of insignificance in the scheme of division of powers. On the contrary, they have at their disposal substantial powers covering a large area which enable them to function as effective agencies of the sovereign power which they share with the Union. Take, for instance, items like public health, agriculture and fisheries which are placed within the jurisdiction of the States. Considering the importance of these items from a national point of view, one could even doubt the wisdom of leaving them in the State List. Yet, these powers are there with the States making them function as units of a federal system that attempts a balanced division of power in the context of the complex problems of the present day. □

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Expected Questions Objective General Knowledge

Madan Lal

Former Secretary, Staff Selection Commission, Government of India

As Secretary of the Staff Selection Commission, Mr. Madan Lal was the person who planned the entire scheme of Objective Type Tests for the competitive examinations held by the Commission. For the benefit of our readers, he has compiled a set of Expected Questions which are likely to be asked in various competitive examinations. Every month, we publish expected questions from different disciplines to equip our readers with the material to bring them sure success.



The paper on General Knowledge or General Awareness or General Studies plays a pivotal role in the competitive examinations conducted by various boards for recruitment to public services. As the readers are, no doubt, aware, this feature has extensive coverage of subjects. It covers Everyday Science, History, Economics, Geography, Political Science, Civics, Life Sciences, Current National and International Affairs/Events, Constitution of India, Indian National Movement, and so on.

For the present issue, I have drawn up a test battery of 100 questions on "Geography Including Geography Of India". As an aid to proper and systematic preparation, the readers are advised to answer this test paper in one hour and then make a self-assessment of their performance with reference to the answers printed at the end of this feature. The following grades will help the readers for self-assessment:

- (i) Less than 30 per cent score — Poor
- (ii) 31 to 50 per cent score — Fair
- (iii) 51 to 65 per cent score — Good
- (iv) 66 to 80 per cent score — Very good
- (v) Above 80 per cent score — Excellent

The aim of the readers should be to achieve a score of not less than 60 per cent.

In the next issue, a test battery of 100 questions on "Indian History" will be drawn.

Geography Including Geography Of India

Q. 1. Which of the following gives the correct descending order by volume of the three basic layers of the earth ?

- A. Core, mantle, crust
- B. Crust, core, mantle
- C. Core, crust, mantle

(A) A (B) B (C) C (D) None of these

Q. 2. Soil profile refers to arrangement within a soil of

- (A) its vertical layers
- (B) its inclined layers
- (C) its horizontal layers
- (D) group of soil grains

Q. 3. Formation of potholes in river beds is an example of

- (A) Hydration (B) Erosion
- (C) Corrosion (D) Corrasion

Q. 4. Most of the weather phenomena take place in which of the following layers of the atmosphere ?

- (A) Stratosphere (B) Mesosphere
- (C) Ionosphere (D) Troposphere

Q. 5. Which of the following countries are favourably influenced by the trade winds ?

- (A) West Indies and Florida
- (B) Malagasy and Brazil
- (C) East Coast of Mexico, and Guiana
- (D) All of these

Q. 6. Which of the following statements is correct ?

- Relative humidity
- (A) varies with latitudes seasonally
- (B) is maximum in subtropical anticyclones
- (C) is lowest at the equator increasing towards the poles
- (D) None of these

Q. 7. 17th Parallel separates

- (A) North and South Korea
- (B) South and North America
- (C) North and South Yemen
- (D) North and South Vietnam

Q. 8. Which of the following rivers have almost the same point of beginning ?

- (A) Brahmaputra and Ganga
- (B) Tapti and Beas
- (C) Brahmaputra and Indus
- (D) Indus and Ganga

Q. 9. Which of the following groups of rivers in India is likely to show the least erosional activity ?

- (A) Himalayan rivers
- (B) The eastward flowing peninsular rivers
- (C) The thin stream flowing into the Arabian sea
- (D) Those rising in the great plain of India

Q. 10. The belt of highest temperature in the month of March lies in

- (A) Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat
- (B) Southern and Central parts of Deccan Plateau
- (C) North India
- (D) East India

Q. 11. The States involved in the Dandakaranya project are

- (A) Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra
- (B) Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka
- (C) Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa
- (D) Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu

Q. 12. In which State is chromite abundantly found ?

- (A) Maharashtra (B) Madhya Pradesh
- (C) Orissa (D) Karnataka

Q. 13. The advantage of micro hydro projects is that they

- (A) prevent flash floods
- (B) save water
- (C) involve less cost
- (D) make use of water of the perennial hill streams and irrigation canals

Q. 14. In which of the following States important deposits of copper, lead and zinc ores are found ?

- (A) Karnataka (B) Madhya Pradesh
- (C) Bihar (D) Rajasthan

Q. 15. The Jhelum has its source from

- (A) Mount Kailash (B) Rohtang
- (C) Verinag (D) Kulu

Q. 16. Which of the following does not have an influence over the climate in India ?

- (A) Monsoons
- (B) Ocean currents
- (C) Nearness to equator
- (D) Presence of Indian Ocean

Q. 17. Wet, tropical deciduous forests are found in which region of India ?

- (A) Central India (B) Deccan Plateau
- (C) The Siwaliks (D) None of these

Q. 18. Cudappah ranges lie between

- (A) Godavari and Jamshedpur
- (B) Palar and Cauveri
- (C) Godavari and Palkonda range
- (D) Satpura and Mohadeo-Maikal range

Q. 19. What is the main advantage of transplantation method of sowing rice ?

- (A) It helps in early harvesting

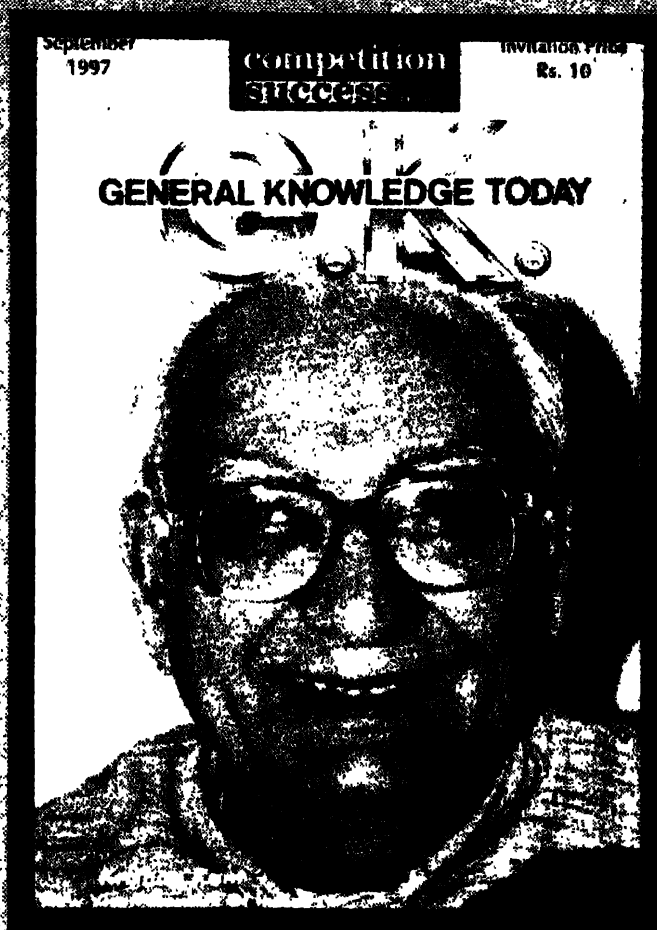
- (B) The draining of water from the field before harvesting is made easy
(C) It is helpful in achieving an economical use of water and a higher yield of grain
(D) This method ensures maximum utilisation of land
- Q. 20. Which region in India is known as the 'Rice Bowl of India'?
- (A) North-east region
(B) Kerala and Tamil Nadu
(C) Indo-Gangetic plain
(D) Krishna-Godavari Delta region
- Q. 21. The beautiful valleys of Kashmir, Kulu and Kangra, lie in which of the following Himalayan ranges?
- (A) Himadri (B) Himachal
(C) Purvachal (D) Siwalik
- Q. 22. Which of the following rivers remains in India throughout its journey from its source to the point of merger with another river?
- (A) Beas (B) Chenab (C) Jhelum (D) Ravi
- Q. 23. All of the following rivers flow into or join the Ganges on its left side, except
- (A) Gomti (B) Son (C) Gandak (D) Kosi
- Q. 24. Which of the following statements is *not* correct?
- (A) The average height of the Western Ghats goes on decreasing towards the south
(B) A part of the Indus basin is shared by Punjab and Haryana
(C) The Indus and the Ganga-Brahmaputra river systems together form the great plains of northern India
(D) The Himadri range lies south of the Himachal range
- Q. 25. The phenomenon called 'Equinox' is due to the
- (A) rotation of the earth on its own axis
(B) revolution of the earth on its inclined axis
(C) oblate spheroid shape of the earth
(D) gravitational pull of the planet
- Q. 26. A circular area enclosing the area of shallow water separated from the sea by low banks, is called
- (A) an atoll (B) a barrier reef
(C) a fringing (D) a lagoon
- Q. 27. The major part of agricultural land in India is under
- (A) cash crops (B) food crops
(C) oil seeds (D) plantation crops
- Q. 28. The river Volga pours its water into the
- (A) Black Sea (B) Caspian Sea
(C) Dead Sea (D) Mediterranean Sea
- Q. 29. As the height above sea level increases, the temperature
- (A) also increases
(B) decreases
(C) first decreases and then increases
(D) change of height has no effect on temperature
- Q. 30. The Caspian Sea, the largest inland sea or lake in the world, is located
- (A) wholly in the Continent of Europe
(B) wholly in the Continent of Asia
(C) partly in Europe and partly in Asia
(D) partly in Africa and partly in Asia
- Q. 31. Which of the two planets listed below are nearer to the sun than the earth?
- (A) Jupiter and Mercury
(B) Neptune and Venus
(C) Mars and Saturn

- (D) Venus and Mercury
- Q. 32. Cochin and Visakhapatnam sea ports of India are situated on the
- (A) East and West Coasts respectively
(B) East Coast
(C) West Coast
(D) West and East Coasts respectively
- Q. 33. Neap tides are caused by the gravitational pull of the
- (A) moon only
(B) sun only
(C) moon and the sun in the same direction
(D) moon and the sun in opposite directions
- Q. 34. Great Circles are
- (A) the circles representing latitudes north and south of the equator
(B) the equidistant lines drawn east and west of the Greenwich meridian
(C) imaginary circles whose plane passing through the centre of the earth bisects it into two equal halves
(D) those parallels where the sun is imagined to halt its movement and turn about northward or southward
- Q. 35. How many minutes for each degree of longitude does the local time of any place vary from the Greenwich time?
- (A) two minutes (B) four minutes
(C) six minutes (D) eight minutes
- Q. 36. Spring tides are caused as a result of the
- (A) moon pulling the earth gravitationally
(B) sun pulling the earth gravitationally
(C) moon and the sun pulling the earth gravitationally in opposite directions
(D) moon and the sun pulling the earth in the same direction
- Q. 37. The atmosphere has been divided into sub-spheres according to the general characteristics of temperature variations. Their number is
- (A) 5 (B) 6 (C) 7 (D) 8
- Q. 38. Which of the following factors govern(s) the atmospheric temperature of the place?
- (A) Its latitudinal distance from the equator
(B) Its elevation from the sea level
(C) Prevailing winds and influence of ocean currents, if any
(D) All of these
- Q. 39. Which of the following pairing is incorrect?
- (A) Isohyets - Humidity
(B) Isobars - Pressure
(C) Isotherms - Temperature
(D) Isohels - Sunshine
- Q. 40. In the context of their formation, which of the following types of rocks is the most ancient?
- (A) Igneous (B) Metamorphic
(C) Plutonic (D) Sedimentary
- Q. 41. Which of the following factors cause(s) ocean currents?
- (A) Varying density of sea water
(B) Varying temperature
(C) Winds
(D) All of these
- Q. 42. The local time at a place is 6 A.M. when the G.M.T. is 3 A.M. What is the longitude of that place?
- (A) 45 degrees E (B) 45 degrees W
(C) 120 degrees E (D) 120 degrees W
- Q. 43. For determination of the age of

- which of the following is 'carbon-dating' method used?
- (A) Fossils (B) Rocks
(C) Trees (D) A and B above
- Q. 44. The minor planets revolving between the orbits of Jupiter and Mars are called
- (A) Asteroids (B) Comets
(C) Meteors (D) Novas
- Q. 45. Which of the following ranges separates the Kashmir Valley from the Indus Valley?
- (A) Dhauladhar
(B) Great Himalayan range
(C) Pir Panjal range
(D) Siwalik range
- Q. 46. All of the following caves are located in Maharashtra, except
- (A) Ajanta Caves (B) Amarnath Caves
(C) Elephanta Caves (D) Ellora Caves
- Q. 47. Doldrums are belts of low atmospheric pressure obtaining in the regions adjoining the equator to a distance of
- (A) 5 degree latitude towards the north only
(B) 5 degree latitude towards the south only
(C) 5 degree latitude towards the north and south
(D) 15 degree latitude towards the north and south
- Q. 48. High Velds are the temperate grasslands of
- (A) Africa (B) South Australia
(C) Europe and Asia (D) South America
- Q. 49. To which one of the following categories do the forests of the Western Ghats of India belong?
- (A) Equatorial forests
(B) Monsoon forests
(C) Sub-tropical evergreen forests
(D) Temperate coastal forests
- Q. 50. Which of the following years was a leap year?
- (A) 1958 (B) 1962 (C) 1968 (D) 1974
- Q. 51. A stretch of sea water, partly or fully separated by a narrow strip from the main sea, is called
- (A) Bay (B) Isthmus
(C) Lagoon (D) Strait
- Q. 52. Which of the following straits connects Black Sea and the sea of Marmara?
- (A) Bering Strait (B) Bosphorus Strait
(C) Malacca Strait (D) Palk Strait
- Q. 53. Grenada is situated in the
- (A) Arctic Ocean
(B) Eastern Caribbean sea
(C) Mediterranean sea
(D) Pacific ocean
- Q. 54. Which of the following pairing is wrong?
- (A) Bihar - Thorium
(B) Kerala - Monazite
(C) Rajasthan - Copper
(D) Tamil Nadu - Bauxite
- Q. 55. All of the following are rivers of Europe, except
- (A) Nile (B) Rhine (C) Volga (D) Seine
- Q. 56. Which of the following countries is *not* in the Continent of Asia?
- (A) Indonesia (B) Japan
(C) Libya (D) Malaysia
- Q. 57. On India's north-eastern side are located the Purvachal mountains, which consist of

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- (A) Patkal Bum and the Naga Hills
(B) Mizo and Lushai Hills
(C) Garo, Khasi and Jaintia Hills
(D) All of these
- Q. 58. Which of the following Himalayan ranges is the lowest in height?
(A) Himadri (B) Siwalik
(C) Purvachal (D) Himachal
- Q. 59. What is the difference in time between two places which are at a distance of 90 degree longitude from each other?
(A) 3 hours (B) 6 hours
(C) 9 hours (D) 12 hours
- Q. 60. The respective land masses of India and Sri Lanka are connected by which of the following Straits?
(A) Bass Strait (B) Bering Strait
(C) Malacca Strait (D) Palk Strait
- Q. 61. Which of the following metals is mined from the Zawar mines of Rajasthan?
(A) Bauxite (B) Gold (C) Iron (D) Zinc
- Q. 62. Which of the following sea ports is on the eastern side of the Gulf of Kutch?
(A) Cambay (B) Dwarka
(C) Kandla (D) Okhla
- Q. 63. Which of the following Canals connects the Baltic Sea and the North Sea?
(A) Kiel Canal (B) Suez Canal
(C) Panama Canal (D) None of these
- Q. 64. The temperate grasslands of North America are known as
(A) Pampas (B) Prairies
(C) Steppes (D) Tundra
- Q. 65. Which of the following pairing is wrong?
(A) Bonn - Rhine
(B) Cairo - Nile
(C) New York - Hudson
(D) Vienna - Thames
- Q. 66. A nautical mile is equal to
(A) 1.625 km (B) 1.725 km
(C) 1.825 km (D) 1.925 km
- Q. 67. The confluence of the rivers Ganges and Yamuna is at
(A) Agra (B) Allahabad
(C) Patna (D) Varanasi
- Q. 68. Spring tide occurs
(A) on the new Moon day
(B) on the full Moon day
(C) both on the new Moon and full Moon days
(D) on the day when the Moon's position is in the first quarter
- Q. 69. The International Date Line passes through
(A) exactly 0 degree meridian
(B) equator
(C) exactly through 180 degree longitude
(D) approximately 180 degree East or West
- Q. 70. Which of the following cause ocean currents?
(A) Monsoon winds (B) Permanent winds
(C) Periodic winds (D) Westerlies
- Q. 71. The climate of India can be best described as
(A) Desert type
(B) Mediterranean type
(C) Sub-tropical monsoon type
(D) Tropical monsoon type
- Q. 72. The major natural regions of the world are delineated primarily on the basis of
(A) Altitude
(B) Ocean currents
(C) Temperature, rainfall and cultivated

- vegetation.
- (D) Temperature
- Q. 73. Which of the following is a characteristic of sedimentary rocks? They are
(A) brittle (B) hard
(C) porous (D) None of these
- Q. 74. Which of the following is wrongly paired?
(A) Bhakra Nangal - Sutlej
(B) Salal Project - Beas
(C) Damodar - Ganges
(D) Hirakud - Krishna
- Q. 75. All the major rivers of the Deccan Plateau merge into the Bay of Bengal, except
(A) Godavari (B) Narmada
(C) Mahanadi (D) Krishna
- Q. 76. Which of the following is the largest sugar producing country in the world?
(A) Brazil (B) Cuba (C) India (D) Indonesia
- Q. 77. The term 'Eye' in a cyclone refers to
(A) its velocity
(B) central region of winds of high speed
(C) circular region of relatively light winds
(D) None of these
- Q. 78. Precipitation takes place when
(A) the sky is overcast with clouds
(B) temperature of moisture in air suddenly increases
(C) temperature of moisture in air sharply decreases
(D) winds begin to blow in a circular motion
- Q. 79. The latitude of a point on the earth's surface is the angular distance of that point measured at
(A) the centre of the earth
(B) the north pole
(C) the south pole
(D) a specific point on the equator
- Q. 80. Which of the following is the largest Gulf in the world?
(A) Gulf of Aden (B) Gulf of Guinea
(C) Persian Gulf (D) Gulf of Mexico
- Q. 81. Which of the following States accounts for the largest share of industrial growth and capital investment?
(A) Maharashtra (B) Tamil Nadu
(C) Uttar Pradesh (D) West Bengal
- Q. 82. In which State are the Gir forests located?
(A) Assam (B) Gujarat
(C) Himachal Pradesh (D) Maharashtra
- Q. 83. Which of the following processes is related to the formation of Himalayas?
(A) Faulting (B) Folding
(C) Sliding (D) Volcanic eruptions
- Q. 84. For which of the following groups of crops has "Green Revolution" been most successful in India so far?
(A) Cotton and Jute
(B) Mustard and Oilseeds
(C) Potato and Sugarcane
(D) Wheat and Rice
- Q. 85. Ankleswar, one of the major sources of petroleum in India, is in the State of
(A) Assam (B) Gujarat
(C) Maharashtra (D) Orissa
- Q. 86. Which of the following is not correctly matched?
(A) Manipur - Imphal
(B) Meghalaya - Shillong
(C) Mizoram - Itanagar
(D) Nagaland - Kohima

- Q. 87. India receives the major part of its rain from
(A) North-east monsoon
(B) North-west monsoon
(C) South-east monsoon
(D) South-west monsoon
- Q. 88. Which of the following countries of South-West Asia leads in the production of oil?
(A) Iran (B) Kuwait
(C) Saudi Arabia (D) U.A.E.
- Q. 89. When does the summer solstice occur in the Southern Hemisphere of our globe?
(A) 21st March (B) 21st June
(C) 23rd September (D) 22nd December
- Q. 90. Which of the following States depends entirely for its requirement of tea on other tea-producing States?
(A) Andhra Pradesh (B) Karnataka
(C) Kerala (D) Tamil Nadu
- Q. 91. Which of the following types of climate has the characteristic of 'dry summers with great sunshine and rainy winters'?
(A) Equatorial (B) Mediterranean
(C) Tropical (D) Tundra
- Q. 92. The estimated reserves of lignite in India is about 210 crore tonnes. Which of the following States accounts for nearly 190 crore tonnes of the reserves?
(A) Gujarat (B) Jammu and Kashmir
(C) Rajasthan (D) Tamil Nadu
- Q. 93. All of the following States have belts of Mica, except
(A) Andhra Pradesh (B) Bihar
(C) Orissa (D) Rajasthan
- Q. 94. Which of the following river basins does not have coal bearing sediments?
(A) Damodar basin (B) Gangetic basin
(C) Godavari basin (D) Mahanadi basin
- Q. 95. Podzols are
(A) Acidic soils
(B) Alkaline soils
(C) Alkaline soils with oxidising action
(D) Marshy lands
- Q. 96. Which of the following pairing is wrong?
(A) Berne - Sweden
(B) Copenhagen - Denmark
(C) Oslo - Norway
(D) Prague - Czechoslovakia
- Q. 97. Which of the following is used as raw material for the manufacture of rayon?
(A) Coal (B) Cellulose
(C) Plastic (D) Petroleum
- Q. 98. From north to south, the correct sequence of the following sea ports is
(A) Madras, Tuticorin, Visakhapatnam, Paradip
(B) Paradip, Madras, Visakhapatnam, Tuticorin
(C) Visakhapatnam, Paradip, Madras, Tuticorin
(D) Paradip, Visakhapatnam, Madras, Tuticorin
- Q. 99. For which of the cereals listed below is the area under cultivation nearly three-fourth's of the total cropped area in India?
(A) Barley, gram and wheat
(B) Paddy and wheat
(C) Paddy and bajra
(D) Wheat and bajra
- Q. 100. The population of which of the continents listed below is the lowest?
(A) Africa (B) Asia
(C) Europe (D) North America

(Answer on page 138)

General Knowledge Encyclopedia

INDIA AT 50

Indian Agriculture

Recognised as the key to the national economy and providing the means of livelihood to about sixty four per cent of India's workforce, agriculture contributes nearly 29 per cent of the GDP (Gross Domestic Product) and accounts for a sizeable share of the total value of India's exports. A sector dominated by small and marginal farmers, agriculture also remains a vital source of raw material for industry.

There was a time when hunger and famine stalked the countryside decades ago in sharp contrast to the situation several years later when barns, *mandis*, godowns and silos of the FCI (Food Corporation of India) presented a brilliant portrait of cornucopia spawned by the Green Revolution. Despite criticism that the so-called Green Revolution has



bypassed the dryland tract that produces the bulk of coarse grains, pulses, oilseeds, cotton and groundnut, the per capita net availability of foodgrains has gone up to a level of 505.5 grams per day in 1995 as compared to that of 395 grams in early 50s.

India has many firsts to its credit in agriculture : it has the largest area in the world under pulse crops while in the field of cotton, it is the first to develop a cotton hybrid.

We have three main crop seasons, namely, *kharif*, *rabi* and summer. Major *kharif* crops are rice, *jowar*, *bajra*, maize, cotton, sugarcane, sesame, soyabean and groundnut. Major *rabi* crops are wheat, *jowar*, barley, gram, linseed, rapeseed and mustard. Rice, maize and groundnut are grown in summer season also.

The net sown area has risen from 1,187.5 lakh in 1950s to 1,425.1 lakh hectares in 1992-93.

India's water resources (both surface and groundwater), if fully exploited, would irrigate half of its cultivated area. Likewise, the application of modern technology in different sectors, could substantially raise crop output.

The spurt in agricultural growth in different Five-Year Plans depended on the share agriculture has received in the public resources. All our Plans allocated between one-fourth and one-fifth of the public resources to agriculture, the only exception being the first Plan which earmarked

more than one third of the resource to this sector. Consequently, there has been a virtual crisis in this sector in the 60s when there was a decline in the resources allocation for agriculture in the second and third Plans. One of the major reasons for the better performance of agriculture from the fourth Plan onwards has been the bonanza of non-agricultural inputs such as fertiliser, pesticides, diesel, tractors and other forms of mechanisation and infrastructural inputs such as transport and power.

The government promoted farm mechanisation and made available improved and modern agricultural machines to the farmers with a view to eliminating drudgery and socio-economic disparity and raising production. Farmers have been provided assistance for owning agricultural machinery including tractors.

Our foodgrain production has gone up from 48.1 million tonnes in 1950-51 to 167.2 million tonnes in 1995-96. The growth was mainly in cereals which accounts for more than 80 per cent of the total foodgrains. The effect of the Green Revolution was sustained throughout the seventies and eighties, though there was a slight setback in the wake of the 1987-88 drought. Foodgrain production showed an average growth rate of nearly 2.2 per cent between 1990-91 and 1995-96. In the wake of economic liberalisation triggering changes in administered prices and subsidies, there was a sharp negative impact on the growth process in agriculture. There arose the nagging doubt whether economic reforms would provide growth with justice. All the same a new slogan arose, agribusiness, i.e., agriculture being raised to a high-tech level of internal and external marketing. What will be the fate of millions of poor agricultural labourers as farming turns commercial? Will they get a share of the cake or will they be marginalised further?

Road Transport

India boasts one of the largest road networks in the world with a total road length of 20,65,209 km, an impressive jump from 4 lakh km in 1950-51. There is a heavy and growing demand for best roads arising from the growing volume of both passenger and goods traffic and the ever increasing number of vehicles. Here is one infrastructure crying for not only major repair, but massive expansion. Indian roads are in pretty bad shape and one cartoonist would compare the state of roads to the picture of Martian surface as released by a recent American space mission to Mars. In none of the five categories of roads—the National Highways, State Highways, District Roads, Village Roads and the non-descript, unclassified village roads—we have spent any reasonable amount of money on maintenance.

While the road network generates large revenues, India spends a mere 35 to 40 per cent of it on the maintenance and improvement of roads compared to the 128 per cent spent by Japan, 97 per cent by U.S.A. and 82 per cent by Germany every year.

The network of India's prestigious National Highways links the national capital with the capitals of the States and Union Territories, major ports and other highways. A year after the enactment of the National Highways Act, 1956, a 20-year Road Development Plan (1961-1981) or what came to be called the Bombay Plan (since it was the outcome of the meeting of chief engineers from different parts of the country in Bombay) was presented to the government in 1958. The Bombay Plan anticipated an increase in road length from 6.10 lakh km in 1960 to 10.50 lakh in 1981 at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,200 crore, including Rs. 630 crore for village roads. The Bombay Plan set a target of 8.88 lakh km of major district roads and classified village roads and this target was exceeded in 1978 with the laying of 9.7 lakh roads, but the target 98,000 km of State highways could be achieved only a decade later. The Bombay Plan couldn't also realise the target of 52,000 km of national highways even by April 1997, a month when we could have only 34,619 km.

The Lucknow Plan of the Indian Road Congress (1981-2001) had a target of 66,000 km of national highways by 2001 AD.



At the instance of the government the Asian Development Bank has recommended the development of 10,020 km of expressways by 2015 at an estimated cost of Rs. 58,000 crore. To encourage private sector participation in road construction, the National Highways Act 1956 was amended in 1995 to enable the levy of toll on selected improved sections of the National Highways. The Act also allows the private sector to participate in construction, maintenance and operation of the roads on BOT (Build, Operate and Transfer) basis.

In 1989 India set up the National Highways Authority of India, an autonomous body to develop, maintain and operate the National Highways of India.

With the slow decline in the allocations for highways from 1.5 per cent in the first Plan to 0.5 in the eighth Plan we looked towards international organisations like the World Bank, Asian Development Bank and the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund for assistance in projects on the improvement of highways.

With the total vehicle population swelling from 3.06 lakh in 1950-51 to nearly 302.87 lakh in 1994-95, the road network is already heading for the breaking point. Today on the roads of India there are as many as 17.96 lakh goods vehicles, as compared to 82,000 in 1950-51 and 4.25 lakh buses as compared to 34,000 during the same period.

Road transportation is dominated by the private sector comprising individual operators. It runs almost the entire goods-carrier industry and also owns 73.75 per cent of the buses, though after 1950 many of the State governments set up their own State road transport corporations. These corporations ply as many as 1,11,538 buses carrying 6.86 crore passengers every day.

The volume of road traffic has been growing at an annual rate of 10 per cent, securing an edge over the rail traffic. The share of road transport in goods traffic has risen from 11 per cent in 1951 to 60 per cent in 1995 and passenger traffic from 28 per cent to 80 per cent during the same period.

Wind Energy

Every crisis in a nation's life has been a mixed blessing; but for the oil crunch in the early 70s many countries dependent on oil imports including India would not have embarked on the quest for alternative fuels. In the course of the last two decades India has gone a long way in tapping alternative renewable energy sources like solar energy, tidal power, biogas and wind power.

Thanks to systematic planning and privatisation and sustained efforts in the last few years, India has already emerged as the fourth country after U.S.A. and the Scandinavian countries in the production of wind energy. U.S.A. taps close to 1400 MW of wind energy, while Scandinavia and the rest of Europe capture 1000 MW of energy. Out of a total capacity of 732 MW installed by the end of 1995-96 in India, 684 MW has been installed by the private sector. The estimated wind power potential of our country is estimated at 20,000-30,000 MW.

Under the aegis of the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, as part of the Eighth Plan, India implemented the largest Wind Resource Assessment Programme. Wind survey projects covering wind mapping and wind monitoring are under implementation in 22 States and Union Territories. Besides this, 334 wind mapping and 94 wind monitoring stations are already in operation. Wind farms have already come up in many States including Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.

To promote wind power generation, these States offer a wide range of benefits to entrepreneurs : tax holidays for five years, 100 per cent accelerated depreciation, exemption from excise duty, concessional duty on imported components, soft loan from IREDA (The Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd.) and a remunerative price for power supplied to the grid.

Two wind farms for generating substantial amounts of electricity have already come up on our coastlines on the west and east—Mandvi in Gujarat and Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu.

As many as 22 manufacturers are actively engaged in the assembly a production of wind turbines. One of the path-breakers in the field has been NEPC-Mecon, a Chennai based conglomerate. The present-day capital cost towards installation of wind farms is estimated at about Rs. 35 to 40 million per MW. The actual cost would, however, depend upon the size and number of machines to be installed at a site and the length of the distribution line to be laid. In the long run, the cost of generation may even be cheaper compared to the cost of generation from conventional thermal stations since wind energy production does not suffer from any escalation on variable costs.

As wind power generation offers excellent opportunities to foreign enterprises for joint ventures with Indian companies, several international firms are showing keen interest in starting new projects.

Reasoning Ability

Assistants' Grade Examination, January 1997

Q. 1. 'North Pole' is related to 'Magnet' in the same way as _____ is related to 'Battery'

- (A) Cell (B) Power
(C) Terminal (D) Energy

Q. 2. 'AG' is related to 'IO' in the same way as 'EK' is related to

- (A) MS (B) LR (C) PV (D) SY

Q. 3. Arrange the following words in a meaningful order :

1. Gold 2. Iron 3. Sand
4. Platinum 5. Diamond
(A) 3 2 1 5 4 (B) 2 4 3 5 1
(C) 5 4 3 2 1 (D) 4 5 1 3 2

Q. 4. 'Ice' is related to 'Coolness' in the same way as 'Earth' is related to

- (A) Weight (B) Gravitation
(C) Forest (D) Ocean

Q. 5. 'BDFH' is related to 'JLNP' in the same way as 'RTVX' is related to

- (A) BDHF (B) BDFZ
(C) ZBDF (D) YZAB

Q. 6. 'ACFJ' is related to 'ZXUQ' in the same way as 'EGJN' is related to

- (A) VUSQ (B) VTRP
(C) DBYU (D) VTQM

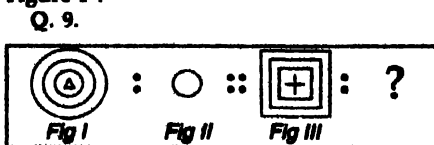
Q. 7. 'DCBA' is related to 'ZYXW' in the same way as 'HGFE' is related to

- (A) RSTU (B) VUTS
(C) STVU (D) UVST

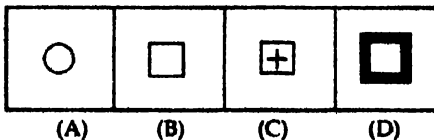
Q. 8. 'Artist' is related to 'Painting' in the same way as 'Symphony' is related to

- (A) Poet (B) Novelist
(C) Composer (D) Essayist

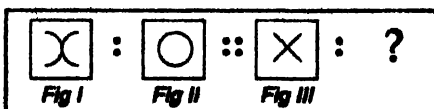
Directions (Qs. 9 to 12) : Which of the Answer Figures is related to Figure III in the same way as Figure II is related to Figure I ?



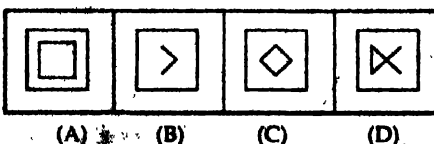
Answer Figures :



Q. 10.



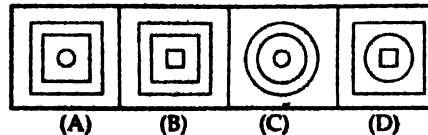
Answer Figures :



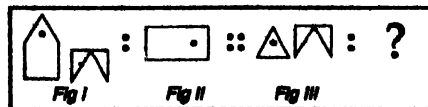
Q. 11.



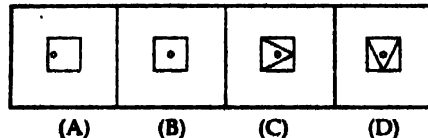
Answer Figures :



Q. 12.



Answer Figures :



Q. 13. Which number will complete the following series ?

6, 11, 21, 36, 56, 2

- (A) 51 (B) 91 (C) 42 (D) 81

Q. 14. Which number is wrong in the following series ?

1236, 2346, 3456, 4566, 5686

- (A) 5686 (B) 1236 (C) 3456 (D) 4566

Q. 15. Find the missing number in the following series.

6, 12, 21, 2, 48

- (A) 38 (B) 40 (C) 45 (D) 33

Q. 16. Which number will come at the sign of interrogation ?

8 : 81 :: 64 : ?

- (A) 525 (B) 125 (C) 137 (D) 625

Q. 17. Which number will come at the sign of interrogation ?

25 : 37 :: 49 : ?

- (A) 41 (B) 65 (C) 56 (D) 60

Q. 18. Which number pair will come at the signs of interrogation ?

951 : 40 :: ? : ?

- (A) 840 : 73 (B) 730 : 62
(C) 621 : 51 (D) 511 : 40

Directions (Qs. 19 to 21) : Find the missing letters of the series.

Q. 19. _ o p _ m o _ n _ _ p n m o p _

- (A) m n o m p n (B) m n p o m n
(C) m p n m o p (D) m n p m o n

Q. 20. d _ b d d _ _ d _ e b d _ e _ d

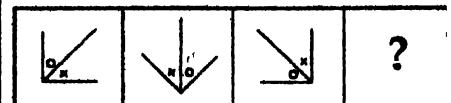
- (A) e e b d d b (B) e b d e d b
(C) e d e b d b (D) e e b d d b

Q. 21. g f e _ i g _ e i i _ f e i _ g f _ i i

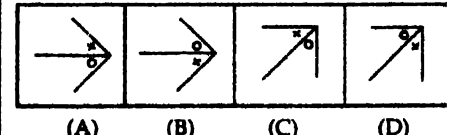
- (A) i f g i e (B) f i g i e
(C) e i f g i (D) i f i g e

Directions (Qs. 22 to 24) : Find the missing figure in the series :

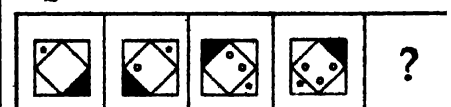
Q. 22. Series :



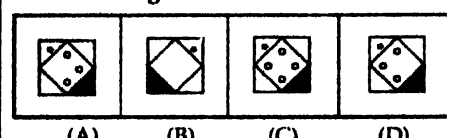
Answer Figures :



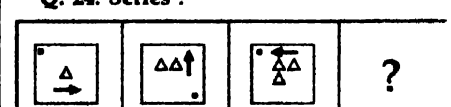
Q. 23. Series :



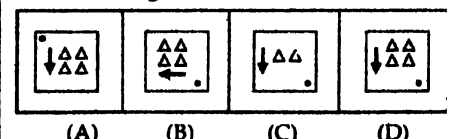
Answer Figures :



Q. 24. Series :



Answer Figures :



Q. 25. Find that set of numbers from the four alternative sets of numbers, given below, that is similar to the given set.

Given set : 6, 13, 22

- (A) 11, 18, 27 (B) 10, 16, 28
(C) 13, 19, 32 (D) 6, 13, 27

Q. 26. Which one is different from the rest three ?

- (A) BFIK (B) DHKM
(C) MQTV (D) PRVX

Q. 27. Which one is different from the rest three ?

- (A) ISEPU (B) YNHIA
(C) FHUJU (D) SGRFI

Q. 28. Which one is different from the rest three ?

- (A) ZAYB (B) XCWD
(C) VEUF (D) TSGH

Q. 29. Find that pair of numbers which is not related to other pairs of numbers due to lack of common property.

- (A) 47, 59 (B) 42, 29 (C) 57, 69 (D) 73, 61

Q. 30. Which one is different from the rest three ?

- (A) Cycle (B) Scooter
(C) Car (D) Tonga

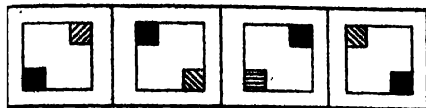
Q. 31. Which one is different from the rest three ?

- (A) Herb (B) Flower
(C) Tree (D) Shrub

Q. 32. Find out the set of numbers that does not belong to the group for lack of common property.

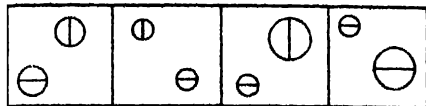
- (A) 22, 4, 5 (B) 34, 4, 8
(C) 37, 4, 9 (D) 54, 4, 13

Q. 33. Given below are four figures. Three are alike in some manner. Find the odd one.



- (A) (B) (C) (D)

Q. 34. Given below are four figures. Three are alike in some manner. Find the odd one.



- (A) (B) (C) (D)

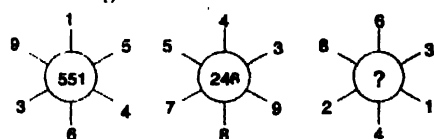
Q. 35. In the following question, the number of letters skipped in between adjacent letters in the series should increase by one. Which of the following observes this rule ?

- (A) CEHLQ (B) BFAHJ
(C) KLMNO (D) QRTUG

Q. 36. Which one is different from the rest three ?

- (A) Sweet - Sour (B) Pointed - Blunt
(C) Long - High (D) Hard - Soft

Q. 37. Which number will come at the of interrogation ?



- (A) 631 (B) 622 (C) 824 (D) 262

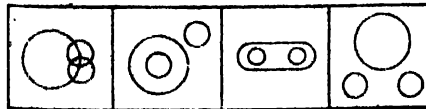
Q. 38. The word TENDER has been coded in four different ways (A, B, C, D). find out which pattern/rule is used in coding it, if MELLOW is coded as TLSSVD.

- (A) UFOEFS (B) AIUKLY
(C) REDNET (D) SDMCDQ

Q. 39. If MATHEMATICS = 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 6 7 8, then MAHATHMA = ?

- (A) 1 2 4 2 3 4 1 2 (B) 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3
(C) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 (D) 1 2 4 2 5 3 4 1

Q. 40. Which of the following figures represents Furniture, Chairs, Tables ?



- (A) (B) (C) (D)

Q. 41. If D = 4, Cover = 63, then Basis = ?

- (A) 55 (B) 50 (C) 49 (D) 54

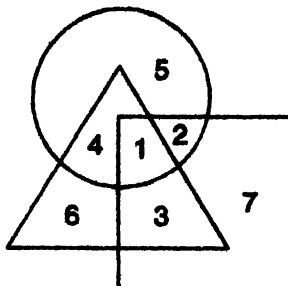
Q. 42. If in a code language, COULD is written as BNTKC and MARGIN is written as LZQFHM, how will MOULDING be written in that code ?

- (A) LNTKCHMF (B) CHMFINTK
(C) LNKTCMHF (D) NITKCHMF

Q. 43. If MACHINE is coded as 19-7-9-74-15-20-11, how will you code DANGER ?

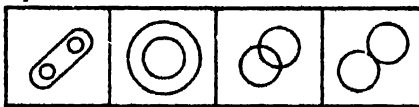
- (A) 13-7-20-10-11-25 (B) 11-7-20-16-11-24
(C) 10-7-20-13-11-24 (D) 13-7-20-9-11-25

Q. 44. In this given figure, O represents the character, Δ represents the honest and □ represents the clever. Find out the characters which are clever but not honest.



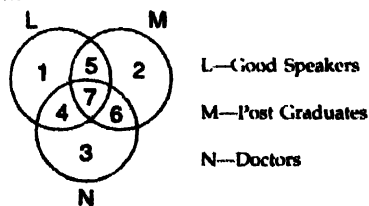
- (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4

Q. 45. At an office where an interview was conducted to select persons for clerical posts, they came to know that out of 20 persons, 12 knew only typing and 5 knew only shorthand and the rest knew both typing and shorthand. Which diagram represents this fact ?



- (A) (B) (C) (D)

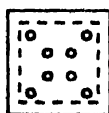
Q. 46. Which number indicates good speakers who are neither post graduates nor doctors ?



- (A) 6 (B) 2 (C) 5 (D) 1

Q. 47. A square paper is folded in a particular manner and a punch is made. When unfolded, the paper appears as given below.

Given Figure :



Find out the manner in which the paper is folded and punch is made from the responses given.

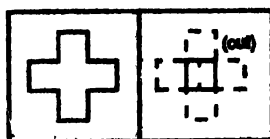
Answer Figures :



- (A) (B) (C) (D)

Q. 48. The following shaped paper is folded in a particular manner and is cut as shown below. How will it appear when unfolded ?

Given Figure :



Answer Figures :



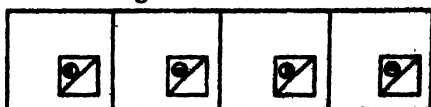
- (A) (B) (C) (D)

Q. 49. Which one figure shall complete the given pattern ?

Given Figure :



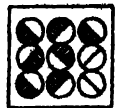
Answer Figures :



- (A) (B) (C) (D)

Q. 50. Which one figure shall complete the given pattern ?

Given Figures



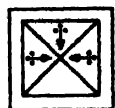
Answer Figures :



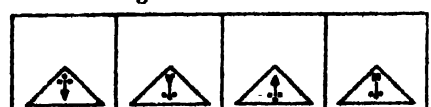
- (A) (B) (C) (D)

Q. 51. Which one figure shall complete the given pattern ?

Given Figure :



Answer Figures :



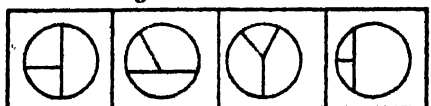
- (A) (B) (C) (D)

Q. 52. Among the four answer figures which one can be formed by using the given cut-out pieces ?

Given Figure :



Answer Figures :



- (A) (B) (C) (D)

Q. 53. I travelled eastward 15 km and another 10 km southward. I turned westward and moved for 10 km distance and again another 10 km southward. A travel of another 5 km westward and then 20 km northward ended my journey. Identify the sketch depicting my journey.



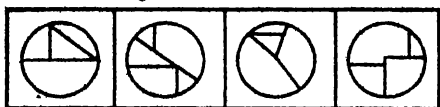
(A) (B) (C) (D)

Q. 54. Among the four answer figures which one can be formed by using the given cut-out pieces?

Given Figure :



Answer Figures :



(A) (B) (C) (D)

Q. 55. In the given answers, find out that word which cannot be formed by using the letters of the given word.

ADMINISTRATION

(A) STRAIN (B) TRADITION
(C) SITUATION (D) RATION

Q. 56. In the given answers, find out that word which cannot be formed by using the letters of the given word.

CINEMATOGRAPHY

(A) EMINENT (B) ANIMATION
(C) METAMORPHIC (D) CHROMATID

Q. 57. In the given answers, find out that word which cannot be formed by using the letters of the given word.

AGRICULTURE

(A) IRATE (B) GREAT
(C) LATE (D) CLIMATE

Q. 58. In the given answers, find out that word which cannot be formed by using the letters of the given word.

RECAPITULATION

(A) CAPTURE (B) RELATION
(C) PICTURE (D) TABULATION

Q. 59. In the following question, a statement is given followed by two assumptions I and II. You are to consider each statement and the assumptions that follow, and decide which of the assumptions is/are implicit in the statement.

Statement : The U.S.A. reemerged as India's largest import source in the early nineties.

Assumptions :

I. With swift political developments in the Soviet Union, India began to rely on U.S.A.

II. U.S.A. was the only country which wanted to meet the requirements of India.

(A) Only I is implicit
(B) Only II is implicit
(C) Both I and II are implicit
(D) Neither I nor II is implicit

Q. 60. In the following question, a statement is given followed by two conclusions I and II. You are to consider each statement and the conclusions that follow, and decide which of the conclusions is/are implicit in the statement.

Statement : India's economy is depending mainly on forests.

Conclusions :

I. Trees should be preserved to improve Indian economy.
II. India wants only maintenance of forests to improve economic conditions.

(A) Only I is implicit
(B) Only II is implicit
(C) Both I and II are implicit
(D) Neither I nor II is implicit

Q. 61. In the following question, a statement is given followed by two assumptions I and II. You are to consider each statement and the assumptions that follow, and decide which of the assumptions is/are implicit in the statement.

Statement : If water pollution continues at its present rate, it will eventually make oxygen molecules unavailable to water plants.

Assumptions :

I. Water pollution affects the growth of water plants.
II. Water pollution reduces the availability of oxygen in water.

(A) Only I is implicit
(B) Only II is implicit
(C) Both I and II are implicit
(D) Neither I nor II is implicit

Q. 62. If Dr. Ramesh's theory is correct, then the events he predicts will happen. The events he predicted did happen. Therefore his theory must be correct.

The conclusion drawn in the argument above would be valid if one of the following were true. Find that.

(A) Only Dr. Ramesh's theory fully explains the events which happened
(B) If the events Dr. Ramesh predicted happen, then his theory is correct
(C) If Dr. Ramesh's theory is correct, then the events he predicted may happen
(D) Only Dr. Ramesh predicted the events which happened

Q. 63. Find the missing number in the following columns.

1	7	9
2	14	?
3	105	117

(A) 12 (B) 26 (C) 16 (D) 20

Q. 64. Find the missing number in the following columns.

5	6	7
3	4	5
9	10	11
345	460	?

(A) 755 (B) 775 (C) 535 (D) 577

Q. 65. Which number will come at the sign of interrogation ?

9	15
4 58 8	9 ? 8
10	10

(A) 63 (B) 78 (C) 100 (D) 117

Q. 66. Find the missing number in the following columns.

11	6	8
17	12	?
25	34	19
19	28	11

(A) 13 (B) 15 (C) 16 (D) 9

Q. 67. Day after tomorrow is Pooja. The same day next week falls Diwali. Today is

(Continued on page 121)

Query Australia

With regard to the flood of letters received at the Competition Success Review office about Query Australia, we present here a few selected queries regarding studying in Australia answered by Ms. Vivienne Porter, formerly Director of University of Western Sydney, Nepean.

● Mr. Manu Kaul from Kanpur writes : Is NIIT or APTECH recognised by Australian Universities ?

Ans : Most Australian Universities do not recognise NIIT or APTECH as they provide private courses and are not affiliated to any university in India. Only University of Canberra recognises the 3-year GNIIT programme and gives credit during entrance into the Masters of Information Technology if accompanied with work experience.

● Mr. Uppal Basu from Calcutta enquires about other options of entering universities other than doing a course on Foundation Studies.

Ans : Many universities offer a diploma course of 1 year in Business, Science and Computing. After completing this course students get direct entry in second-year Bachelors' Programme at the university. This option is also open for students who have completed studies equivalent to Year 11 in Australia. The fees varies from \$ 9,200-13,500 depending upon the university.

Many business colleges offer a 3-semester diploma for students with 55% in year 12. Credit is given to second year (of university they are affiliated to).

● Mr. Krishnanendu Das from Calcutta enquires about international recognition of Australian degrees and why TOEFL, GMAT & GRE are not asked for by all Australian Universities.

Ans : Australian Universities are recognised worldwide. The reason Australian universities do not insist upon students giving TOEFL, GRE, GMAT, etc. is because these exams were basically for American Universities (as America does not recognise Indian universities), so students have to give these tests to be judged by American standards. Australia and India recognise each others' degrees (an MoU pertaining to this was signed between the two countries last year during the New Horizons Conference). Australian Universities give credit to students even if they want to transfer to Australia during their degrees here in India.

● Mr. Shyam Ravindran from Kerala enquires about film & television studies especially Multimedia & animation.

Ans : Film & television studies can be pursued in Australia at the TAFE and Degree level. Interested students have to make a demonstration of their work and send it to the university along with their application.

Multimedia is also offered at the level of Bachelors & Masters degrees. Computing studies at the Masters level can be pursued by students who do not have a prior degree in computing. Information Technology is a booming sector of industry and universities keep up to date with current market trends and emerging technologies. Some universities have special Information Technology schools (Bond University, Queensland & RMIT, Melbourne).

Monday What will be the day after Drwali ?

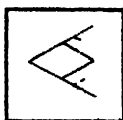
- (A) Sunday (B) Thursday
(C) Wednesday (D) Friday

Q. 68. A is 40m South-West of B C is 40m South-East of B C is in which direction of A ?

- (A) South (B) West
(C) East (D) North-East

Q. 69. Select the one from amongst the answer figures in which the question figure is hidden

Question Figure :



Answer Figures :



- (A) (B) (C) (D)

Q 70. Rama starts from a point walks 3 km towards North East direction turns right and walks 4 km and again turns right and walks. What is the direction he is now facing ?

- (A) South (B) South West
(C) South East (D) East

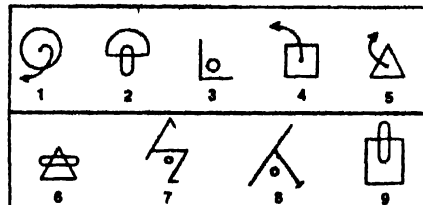
Q 71. A is father of C and D is son of B. C is brother of A. If C is sister of D how is B related to A ?

- (A) Brother-in-law (B) Sister in law
(C) Husband (D) Daughter

Q. 72. A is three times as old as B C was twice as old as A four years ago. In four years time, A will be 31. What is the present age of B and C ?

- (A) 10, 50 (B) 10, 46
(C) 9, 50 (D) 9, 46

Q. 73. A series of 9 figures is given and these can be grouped into classes. Select from amongst the alternatives one set of groups into which the figures can be classified



- (A) 1, 3, 5, 6, 4, 2, 7, 8, 9,
(B) 1, 5, 4, 2, 6, 9, 3, 7, 8,
(C) 5, 4, 6, 3, 9, 2, 1, 7, 8,
(D) 4, 5, 1, 3, 9, 2, 6, 7, 8,

Q 74. Two persons were going together. One of them remarked to the other, "Though you are my father, yet I am not your son." What was the relationship between the two ?

- (A) Father and Daughter-in-law
(B) Father and Son-in-law
(C) Father and Daughter
(D) Father and Son

Q 75. Six books PQRSTU are placed side by side. RQT have blue covers and other books have red covers. Only S and U are

new books and the rest are old. PRS are law reports, the rest are Gazetteers. Which two books are old Gazetteers with blue covers ?

- (A) Q and R (B) Q and T
(C) Q and U (D) T and U

ANSWERS

1. (C)
2. (A) Both the letters are moved eight steps forward
3. (A) 4. (B)
5. (C) All the letters are moved eight steps forward
6. (D) A, C, F and J are the first, third, sixth and tenth letters respectively from the beginning of the alphabet. Z, X, U and Q are the first, third, sixth and tenth letters respectively from the end. Hence, FCJN → VTQM
7. (B) Same explanation as in Q 6
8. (C) 9. (B) 10. (C) 11. (D)
12. (B)
13. (D) The sequence in the given series is +5, +10, +20, +25
14. (A) 5686 should be 5676
15. (D) The sequence in the given series is +6, +9, +12, +15
16. (D) $2^1 \ 3^1 \ 4^1 \ 5^1$
17. (B) $5^2 \ 6^2 + 1 \ 7^2 \ 8^2 + 1$
18. (D) 951 when divided by 40, leaves a remainder of 31. So 511, when divided by 40, leaves a remainder of 31

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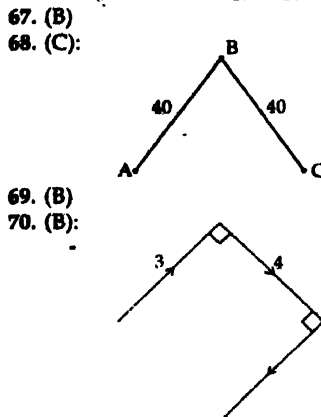
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19. (D): mopn/mopn/mapn/mopn
 20. (A): d e b d / d e b d / d e b d / d e b d
 21. (A): g f e i i / g f e i i / g f e i i / g f e i i
 22. (B) 23. (C) 24. (D)
 25. (A): $6 + 7 = 13$, $13 + 9 = 22$
 $11 + 7 = 18$, $18 + 9 = 27$
 26. (D): 3, 2 and 1 letter(s) are skipped respectively in (A), (B) and (C), e.g. B(CDE) F(GH) I(J) K, and so on.
 27. (C): The vowel U is repeated.
 28. (D): (A) \Rightarrow ZA/YB
 Z and A are the last and the first letters. Y and B are the second letters from the end and from the beginning. And so on.
 29. (B): Difference between the numbers must be 12.
 30. (C) 31. (C)
 32. (C): $4 \times 5 + 2 = 22$, $4 \times 8 + 2 = 34$
 $4 \times 13 + 2 = 54$
 33. (C) 34. (D)
 35. (A): C(D) E(FG) H(IJK) L(MNOP)Q
 36. (C)
 37. (B): $915 - 364 = 551$, $789 - 543 = 246$
 $863 - 241 = 622$
 38. (B): Each letter is moved seven steps forward.
 39. (A) 40. (C)
 41. (B): A = 1, B = 2, C = 3, Z = 26,
 Basis = B + A + S + I + S
 $= 2 + 1 + 19 + 9 + 19 = 50$
 42. (A)
 43. (C): A = 7, B = 8, C = 9, Z = 32
 44. (B) 45. (C) 46. (D) 47. (A)
 48. (A) 49. (A) 50. (D) 51. (C)

52. (B) 53. (B) 54. (A) 55. (C)
 56. (D) 57. (D) 58. (D) 59. (D)
 60. (A) 61. (C) 62. (B)
 63. (A): $2 \times 1 + 1 = 3$
 $14 \times 2 + 2 = 105$
 $12 \times 9 + 2 = 117$
 64. (D): $3 \times 100 + 5 \times 9 = 345$
 $4 \times 100 + 6 \times 10 = 460$
 $5 \times 100 + 7 \times 11 = 577$
 65. (B): $9 \times 10 - 4 \times 8 = 58$
 $15 \times 10 - 9 \times 8 = 78$
 66. (C): $17 - 11 = 6 = 25 - 19$
 $12 - 6 = 6 = 34 - 28$
 $16 - 8 = 8 = 19 - 11$



69. (B)
 70. (B):
 71. (B): E is brother of A, and B is wife of A.
 72. (C): A = 3B, C - 4 = 2 (A - 4)
 $A + 4 = 31$
 $\therefore B = 9, A = 27, C = 50.$

73. (B)					74. (C)
75. (B):	P	Q	R	S	T
	Red	Blue	Blue	Red	Blue
	Old	Old	Old	New	Old
	Law	G	Law	Law	G

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2. Prabodha Kumar Mishra, C/o Pramod Kumar Mishra, AT.: P.M. Academy, P.O. Buxi Bazar, Dist. Cuttack, Orissa-753001
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Latest In General Knowledge

Abv.

LAN : Local Area Network

A relatively inexpensive, simple communication system linking a number of computers within a defined small locality like a university, industrial site, office building, etc.

LSI : Large Scale Integration

It is a process of creating high density integrated chips usually thousand gates on a chip.

NSCN : National Council of Nagaland

NSCN is expected to play a big role in resolving the Nagaland conflict following the ceasefire announced by the government.

NSP : Nepal Sadbhavna Party

The NSP has decided to pull out of the coalition government in Nepal.

ATTF : All Tripura Tiger Force

It is a militant outfit of Tripura.

VSNL : Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited

VSNL is the only provider of Internet Services in select cities through franchisees.

TRAI : Telecom Regulatory Authority of India

General monitoring and overseeing of implementation of the privatisation process in making Internet services widely available will fall within the domain of the TRAI.

AWACS : Airborne Early Warning and Control System

It is an expensive 'eye' in the sky to monitor enemy lines. The AWACS can also serve as an effective command post to direct an air battle.

TERI : Tata Energy Research Institute

The TERI plans to launch a 'green rating system' for the corporate sector and municipal services across the country.

JAAC : Jharkhand Area Autonomous Council

The Bihar Assembly on July 23, 1997, passed a Bill extending the term of the interim JAAC by another six months. The term of the council was to expire on August 9, 1997. This was the fifth extension of the tenure of the interim body constituted in August, 1995.



Breast Feeding Week : Breast Feeding Week was celebrated from August 2 to 7, 1997.

Rajiv Gandhi Birth Anniversary : Rajiv Gandhi's 53rd birth anniversary was observed on August 20, 1997, with Prime Minister I.K. Gujral giving a call to root out illiteracy. The day is observed as Sadbhavna Diwas.

Mother Teresa Birth Anniversary : The 87th birth anniversary of Mother Teresa was celebrated on August 26, 1997.

World Unity Day : The World Unity Day was observed on August 31, 1997. On the occasion, millions of drug addicts,

recovering and 'cleaned', across the world united to celebrate the day. The purpose being 'to stay clean and help others stay clean'.

Teachers Day : The birth anniversary of Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, being observed as the Teachers Day, was celebrated on September 5, 1997.

World Literacy Day : The World Literacy Day was observed throughout the country on September 8, 1997.



India's UN Envoy : Kamalesh Sharma, a career diplomat, has taken over as India's permanent representative in the United Nations. He succeeds Ambassador Prakash Shah, who retired from the foreign service.

Head of Anti-Corruption Cell : N.N. Vohra, Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister, will head the anti-corruption cell set up in the Prime Minister's office.

Mr. Vohra had caused a major sensation by his report on the nexus between



Mr. N.N. Vohra

criminals, on the one hand, and unscrupulous politicians and officials on the other. The cell, thus, will have a person with the right credentials as its head.

Assam Governor : Lt. General (retd.) S.K. Sinha, a former Vice-Chief of the Army Staff, has been appointed the next Governor of Assam. He replaces Mr. Lok Nath Mishra.

Lt. Gen. Sinha had resigned from the Army in protest over the appointment of Gen. A.S. Vaidya as the Chief of the Army Staff. After leaving the army, he contested the 1984 Lok Sabha elections as a BJP candidate from the Patna constituency and lost. Later, he moved away from the BJP. He was appointed Ambassador to Nepal by the National Front government.

Maruti MD : RSSLN Bhaskarnudu has been nominated as the new Managing

Director of Maruti Udyog Limited (MUL) by the Ministry of Industry on August 27, 1997.

R S Nominations : Renowned film-maker Mrinal Sen, actress Shabana Azmi, journalist Kuldip Nayar, writer Kartar Singh Duggal and eminent scientist Raja Ramanna have been nominated by the President to the Rajya Sabha on August 27, 1997.

Poet-administrator from Andhra Pradesh C. Narayan Reddy and Ms. Selvi Dass, an academican and former member of the Union Public Service Commission are also on the official list of nine.

Taiwan Premier : Vincent Siew, a popular consensus-maker and former economic minister has been appointed new premier of Taiwan on August 28, 1997. Siew replaces Lieu Chan, whose tenure was marked by corruption scandals.



Will Pakistan Break Up ? : The book is authored by Pakistani writer Muneer Ahmed, who in 1994 faced a sedition case for writing a book on the political agencies in Pakistan.

In the present book he highlights the role of the Pakistani Army and the ISI in political instability in Pakistan. The book also makes some startling revelations in context to India. It says that Ghulam Ishaq Khan, before stepping down as President of Pakistan in July, 1993, had "rebuked" the then Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif for "involvement of the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI)" in Mumbai bomb blasts in March, 1993. "When Sharif tried to deny it Ishaq Khan insisted : Mr. Prime Minister, don't try to convince me. The ISI is behind these blasts and I have got the proof of it. If the United States declare us a terrorist state, you will be responsible for that", says Muneer Ahmed in his latest book.

Punjab—The Knights of Falsehood : Authored by former Punjab police chief K.P.S. Gill, the book is critical of the judiciary's role in Punjab. The writer, K.P.S. Gill, at the book release function regretted that the "Judiciary did not even recognise that there was terrorism in Punjab."

Boris Yeltsin—From Dawn to Dusk : The book is authored by General Alexander Korzhakov, a former KGB officer who served as Russian President Boris Yeltsin's personal bodyguard and close confidante for more than a decade.

The tell-all memoir about Kremlin life says that the boozing and betrayal at Russia's pinnacle of power are just the beginning. The book portrays Yeltsin as feeble, lonely and increasingly manipulated by a handful of conniving courtiers and Russia's power-hungry new financial-industrial magnates. Korzhakov reveals that President Yeltsin underwent repeated bouts of severe depression, and at least once—during the

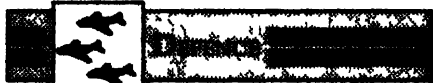
Chechnya War— attempted to commit suicide. He depicts Yeltsin as almost perpetually lost in a vodka-drenched stupor, even during his darkest crisis.



Jain Commission's Interim Report The Jain Commission of Inquiry, which looked into the first part of its terms of reference dealing with the sequence of events that led to the assassination of former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, submitted its 2000-page interim report to the Government on August 28, 1997.

Mr Justice Jain said his report covered the sequence of events between 1981 and 1991 that led to the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi on May 21, 1991 at Sriperumbudur, near Chennai.

The report is understood to have dealt with four major sections—security of Rajiv Gandhi, threat perception to the former Prime Minister, growth of militancy, especially in Tamil Nadu during 1981-91, and the Indo-Sri Lanka Peace Accord.

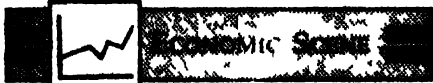


Su-30 Planes Under the multi-billion dollar Sukhoi deal signed in November, 1996, Russia has supplied eight Su 30K fighters of the earlier modification to India.

The delivery of the remaining 32 planes of the Su 30 MKI (Multi-role Commercial Indian) version would begin after one-and-a-half year. The Su-30 MKI, multi-role fighter planes specially designed for India will outsmart even the 'unique Su-37 fighter. The Su-30 MKI, unlike Su-37, would be equipped with TRDDI AL-31F engine developed by 'Lyulka Saturn' company with not only vertical but also horizontal thrust vectoring providing extra manoeuvrability in air.

China to Sell N-Plant System to Pak Barely a few weeks after adopting draft regulations on control of nuclear exports, China has practically announced that it will export a newly-developed nuclear power plant computer system to Pakistan.

The Beijing-based Beijing Automation Co under the China Ministry of Electronics Industry has manufactured a distributed control system that would be sold to the Chashma 3000 megawatt nuclear power plant in Pakistan, which is one of the units believed to be at the heart of Pakistan's development of nuclear weapons capability.

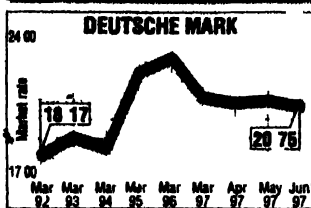
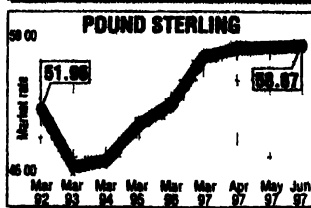
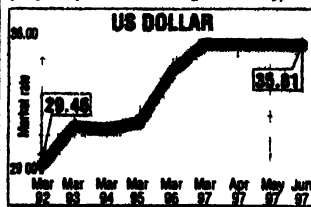


3-Tier Prime Lending Rate Structure The Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) has announced the formation of a three-tier prime lending rate structure with the introduction of a short-term prime rate (STPR) at 12.5 per cent. The STPR will act as a 12-month benchmark for all loans which have a floating rate of interest. This is to be reset every year.

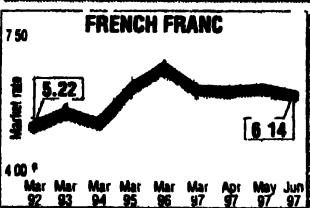
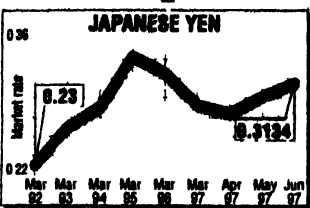
ICICI already has a long-term prime rate (LTPR) at 14.5 per cent which is for all fixed

RUPEE vs-a-its MAJOR CURRENCIES

(Rupees per unit of foreign currency)



Source: Monthly Economic Report August 1997



KBK Infographics

rate loans of maturities above 30 months and a medium-term prime rate (MTPR) which is at 13 per cent for all fixed rate loans of maturities between one year and 30 months.

TISCO Best Steel Plant The country's oldest steel manufacturing company, TISCO is also the best among the Indian steel producers according to the latest report of Paine Webber, an American consultancy firm.

The report also describes India as 'the locus for many new developments in the steel industry for at least next two decades, given its growing steel market, skilled and low-cost work force and large reserves of cheap iron ore.

Both TISCO and government-owned SAIL are positioned to emerge as the "biggest winner in the long term (2003-04)", the study says and points out that TISCO has an advantage over SAIL because it has better company-owned low cost coal mines.

Response to Public Issues Hits New Low In face of an alarming absence of investors in the capital market, response to public issues has hit a new low in 1996-97.

Only eight per cent of 62 of the 721 issues have managed oversubscription in 1996-97 compared to 532 issues (39 per cent) last year. Though 591 issues managed to pull through, it is neither an indication of the market's real response nor of perfect pricing.

Software Exports Up India's software exports registered a robust 65 per cent growth in the first quarter (April-June) of 1997-98 at Rs 1,360 crore, against Rs 820 crore in the earlier corresponding period, according to a study. Domestic industry, during the same period, grossed a revenue of Rs 640 crore, recording a 40 per cent rise over Rs 460 crore in April-June 1996-97.

The handsome growth in exports has been attributed to the continuing increase in offshore services coupled with new initiatives undertaken by the apex software

industry body for boosting exports to the US, Europe, Japan, Australia and South Asian markets.

Export Trends Export trends during the first quarter (April-June) of 1997 appear abysmal with a one per cent decline compared to 1996-97. The silver lining is that the performance in June 1997 was a break-away from the negative growth recorded for April as well as May, 1997.

However at \$8.13 billions for the first quarter exports could fall way behind the target of \$40 billions earlier set by the Commerce Ministry for the whole year—a projected increase of 20 per cent on the

exports for 1996-97 of \$ 33.1 billions



DOEACC 'B' Level Course Now Equivalent to MCA The DOEACC B level course has been recognised as an equivalent to the Master of Computer Applications (MCA) degree by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE).

New Insurance Scheme for Weavers The government has introduced a new insurance package scheme for handloom weavers from the current financial year. A salient feature is that the government has increased its contribution while that of the weavers has been reduced. It will be implemented through the Development Commissioner for Handlooms.

The main feature of this scheme is to provide for the first time insurance cover to dwelling units from natural calamities. It will also cover items such as raw materials, looms, etc. The scheme also provides for eye testing, hospitalisation and maternity benefits. The insurance cover to the individual in case of accidental death is Rs one lakh.

PLAB Test in India Indian doctors seeking higher education in Britain will now be able to write their entrance examination in India rather than in the European country. The Professional and Linguistic Assessment Board (PLAB) tests will be conducted in New Delhi, Mumbai, Calcutta and Chennai in October, 1997. India is the first country outside Britain where the tests are being conducted.

By far the largest number of doctors who sit for the PLAB tests come from India. Last year about 2,000 Indian doctors went to Britain to write the examination.

Gratuity Act Extended The government has extended the provision of the Payment

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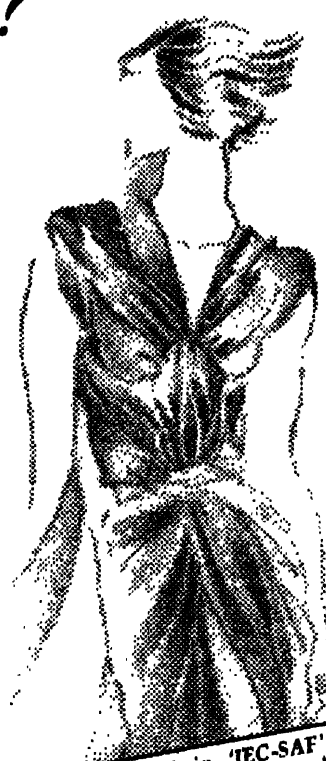
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of Gratuity Act, 1972, to all those societies and trusts which employ 10 or more persons.

The notification specifies that trusts or societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, or any other law with respect to societies—for the time being in force in any state—in which 10 or more persons are/were employed for wages on any day of the proceeding 12 months as a class of establishment would be covered under the Act.

The Act is applicable to factories, mines, plantations, oil fields, ports, railway companies, shops and other establishments employing more than 10 persons.

Controls Lifted on 14 Essential Commodities : The government has deleted 14 items from the list of essential commodities and all control orders in respect of these items stand withdrawn under the Essential Commodities Act. The amendments, which were made in line with the policy of economic liberalisation and the improvement in the production of industrial raw materials and machinery, have reduced the number of items listed under essential commodities to 11 from 44.

PF Settlement Within 30 Days : The government has issued a notification amending the 1952 Employees Provident Funds Scheme to provide for complete settlement of provident fund claims within 30 days from the date of its receipt and holding the PF Commissioner personally responsible for it.



Tilak Award : Former Union Finance Minister Manmohan Singh was recently presented the Tilak Award for his outstanding role in rewriting the country's fiscal history through economic reforms.

B.C. Roy Award : Prof. Sridhar Shetty, Dean, A.B. Shetty Memorial Institute of Dental Sciences, Mangalore, has won the Dr. B.C. Roy National Award in the category of 'outstanding service in the field of socio-medical field'.

Mahatma Gandhi Award : The Prime Minister, Ms. Janet Jagan, a Chicago-born nurse who is expected to become Guyana's first female Head of State, has been awarded the Mahatma Gandhi Award for promoting peace and human rights.

The prize, awarded by the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, recognised her for more than 50 years of service to women in Guyana and the Caribbean.

Ashoka Chakra : The highest peace-time gallantry award, the Ashoka Chakra, has been awarded posthumously to Second Lieutenant Puneet Nath Datt, an infantry officer who died fighting insurgents in the Kashmir Valley on July 20, 1997.

Acting on a tip-off, the officer had led a detachment of troops to a well-fortified three-storeyed building occupied by the terrorists in Shoura village. Lieutenant Datt killed three terrorists before laying down his life.

Nishan-e-Imtiaz : Hindi film actor Dilip Kumar has been conferred with a rare civilian honour by the Pakistan government. Dilip Kumar, who was born in the border town of Peshawar, will be decorated with the Nishan-e-Imtiaz on March 23, 1998, for his meritorious service in film and art.

Rajiv Sadbhavana Award : India's melody queen Lata Mangeshkar has been presented the fifth Rajiv Gandhi National Sadbhavana Award. The award is given for spreading goodwill and many human virtues which Rajiv Gandhi strove to uphold. It comprises a purse of Rs. 2.5 lakhs, a citation and a shawl, and is given away on August 20 each year, to mark Rajiv Gandhi's birth anniversary.

Netaji Award : Former Chief Election Commissioner T.N. Seshan has been awarded the 'Netaji Award' for social justice by the All-India Critics' Association (AICA).

Filmfare South Awards : 'Ninne Pelladuta' the magnum family entertainer in Telugu and Kannada film 'Janumada Jodi' made a near sweep in the 44th annual Filmfare (south) awards, presented on August 31, 1997, in Hyderabad.

In the Malayalam section, 'Tuvval Kottaram' won the best film, best director and actor awards while 'Indian' won the best film award in the Tamil category, with Kamalahasan bagging the best actor award.

While veteran film stars G. Krishna and T. Sarada were given the lifetime achievement awards for their contributions.



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Jurassic Babies : Europe now has its first fossilised dinosaur embryos. The embryos are around 140 million years old. Amateur fossil hunters discovered around 100 eggs, each about 13cm across, near the Portuguese seaside town of Lourinha, 60 km north of Lisbon. Four of the eggs contained bones of large meat-eating dinosaurs.



Naval Communications Museum : India's first naval communications museum has been opened at the Southern Naval Command's Signal school at the naval base in Kochi.

The museum houses a wide variety of communications equipment used by the Indian Navy over the past 50 years. Evolution of naval communications over the ages has also been depicted in the museum.



Child Labour Projects : The government has set up 76 child labour projects for the rehabilitation of around 150,000 children working in hazardous occupations.

The first phase of a survey conducted by the state governments, as per the directive of the Supreme Court in December, 1996,

has identified 4,81,698 such children working in hazardous occupations in urban, semi-urban and rural areas.

Girl Child Welfare Scheme : An ambitious scheme to prevent female infanticide and bias against the girl child would be launched by Prime Minister I.K. Gujral on October 2, 1997.

The scheme, estimated to cost more than Rs. 1,500 crore, promises to radically alter the status of the girl child in society. The scheme, which offers to plan the life of every girl from birth until she is 18, has been worked out by a team of senior officials from the PMO and the ministries concerned.

Killer Gene Identified : A gene that makes a protein key to the uncontrolled growth of cancer cells has been identified and could lead eventually to new anti-cancer drugs, researchers said.

A team lead by Nobel laureate Thomas Cech of the University of Colorado, Boulder, said the new-found gene makes a protein that is an essential part of telomerase, an enzyme that allows cancer cells to grow without restraint.

Artificial Heart Pumps Implanted : For the first time in India, three patients at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, urgently requiring heart transplants, have been implanted with battery-powered artificial heart pumps. The pump will keep a patient's heart running for at least two years.

The newly-developed pump is implanted and power control is with the patient. The patient battery is kept in a shoulder holster and has a running time of five to eight hours. A miniaturised control is worn in a waist-belt. Each device, called TCI Heart Mate, is made in the US and costs Rs. 37 lakhs.

India Making Strides in Super Computing : India's fastest computer capable of making 100,000 million calculations per second is on the way. With this new model of 'Param' supercomputer whose power can be scaled up to ten times, India is poised to become the third country in the world (others being US and Japan) to possess such advanced machines.

The new 'Param Openframe' model will have a computing power of 100 gigaflops that can be scaled up to 1,000 gigaflops or one teraflop. It is expected to find wide application in long-range weather forecasting, seismic data processing, oil exploration, remote sensing data, launch vehicle simulation and drug design.



Most-distant Galaxy : An international team of astronomers, using NASA's (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) Hubble Space telescope with the light-collecting power of the W.M. Keck telescope, has discovered the universe's most-distant galaxy, some 13 billion light years from earth.

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MANAGEMENT

The Academy of Management Studies, BJ-12, BJB Nagar, Bhubaneswar-751 014 has invited applications for a course in two-year full-time MBA programme for the session of 1997-98.

Minimum eligibility criterion is Bachelor's degree in any discipline with 50% marks in the aggregate for students without honours and 45% for students having honours.

The admission will be through the AIMA-MAT at the various centres in India.

MAT Bulletin and the Registration Form is available on cash payment of Rs. 300 or through a demand draft of Rs. 325 drawn in favour of the AIMA payable at New Delhi, PO Box-3057, New Delhi-110 003.

Application Form and Prospectus of AMS can be obtained on cash payment of Rs. 300 from the institute or through demand draft of Rs. 350 drawn in favour of the academy.

The International Management Centre, B-48, South Extension, Part-1, New Delhi-110 049 has invited applications for admission to the following courses :

- (1) Full-time two-year and part-time three-year postgraduate diploma in Business Management,
- (2) Three-year Bachelor of Business Administration, and
- (3) One-year postgraduate diploma in Finance/Marketing/HRM.

Minimum eligibility criterion is Bachelor's degree in any subject except BBA (10 + 2).

Application Form and Prospectus can be obtained on payment of Rs. 375 by cash or through a demand draft of the same amount drawn in favour of the Registrar, International Management Centre, B-48, South Extension, Part-1, New Delhi-110 049.

The Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited, Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, Visakhapatnam-530 031 invites applications for the post of Management Trainees (Technical).

Candidates should have secured a Bachelor's Degree in Engineering with minimum 60% marks (50% marks for SC/ST candidates) in Mechanical/Metallurgical/Instrumentation/Chemical/Electronics/Electrical/Computer Science/Ceramics/Mining disciplines from a recognised University/Institute.

The maximum eligibility criterion is 25 years (relaxable by 5 years for SC/ST and 3 years for OBC candidates).

General information regarding application format, selection procedure, health eligibility, and training is published in the *Employment News* of August 30 - September 5, 1997.

Applications on prescribed format duly completed in all respects, along with supporting documents should be forwarded to the Dy. Chief Personnel Manager, Recruitment Section, Administration Building, 'B' Block, Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd., Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, Visakhapatnam-530 031.

The School of Communication and Management Studies, Management House, South Kalamassery, Cochin-682 033, Kerala has invited applications for the postgraduate diplomas in Public Relations, Journalism, Advertising, Marketing, Management, Human Resources Management, Business Management, Finance Management, Materials Management, Foreign Trade Management and International Management. The postgraduate diploma in Business Administration programme (MBA equivalent) is also offered through the collaborative efforts of the AICTE.

Candidates will have to face an entrance test which will be held at various centres both national and international.

Prospectus and Application Form can be obtained by sending Rs. 200 (Rs. 500 for AICTE Approved MBA level programme) by demand draft in favour of School of Communication & Management Studies and payable at Ernakulam to the Admissions Officer, School of Communication & Management Studies, Management House, South Kalamassery, Cochin-682 033, Kerala, India.

COMPUTERS

The Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi invites applications for the post of Junior Programmer.

Candidate should have passed Master's degree in Engineering with specialisation in computer software or Master's degree in Applied Sciences/Mathematics or Bachelor's degree in Engineering with at least 2-year relevant experience in one or more of the given areas : Novell Network, Windows NT Server, System Software, PC Hardware Maintenance, C/C++/Fortran, Unix, Networking.

Application Forms can be obtained from the Assistant Registrar (E-1), IIT Delhi, Hauz Khas, New Delhi-110 016 either personally or by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope bearing postage stamps of Rs. 3.

Last Date for Submission of Applications : September 30, 1997.

SPACE RESEARCH

The Indian Space Research Organisation, Department of Space, Space Application

Centre, Ahmedabad-380 053 has invited applications from Indian citizens for various posts.

The Space Applications Centre (SAC) is involved in system engineering, design, development, fabrication and qualifications of sophisticated hardware, software for the space programme in the fields of Satellite Communications, Broadcasting, Remote Sensing and Meteorology.

General information regarding eligibility conditions, selection procedure, job prospects and application format is published in the *Employment News* of July 26 August 1, 1997.

Application should be sent on a plain paper containing all requisite information and should be attached with a copy of recent passport size photograph carrying name, signature, advt. no. & sr. no. of the post.

COMPANY SECRETARY

The Institute of Company Secretaries of India, ICSI House, 22 Institutional Area, Lodi Road, New Delhi-110 003 has invited application for the eight-month foundation examination.

The candidate should have completed the 10 + 2 examination in any discipline.

Prospectus or Handbook can be obtained on payment of Rs. 35 for Foundation and Rs. 50 for Intermediate by registered post.

For further details write to the Secretary, Institute of Company Secretaries of India, ICSI House, 22 Institutional Area, Lodi Road, New Delhi-110 003.

DEFENCE

The Indian Air Force invites applications for the post of Women Pilots in Short Service Commission for January 1998 course.

The minimum eligibility criterion is B.Sc. in Physics and/or Maths or a BE. Candidate should be born between July 2, 1975 and July 1, 1979. Unmarried/widows (without any child) of service personnel killed on duty can also apply.

General information regarding pay emolument, benefit and application format have been published in the *Employment News* of August 30 - September 5, 1997.

Application should be sent on plain paper by ordinary post to Post Bag No. 001, DHQ Post Office, New Delhi 110 011.

Last Date for Submission of Applications : September 27, 1997.

The Indian Coast Guard invites applications from male Indian national for recruitment to the post of Yantriks (Technical Sailors) in Coast Guard for January 1998 course.

Candidate should have passed the matriculate and should have diploma in Mechanical Engineering recognised by Government of India. The age eligibility as on July 1, 1998 should be 22 years (relaxable by 5 years for SC/ST and 3 years in case of OBC).

Complete details regarding selection procedure, service conditions, emoluments and benefits, for applying and format of application have been published in the *Employment News* of August 30 - September 5, 1997.

Last Date for Submission of Applications : October 10, 1997.

ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

The Makhanlal Chaturvedi National University of Journalism invites applications for admission to the following courses :

- (i) Master of Environmental Communication,
- (ii) Master of Ecology & Environment.

The minimum education qualification for both the above mentioned courses is graduation in any discipline. The course duration is of two years.

All the examinations for the award of above-mentioned degrees will be conducted by Makhanlal Chaturvedi National University of Journalism, Bhopal.

Prospectus and Admissions Forms are available on payment of Rs. 20 by cash or Rs. 30 by bank draft, payable to the Director, Indian Institute of Ecology and Environment, A-15, Paryavaran Complex, Saket-Maidangarhi Road, New Delhi 110 030.

Last Date for Submission of Applications : September 15, 1997.

FELLOWSHIP

The Award of Research Fellowship, Ministry of Welfare, Shastri Bhawan, 'D' Wing 2nd Floor, Room No. 216 'G', New Delhi-110 001 has invited applications for the award of Doctoral and Post-Doctoral Research fellowship in various aspects of Tribal Development from Research Scholars.

Candidate should have a background of Social Science, Agriculture, Medicine, etc., and who are already registered for Ph.D/Post Doctoral with a recognised University.

The period of fellowship for both Doctoral and Post Doctoral fellowship will ordinarily be of two years which may be extended up to a maximum of three years. If a candidate availing the fellowship chooses to discontinue without submission of the thesis he will be required to refund the fellowship amount drawn.

The amount of Post Doctoral fellowship will be of Rs. 2200 per month and of Doctoral fellowship Rs. 1800 per month. The fellowship will also carry annual contingency grant of Rs. 5000 at the Post Doctoral and Doctoral stages. The contingency rate can be increased up to Rs 7000 for the cases where intensive computer work of extensive field work is involved.

Application on typed format duly completed in all respects, along with supporting documents should be attested by the head of Department of University. General information regarding the application format is published in the *Employment News* of August 9-15, 1997.

Last Date for Submission of Applications : September 30, 1997.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Centre for Electronics Design & Technology of India, Mohali (near Chandigarh)-160 059 has invited applications for various courses like Computer Courses, Maintenance Engineering Courses and Design Courses.

The minimum eligibility criterion is 10+2 and maximum educational qualification is graduation in various streams as per particular course. Male candidates can also avail the hostel accommodation.

For admission, applications on a plain paper stating course applied for, mailing address, educational qualification, practical experience along with photostat copies of certificates and a demand draft for the applicable fee, drawn in favour of the Director, CEDTI, payable at Chandigarh, may be sent to the Training Counsellor, CEDTI, P.O. Box No. 10, A-34, Phase VIII, Industrial Area, Mohali Chandigarh)-160 059.

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US Open 1997

He came, he played and he conquered. At the start of the US Open, no one would have put his money on Australia's Patrick Rafter to win the men's crown. But on September 7, 1997, in Arthur Ashe Stadium in New York, Rafter showed that an undaunted determination, a fierce will to succeed and with faith in self an impossible can be turned into possible. In one of the most unlikely finals in the Grand Slam history, No. 13 Patrick Rafter of Australia played unseeded Greg Rusedski of Britain for the title and the \$650,000 cheque that goes with it. A year ago, each of them lost in the first round. Before the US Open, between them they won only one tournament this year.

"There will be a lot of pressure on both of us (Rafter and Rusedski) because we have never been in this situation before", the 24-year-old Rafter, the first Australian in the final since Ken Rosewall lost to Jimmy Connors in 1974, had said before the start of the final match. And it was he, who, handled the battle of nerves better to beat the Briton 6-3, 6-2, 4-6, 7-5. Rafter, spearheading a revival of Australia's proud tennis tradition, won the game with a classic attack reminiscent of his famous mentors.

Rafter's victory bore all the hallmarks of the great players of Australia's past, from John Newcombe to Rod Laver, from Tony Roche to Ken Roswell to Pat Cash. The link between Rafter and those champions is evident in his serve-and-volley style, his powerfully sculpted legs, and the pleasure he takes from the game even down to clowning a bit as he did against Magnus Larsson of Sweden in the quarter-finals.

On his way to the final, Rafter defeated greats like former world No. 1 Andre Agassi of U.S.A. 6-3, 7-6, 4-6, 6-3 and Michael Chang of the US in semi-finals. Much was expected of the second seeded Chang, who saved the US Open the indignity of staging a quarter-final bereft of its top eight seeded players for the first time in more than 70 years.

Of the four men left in the semis, Chang was the only one who had won a Grand Slam title, the only one who had ever played in a major final, and the only American. However, he could not withstand the onslaught of Rafter in the semis and bowed out 6-3, 6-3, 6-4 in straight sets, much to the dismay of the American crowd.

In fact, there were bouts of surprises on the first day itself in the US Open, when last year's semi-finalist Goran Ivanisevic

stumbled out in an opening round defeat to 91st ranked Romanin Dinu Pescariu. Similar was the fate of Jim Courier of U.S.A., who was knocked out in the first round by unseeded Todd Martin. Fifth-seeded Thomas Muster of Austria was another seed to bow out in the first round of championship, losing out to Britain's Tim Henman 3-6, 6-7, 4-6, 4-6. But the greatest shock of the tournament was the loss of top seed and

continued. The top seed Martina Hingis of Switzerland easily overwhelmed the upcoming American Venus Williams 6-0, 6-4 to win her maiden 1997 US Open singles crown. This was the Swiss teenager's third Grand Slam single title in 1997 following her triumphs at the Australian Open and Wimbledon. She had lost in the final of the French Open to Iva Majoli.



Martina Hingis raises the trophy above her head after defeating Venus Williams of U.S.A. in the women's singles final at the US Open, in New York on September 7, 1997. Hingis defeated Williams 6-0, 6-4

With the defending champion, Steffi Graf, still hobbled after extensive knee injury, the woman to beat at this year's US Open was Hingis, at 16 the youngest top-seeded player in the Open era since the seeding mechanism was implemented in 1922. But none dared to challenge her supremacy. She had an easy 6-3, 6-2 victory over 10th seeded Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario in quarter-final. Sanchez was the US Open winner in 1994. In semi-finals, Hingis made a short work of Lindsay Davenport of U.S.A. Hingis dropped the first two games of the match, then swept to a 6-2, 6-4 victory in 71 minutes.

The Americans hoped that Venus Williams's dream run in the tournament would continue in the final as well but Hingis proved that she was made of a sterner stuff. Nevertheless, it was a big achievement for Williams, who became the first unseeded woman finalist in the Open Era and the first to go so far in her debut since Pam Shriver in 1978.

Russia's Yuryy Kafelnikov and Czech Daniel Vacek won the men's doubles title beating the Swedish pair of Jonas Bjorkman and Nicklas Kulti 7-6, 6-3.

Lindsay Davenport and Jana Novotna teamed up to win the women's doubles title beating Gigi Fernandez and Natasha Zvereva 6-3, 6-4.

On the Indian front, Leander Paes of India did the country proud by advancing to the third round of the competition. Ranked

defending champion Pete Sampras, who was outplayed 7-6, 5-7, 6-7, 6-3, 6-7 by 15th-seeded Petr Korda of Czechoslovakia in the fourth round of the competition. "I played pretty solid, but not great by any means. He played some unbelievable tennis. I've got to give him (Korda) credit," Sampras said after the end of the match. The loss ended Sampras's bid for a third Grand Slam title this year.

Contrary to men's section, in women's section there were no surprises as Martina Hingis's reign as the current tennis queen

110th in the world, Paes dominated 90th-ranked Spaniard Carlos Costa 6-1, 7-5, 6-4 in his opening game on August 26, 1997. In the second round, the 24-year-old from Calcutta, defeated Arnaud Boestach 6-4, 6-0, and was leading 2-1 in the third set when the 31st ranked Frenchman retired due to a foot injury advancing Paes to a third round match against France's Cedric Pioline. Though Paes went down fighting 6-3, 6-7, 6-1, 3-6, 4-6, he gave Pioline a run for his money. This was the first time that

(Continued on page 152)

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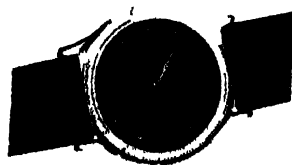


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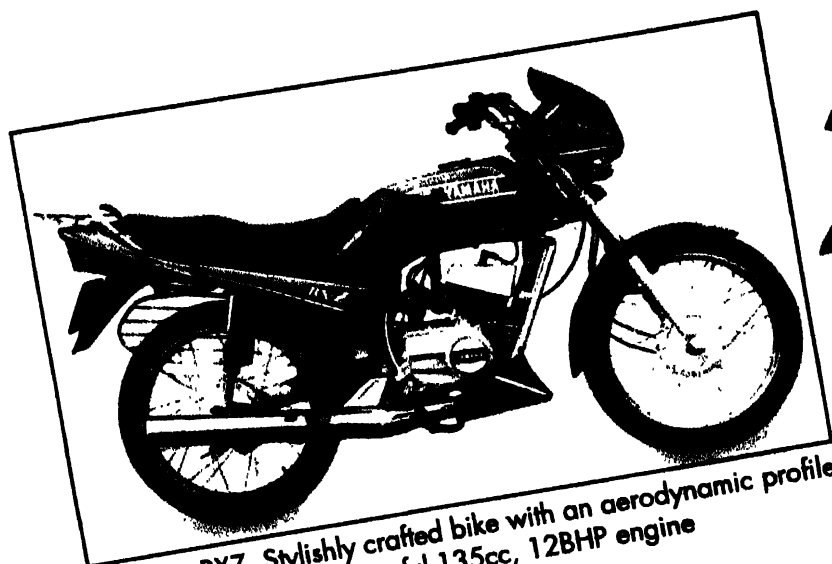


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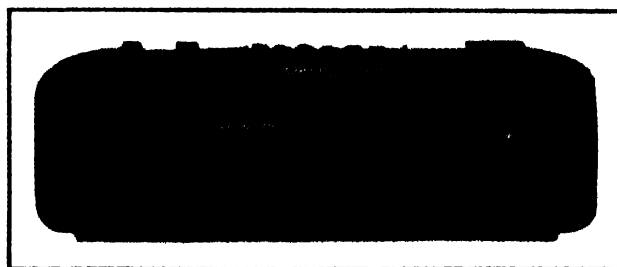
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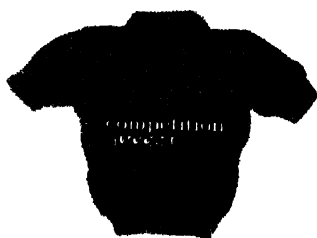


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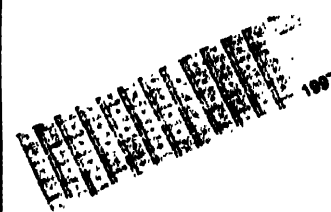
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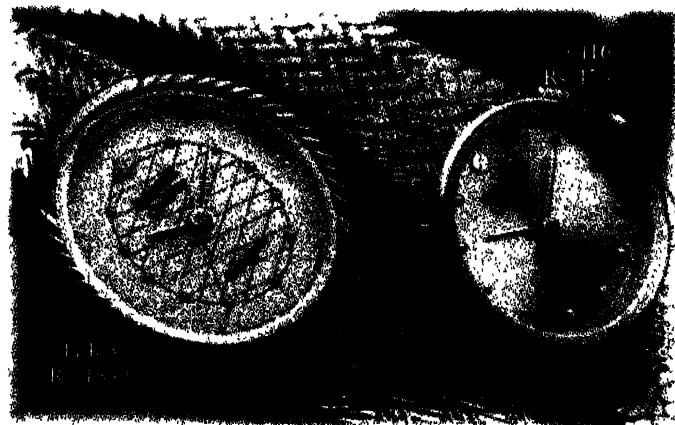
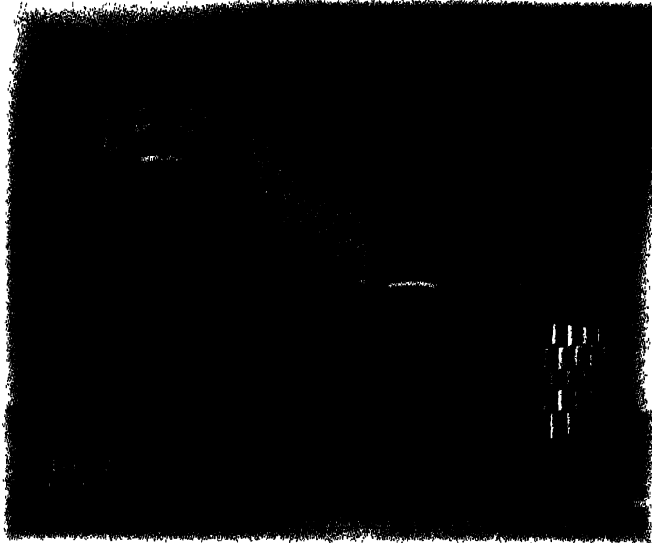
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Sports Round-Up



ATHLETICS

Cologne Grand Prix Championship : Wilson Kipketer, a Kenyan who competes for Denmark, erased his own world record in the 800 metres when he posted a time of one minute, 41.11 seconds at the Cologne Grand Prix Championship on August 25, 1997 at Cologne. Kipketer slashed 0.13 seconds from the time of 1:41.24 minutes he had set in Zurich.

Herculis Monte Carlo Grand Prix Meet : Wilson Kipketer won the 800 metres gold in the Herculis Monte Carlo Grand Prix Meet in Monte Carlo, Monaco on August 17, 1997.

Tim Montgomery of the United States beat new world champion Maurice Green in the 100 metres, and Daniel Komen, the world 5000 metres champion, won the event in 3:29.46 minutes.

Marion Jones of the United States won her second fast 200 metres with a 21.92 seconds victory.

Van Damme Memorial Meet : Daniel Komen set a world record in the 5000 metres and fellow Kenyan Paul Tergot beat the 10,000 metres mark at the Van Damme Memorial Meet in Brussels, Belgium on August 23, 1997.

Komen took 12 minutes 39.74 seconds slashing 2.12 seconds of the old record. Komen also holds the 3,000 metres and two-mile world records.

Tergot took the new mark to 26 minutes 27.85 seconds, chopping 3.47 seconds off the old mark set by Gebreselassie in Oslo in July, 1997.

Crystal Palace International Athletics Meet : World record holder Michael Johnson of U.S.A. suffered the ignominy of being beaten by three British runners in a rare 200 metres outing at the Crystal Palace International Athletics Meet in London on August 17, 1997. Doug Turner claimed the gold clocking 20.73 seconds in the event.



Carl Lewis retired on August 26, 1997, after a 17-year-long eventful career which brought him nine Olympic gold medals and eight World Championship victories

Canada's world record holder Donovan Bailey recorded a comfortable victory in the 100 metres in 10.13 seconds.

Federation Cup Athletics : Daljeet Singh of Punjab Police smashed a five-year-old national record by hurling the javelin to a distance of 77.30 metres on August 27, 1997, the first day of the three-day Federation Cup Athletics, held at Chennai.



BADMINTON

Sanya Grand Prix Championship : Ricky Subaga and Remy Mainaky of Indonesia beat Lee-Dong-Soo and Yoo Yong-Sung of Korea 15-1, 10-15, 15-3 to bag the men's doubles crown in the Sanyo Grand Prix Badminton Championship, which concluded at Yogyakarta, Indonesia, on August 25, 1997.

Women's doubles and mixed doubles titles were won by the Chinese players.



BOXING

Asian Boxing Championship : The five-member Indian boxing team returned with a silver and a bronze, won by Harpal Singh in super heavyweight category and Gurcharan Singh in light heavyweight category in the 19th Asian Boxing Championship, which concluded at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on August 31, 1997.



CHESS

World Junior Chess Championships : International Master Shaked Tal of the United States and World Grand Master (WGM) Harriet Hunt of England were crowned champions in the World Junior Chess Championships, which concluded at Zagan, Poland on July 27, 1997.

India's Vijayalakshmi Subbaraman drew

against the runners-up IWM Joanna Dworakowska of Poland to finish with 8.5 points and take the seventh place.

Asia Zonal Chess Championship : International Master Hakki Imad of Syria secured eight points in 11 rounds to bag the men's title in the Asian Zonal (3.1) Chess Championship which concluded in Teheran on August 16, 1997. Bagheri Amir of Iran, who finished half a point behind the title winner Hakki Imad was placed second.



CRICKET

India-Sri Lanka Test Series : The two-match India-Lanka Test series ended without result when the second Test match, played from August 9 to 13, 1997 in Colombo, also ended in a draw. India made 375 runs in reply to Sri Lanka's total of 332 runs in the first innings. However, Lanka bounced back in the match in the second innings when they put up 415 runs for seven wickets when skipper Arjuna Ranatunga made a sporting declaration leaving India to make 373 runs for victory. The match eventually ended in a draw with India scoring 281 runs for five wickets which included a priceless 108 not out by Azharuddin.

India-Sri Lanka One-Day Series : World champions Sri Lanka proved their overall superiority in instant cricket when they beat India 3-0 in the three-match series.

While the first one-dayer was a close affair which Lanka won by two runs, in the second one-dayer the island nation surpassed the Indian score of 238 runs in the 42nd over itself with seven wickets in hand. The third one-dayer, too, went in favour of Lanka which the latter won by nine runs on August 24, 1997, in Colombo. Sanath Jayasuriya was adjudged the 'Man of the Series'.

Ashes Series : England recorded a face-saving victory in the sixth and final Test of the Ashes series to reduce the margin by 3-2 in the six-match series.

The match, played at Oval from August 21, 1997, was won by England by 19 runs. England spinner Phil Tufnell grabbed eleven wickets in a low scoring match. While England made 180 and 163 in the two innings, the Aussies managed 220 runs in the first innings and a mere 104 runs in the second innings to give England a victory.



FOOTBALL

World Cup Finals : An early goal by striker Phil Masinga secured South Africa a 1-0 win over Congo on August 16, 1997 at Johannesburg, and a place in the 1998 World Cup finals.



GOLF

Sing Tel Ericsson Singapore Open : Zaw Moe of Myanmar pipped American Fran Quinn by three strokes to win the US \$500,000 Sing Tel Ericsson Singapore Open in Singapore on August 17, 1997.

PGA Championship : Davis Love outduelled British Open champion Justin Leonard in a brilliant final-round performance on August 17, 1997 at Mamaroneck, to win the PGA Championship by five strokes and claim his first major championship title.



Hockey

Jubilee Gold Cup : Playing an attacking game, India juniors beat fancied England 2-1 to win the Jubilee Gold Cup hockey tournament in London on August 16, 1997.

India-Germany Series : India juniors beat Germany's under-21 hockey team by two games to one in the three-match series played in Limburg, Germany. While Indian colts won the first two matches 4-2 and 2-1 respectively they lost the third 3-5.

Junior Challenge Hockey Cup : Rajiv Mishra of India struck three goals as India beat Egypt 7-1 to lift the Junior Challenge Hockey Cup at Poznan on September 1, 1997.



Honours

Olympic Order : Eminent sports administrator and Vice-President of the Olympic Council of Asia, B. Sivanthi Adityan of India has been honoured with Olympic Order at the International Olympic Committee (IOC) headquarters in Lausanne on September 3, 1997.

National Adventure Award : Long distance swimmer Chhavi Madan, a 14-year-old student from Kendriya Vidyalaya, has been presented the National Adventure Award for 1995 in recognition of her outstanding efforts—being the only person in world to have swum ten international water channels.

Para-jumper Sets New Record : Squadron Leader Sanjay Thapar of the Indian Air Force

created a world record on August 6, 1997, by jumping with a 2190 square feet Tricolour at the Hindon Air Force Station near Delhi.

Dronacharya Award : Wilson Jones became the first cueist to get the Dronacharya Award, presented to coaches.

Jones, who put India on the global billiards map by winning the world amateur title twice (1958 in Calcutta and 1964 in New Zealand), has been decorated with the Padma Shri award also.



Tennis

US Open Tennis Tournament : Patrick Rafter of Australia beat Greg Rusedski of Britain 6-3, 6-2, 4-6, 7-5 to clinch the US Open tennis title in New York on September 7, 1997.

Top seeded Martina Hingis of Switzerland defeated unseeded Venus Williams of U.S.A. 6-0, 6-4 to win the women's crown.

Pilot Pen International Tennis Tournament : India's Leander Paes and Mahesh Bhupathi lifted the doubles title of the \$1.04 million Pilot Pen International Tennis Tournament defeating Sebastian Lareau (Canada) and Alex O'Brien (United States) 6-4, 6-7, 6-2 in the final on August 18, 1997 at New Haven, Connecticut.

Acura Classic : Monica Seles (US) beat Lindsay Davenport 5-7, 7-5, 6-4 to win the Acura Classic tournament on August 11, 1997, at Manhattan Beach.

ATP Championship : Pete Sampras of U.S.A. beat Thomas Muster of Austria 6-3, 6-4 to win the \$23 million ATP Championship at Mason on August 11, 1997. □

Expected Questions Objective General Knowledge

(Continued from page 115)

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. (A) | 2. (C) | 3. (D) | 4. (D) |
| 5. (D) | 6. (A) | 7. (D) | 8. (C) |
| 9. (B) | 10. (B) | 11. (C) | 12. (C) |
| 13. (C) | 14. (D) | 15. (C) | 16. (B) |
| 17. (C) | 18. (C) | 19. (C) | 20. (D) |
| 21. (B) | 22. (A) | 23. (B) | 24. (A) |
| 25. (B) | 26. (A) | 27. (B) | 28. (B) |
| 29. (B) | 30. (C) | 31. (D) | 32. (D) |
| 33. (D) | 34. (C) | 35. (B) | 36. (D) |
| 37. (C) | 38. (D) | 39. (D) | 40. (A) |
| 41. (D) | 42. (A) | 43. (A) | 44. (A) |
| 45. (B) | 46. (B) | 47. (C) | 48. (A) |
| 49. (D) | 50. (C) | 51. (C) | 52. (B) |
| 53. (B) | 54. (D) | 55. (A) | 56. (C) |
| 57. (D) | 58. (B) | 59. (B) | 60. (D) |
| 61. (D) | 62. (C) | 63. (B) | 64. (B) |
| 65. (D) | 66. (C) | 67. (B) | 68. (C) |
| 69. (D) | 70. (B) | 71. (D) | 72. (C) |
| 73. (C) | 74. (D) | 75. (B) | 76. (A) |
| 77. (C) | 78. (C) | 79. (A) | 80. (D) |
| 81. (A) | 82. (B) | 83. (B) | 84. (D) |
| 85. (B) | 86. (C) | 87. (D) | 88. (C) |
| 89. (D) | 90. (A) | 91. (B) | 92. (D) |
| 93. (C) | 94. (B) | 95. (A) | 96. (A) |
| 97. (B) | 98. (D) | 99. (B) | 100. (D) |

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A Model for Asia

How did Malaysia rise to become one of the great economic powers, achieving a level of growth second in Asia only to China? Malaysia owes a lot to a great statesman like Mahathir Mohamad for its multi-faceted achievements built out of 'hard work, toil and tears'. In its issue dated September 1, 1997, **NEWSWEEK**, published from New York, profiles the man behind the Malaysian miracle:

By sheer force of will and considerable hubris, Mahathir long ago became a statesman far more prominent than his modestly rich and lightly



Mahathir Mohamad

populated nation. Now, as sluggish markets throw doubt on the "Asian miracle", the 71-year-old doctor turned politician is overshadowing the other giants of Asia. When Thailand shrank into the rescuing arms of the International Monetary Fund last month, Mahathir's voice rang out in a continent of silence. The acerbic Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore is largely retired, the mighty Suharto of Indonesia is caught up in turmoil at home and Jiang Zemin is still finding his footing in China. That left Mahathir all but alone at the ramparts, raising hackles in the West with his blunt message to "immoral" speculators and other invaders: keep out. What's more, a world grown accustomed to Mahathir's bombast listened, if only because he has built a country that can back him up. Today's Malaysia is a match for its elder statesmen, now the most prominent and visible spokesman for the idea of Asia for the Asians.

It is, arguably, Malaysia's moment to step forward in Asia. Mahathir has created a recent record of economic growth—averaging more than 8 per cent over the last decade—that is second in Asia only to China, but without the failing state industries and massive internal migration that threaten Beijing's boom. Malaysia is almost as stable as the disciplined city-state of Singapore, but far larger. Mahathir has forcefully united a once violently divided population of Malays,

Chinese and Indians, without inspiring serious attacks against his own rule. Malaysia today is nearly as diverse as Indonesia, but without the riots and the threat of a succession crisis when the old leader retires. After 16 years as prime minister, Mahathir is a rare figure in Asia these days: the hugely popular authoritarian. No wonder his regime is becoming a model for Asia, where many nations still struggle to turn Mahathir's trick—booming growth with social stability.

Consolidating the Gains

Few can afford to be complacent and take things for granted when they are riding the crest of the success wave. Having achieved a lot of material prosperity and advanced on social front, with a very low incidence of poverty, illiteracy and infant mortality, Malaysia is riddled underneath by the subtle spread of a slow, but steady dose of corruption and undue influence of Islam that threatens to emasculate hard-won gains of four decades. The **FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW**, published from Hong Kong, in its issue dated September 4, 1997 analyses the travails of success:

Razak Baginda didn't like it one bit. His daughter came back from school one day and said that from now on, she had to wear a tudung, or head scarf. Says who? asked Razak. "My ustazah," his daughter answered, using the local word for a female Islamic teacher.



"My daughter's only 10," says the furious Razak. "I may be in a minority here but I think we're in danger of becoming a superficial Muslim society." Many people were tudung "not because they want to but because they're forced to," he says.

Razak, urbane and Western-educated, heads the Malaysian Strategic Resource Centre, a Kuala

Lumpur-based think-tank. He is just one of many Malay Muslims who feel threatened by what they describe as "creeping Islamisation." But he may never know how widespread his view is: Malays, all of whom are Muslim, rarely question Islamic practices so openly.

Such are the subtle tensions that lie beneath the surface in Malaysia. To the Western eye, Malaysia is Kuala Lumpur, a sophisticated city with the twin towers of the world's tallest building and a dynamic economy run by pragmatic leaders. But Malaysia is also 13 states and 20 million people who belong to more than 30 ethnic groups and subgroups, a cacophony of interests that battle for the attention and energy of the government. Now facing middle-age—the country turns 40 on August 31—Malaysia is having to grapple with a new set of problems: the problems of success.

Blazing growth has brought with it social and economic consequences. These range from corruption and the management of race relations to the rising influence of Islam, which threatens to split the Malays, the politically dominant majority. How the country manages these challenges will determine its evolution over the next 40 years. Says Syed Hussein Alatas, the former vice-chancellor of Universiti Malaya: "Among the Third World, we're among the best organised in terms of living standards. But we don't want to slide down."

Sliding would be tragic. Quite apart from rising incomes, the country has progressed in all respects. The percentage of the population living under the poverty line dropped to around 8% in 1995 from 60% in 1970. Literacy is above 85% and life expectancies are comparable to those in developed countries. So is the infant mortality rate—about 11 per 1,000 live births, sharply down from 76 in 1957 when the British left Peninsular Malaysia.

Women have always been allowed to vote and have equal access to education. That's allowed them a huge role in the labour market, with relatively equal opportunity.

These are considerable feats given Malaysia's complex racial and religious make-up. Of its population, 61% are bumiputras (literally, "sons of the soil," and mainly Malays), 30% Chinese and 9% Indians. These last two groups are mainly non-Muslims. But neither are the bumiputras homogenous. Muslim Malays constitute 50% of the population while another 11%—some Muslims but mostly Christians and animists—are comprised of the natives of Sabah and Sarawak.

Water Conservation 5000 years Ago

As India and many other countries still struggle with water scarcity, with potable water still a nagging problem for both the growing cities and the far-flung villages, and water for farms becoming a bone of contention as between the States, it is heart-



warming to learn that during the balmy days of the great Indus Valley Civilisation people had perfected the techniques of water conservation. Excavations undertaken at the ancient town of Dholavira in the Rann of Kutch in Gujarat reveal the genius of the town planners in the distant past. **TIME**, published from New York in its issue dated September 1 1997 probes the findings of Indian archaeologists.

In the dry season the salt marshes of the Rann of Kutch in the western Indian state of Gujarat

shriveled into a vast, featureless plain—the earth flaky and riven by cracks like a giant jigsaw puzzle.

The Rann did not always present so harsh a picture. Some 5,000 years ago it boasted a city created by a highly centralised and technologically evolved civilisation, later to be named Harappa that spread across an area larger than western Europe dwarfing its Bronze Age contemporaries in Egypt and Mesopotamia. This well planned thriving city was Dholavira an oasis carved by its first residents out of the Rann's wastes on Khadir Bet a low plateau surrounded by water during monsoon rains.

Recent digging by Indian archaeologists at the site has uncovered an extensive and remarkably sophisticated water supply system that included finely chiseled reservoirs, wells and rainwater tanks. A third of the city's 50 hectares was devoted to the collection and distribution of fresh water. In its heyday, says R S Bisht director of excavations at the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), the whole of Dholavira may have looked like a lake city.

Kutch hasn't seen anything like it since. Working with bronze, copper or stone tools,

isolated hundreds of kilometers southeast of the Indus Valley's major cities, Harappa, and Mohenjo-daro, both now in Pakistan, the people of Dholavira managed the desert more effectively and elegantly than later inhabitants. A volume put out by New Delhi's Center for Science and Environment holds up Dholavira as a model for today in addressing the region's chronic water shortage.

Given the distances involved, it is remarkable how closely Dholavira replicates the centralised design of the remote imperial centers Harappa and Mohenjo-daro. Somebody had a plan for Dholavira, says Gregory Possehl, curator of the University of Pennsylvania Museum, who has conducted other Harappan excavations. It was conceived before it was built, much like modern day planner's cities such as Islamabad and Chandigarh. We're now beginning to think that Mohenjo-daro was built like that too.

Promoting Ecotourism

Adventure tourism has already taken a heavy toll of the Himalayan ecology. The mountain trail has already become a junkyard. Unplanned tourism has also caused irreparable damage to our wild life reserves. Ecotourism that satisfies the quest of the tourist without tilting the ecological balance is the watchword today. In its issue dated August 30 1997 **THE ECONOMIST**, published from London examines the trends in ecotourism.

Ecotourism is for those whose idea of fun is to sleep in a hut, carry their own rubbish and cut

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things that back home would be exterminated. But is it also for people who want to fly over a rainforest canopy before checking into a luxury hotel in the midst of a national park? Whatever ecotourism is, it is hot—perhaps too hot for its own good.



The tourism business is notorious for its somewhat questionable statistics. The World Tourism Organisation claims that the industry looked after 592 m travellers last year who spent \$423 billion. Even if this pie is a little smaller than advertised, ecotourism seems to be the fastest-growing part of it. By the broadest measure (trips with some sort of nature of wilderness component), ecotourism already accounts for perhaps a third of these travellers.

On a stricter definition favoured by the Ecotourism Society, a Vermont-based group, it is "responsible travel that conserves natural environments and sustains the well-being of local people", which accounts for no more than 5% of tourism.

Ecotourism is especially prominent in tourism's fastest-growing markets: southern Africa (which has attracted 18% more visits since 1990) and Latin America (which is up by 6%). It even dominates some markets. Kenya estimates that eight out of ten visitors come for the wildlife, as do most of Costa Rica's, these countries, along with Australia, are widely regarded as world leaders in ecotourism.

Ideally, ecotourism helps both people and nature. Until civil war intervened, Rwanda's Mountain Gorilla Project was one such model. Visits to the gorillas were rationed, local guides ensured good behaviour on the part of the humans, and the hefty admission charge—\$170 a day—paid for salaries and habitat preservation. As this made the gorillas worth more alive than dead, poaching decreased.

Bonanza of Biotechnology

Be it custom-tailored genes, super-vegetables, miracle drugs or the different techniques of molecular biology, biotechnology is all set to revolutionise agriculture, medicine and environment. Thanks to a breakthrough in research, farmers need not get worried if their paddy fields are flooded, if they manage to raise the wild 'floating' variety of rice. **ASIAWEEK** (September 5, 1997), published from Hong Kong, seeks to explore the unlimited possibilities of biotechnology in green revolution:

Some 10 million hectares of the crop in South and Southeast Asia are in flood-prone areas. A wild "floating" variety can grow by as much as 20 cm a day in rising waters, but its yield is about a quarter that of crops currently cultivated. Now if the gene controlling the wild type's elongation could be inserted into high-yield plants, farmers would have less fear of flooding. That is the sort of puzzle Maria Luz George and her colleagues at the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines are trying to solve with genetic engineering. They have already spliced into cultivated paddy a gene from a wild African type that confers resistance to blight caused by a fungus.

United Nations special adviser Albert Sasson has hailed biotech as the engine of a second Green Revolution—one that would be less dependent on pesticides and fertilisers. And that's not all, says Chua Nam Hai, a U.S.-based Singaporean scientist helping to develop agricultural biotech in the Yon City and other places in Asia. "As countries develop, people are demanding better food," he explains. "Where will it come from? The pressures are exacerbated by shrinking farm land, rising labour costs and a shortage of farm workers." Biotech is being embraced as a means to feed an explosively populous world.

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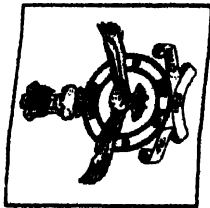
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2. Candidates whose final year degree result is likely to be declared by **31 Sep 98** may also apply.
3. You have to be unmarried if your age is less than 25 years as on **01 Nov 98** (term unmarried excludes widower and divorcee even though without encumbrances). Marriage is no bar for candidates above 25 years of age.
4. You will have to attend Engineering Knowledge Tests (initial screening) at the centres as mentioned above, for which **no TA/DA will be paid.**
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6. Married/Unmarried
7. Choice of Stream :
(i) Aeronautical Engineer (Electronics) PC/SSC
(ii) Aeronautical Engineer (Mechanical) PC/SSC

8. Educational Qualifications :

Technical Qualifications	Name of College/Institute/University	Month and Year of final year exam	Engineering Discipline	% of marks from 1st to last semester passed	Likely date of final result

9. Particulars of Technical Experience
10. Particulars of present employment
11. Whether previously interviewed for any type of entry in Air Force ? If yes, give details

Batch No. Date Place of interview Result

12. NCC (Sr. Division) 'C' Certificate (Air Wing) : YES/NO.

13. Please read the important instructions before sending your application.

I hereby declare that all statements made in the above application are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I also understand that any discrepancy found in the above information will render me liable for cancellation of my candidature/debarment.

Date :
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|---|--|
| (1) Analogous —A : corresponding. B : dissimilar. C : showing likeness. D : haughty. E : senile. | (13) Appease —A : to satisfy. B : enrage. C : to concede to belligerent demands. D : shorten. E : urge. |
| (2) Analyze —A : to examine critically. B : explicate. C : synthesize. D : dissect. E : quicken. | (14) Apposite —A : inappropriate. B : diagonal. C : exponential. D : unobstrusive. E : discouraging. |
| (3) Anathematize —A : Locate. B : deceive. C : regulate. D : radiate. E : bless. | (15) Apprehend —A : obviate. B : set free. C : shiver. D : understand. E : contrast. |
| (4) Angular —A : unbending. B : having corners. C : inflamed. D : rotund. E : puzzling. | (16) Aptitude —A : sarcasm. B : inversion. C : adulation. D : lack of talent. E : gluttony. |
| (5) Animate —A : deceive. B : to give life. C : fortify. D : encourage. E : kill. | (17) Arduous —A : easy. B : requiring exertion. C : difficult. D : propulsive. E : make circular. |
| (6) Antagonist —A : resourceful. B : foppish. C : adversary. D : ally. E : grateful. | (18) Arrogant —A : proud. B : insolent. C : meek. D : profound. E : one who makes unwarranted claims. |
| (7) Antediluvian —A : transported. B : subtle. C : isolated. D : celebrated. E : modern. | (19) Artless —A : unsophisticated. B : free from deceit. C : uncontrived. D : simple. E : cunning. |
| (8) Antipathy —A : profundity. B : objection. C : willingness. D : abstention. E : fondness. | (20) Ascetic —A : good-natured. B : puritan. C : one who wagers. D : self-indulgent. E : one who leads simple life. |
| (9) Antithesis —A : velocity. B : maxim. C : similarity. D : acceleration. E : reaction. | (21) Assert —A : deny. B : to state with confidence. C : predicate. D : asseverate. E : inverse. |
| (10) Anxious —A : concerned. B : confident. C : eager. D : worried. E : troubled in mind. | (22) Assiduous —A : unremitting. B : penetrating. C : inconstant. D : continuous. E : remedial. |
| (11) Apathetic —A : not interested. B : indifferent. C : emotional. D : thorough. E : indignant. | (23) Associate —A : one who shares in an enterprise. B : link. C : colleague. D : accompany. E : adversary. |
| (12) Apparent —A : discernible. B : visible. C : manifest to understanding. D : ostensible. E : obscure. | (24) Attain —A : gain. B : secure. C : miss. D : accomplish. E : reach. |

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) B : dissimilar. | (9) C : similarity. | (17) A : easy. |
| (2) C : synthesize. | (10) B : confident. | (18) C : meek. |
| (3) E : bless. | (11) C : emotional. | (19) E : cunning. |
| (4) D : rotund. | (12) E : obscure. | (20) D : self-indulgent. |
| (5) E : kill. | (13) B : enrage. | (21) A : deny. |
| (6) D : ally. | (14) A : inappropriate. | (22) C : inconstant. |
| (7) E : modern. | (15) B : set free. | (23) E : adversary. |
| (8) E : fondness. | (16) D : lack of talent. | (24) C : miss. |

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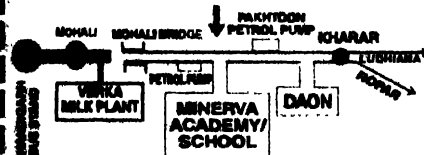
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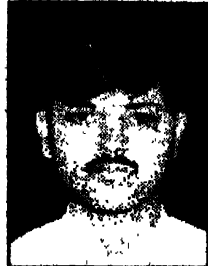
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Letters

IFS TOPPER WRITES

It gives me immense pleasure to inform you that I have achieved a high rank in Civil Services Examination '96 and have been allotted the Indian Foreign Service.



I sincerely thank the CSR group for the valuable contribution in shaping my career. It was *Competition Success Review* which inspired me to take up this examination which eventually changed my life.

The magazine motivated me with its column on successful candidates, well-written essays and extensive coverage of general studies. Its editorials are morale-boosting—inspiring one to go ahead and attain one's goal in life.
Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh) **Raj Kumar Srivastava**

CSR IS ACTING AS HARBINGER

I am a student of B.A. first year (Hons) in Purnea College, Purnea, and have been reading CSR since the last two years. The magazine has greatly motivated me. Columns like Personality Test, Civil Services Special Supplement and Topics of the Month are highly informative and make excellent reading.

Purnea (Bihar)

Md. Sanauwar Ali

SELECTION FOR MBE

I am very happy to inform you that I have been selected for a highly professional course (Master in Business Economics) in Jiwaji University, Gwalior after clearing the entrance test, group discussion and interview. I have been a regular reader of CSR and I take this opportunity to thank CSR for my success.

Hathras (Uttar Pradesh)

Sankalp Gupta

SUCCESS IN LIFE

I have been CSR is very useful for all enlightened citizens of the country. The best name for your magazine, I think, should be "Success Review". CSR is a must for anyone aspiring to achieve high ranks in life.

Alappuzha (Kerala)

S. Raghunatha Prabhu

SELECTION IN ENGINEERING COURSE

I have been selected in Engineering Service examination, 1996, which was conducted by the UPSC. I would like to thank CSR for providing excellent information and guidance to the aspirants of Engineering Services courses.

IAS TOPPER WRITES



Of all the magazines I have gone through while preparing for this examination, I believe *Competition Success Review* is the best and most relevant of all.

The extent of coverage is what is exactly necessary for the exam and is thus helpful for candidates to prepare the course in a short duration.

The best part is the right perspective and focus regarding the relevant topics for the examination.

I believe that this magazine will continue to guide the students in coming future in the same manner.

Saharanpur (U.P.) **Late Agarwal (IAS)**

CSR provides ready reference material for the General Studies paper which consists of English and General Knowledge sections. I have been reading CSR for the last two years and it has helped me to brush up my General Knowledge and English. I wish best of luck to the magazine and its readers.

Sikar (Rajasthan)

Om Prakash Sangid

SELECTION FOR MBA

It gives me immense pleasure to inform you that I have been selected for MBA. I have been a regular reader of CSR and after doing B.Sc. in Statistics. I appeared for RMAT-97, conducted by Mohanlal Sukhadia University and cleared written test as well as the group discussion and interview and was selected for Udaipur, Ajmer and Kota's MBA courses.

I also achieved 806th rank in CET-examinations (MBA of Maharashtra). I would like to congratulate CSR for playing a vital role in my success.

Udaipur (Rajasthan)

Shoyeb Ali Bohra

JOURNALISM COURSES

I would like CSR to keep on publishing information regarding various institutions conducting courses for mass communication and journalism. I also request you to publish more information on advertising, television, journalism and various other courses related to journalism and also the vacancies existing in this field.

Dharwad (Karnataka) **Chitprabha Venkareddy**

IMMENSE SERVICE

I am a student of Electrical Engineering of Bangalore University. I am a regular reader of CSR. I would like to appreciate the immense service done by you for the last so many years. Topics like Improve Your Personality, Special Feature on MBA, Careers & Courses, etc., are all very useful for students in moulding their careers and shaping their personalities. Success is definite for those who read CSR.

Bangalore (Karnataka)

Devi Venkatesh

CSR IS A SOURCE OF INFORMATION

I have been a regular reader of CSR and GKT for the last six years and I sincerely thank you for the extensive and at the same time precise coverage of all the burning topics in both magazines. Thanks to your magazine, I have been selected for the post of Assistant Commandants/Dy. Sp in CPOs—1995 examination.

Every feature and topic of both the magazines helped me during my selector process. I hope your magazines will soon start a feature on precis writing also, which has become a vital part of descriptive type papers of various competitive examinations. This would help the future aspirants in a great way.

Nainital (Uttar Pradesh)

Nirapjeet Singh

COMPUTER COURSES

I have just started reading CSR, which I found interesting. I am a 3rd year student undertaking the Bachelor of Computer Application course from Patna University. I found your Computer Special very useful. After my BCA I plan to do a postgraduate course in computing. As far as I know, there are three P.G. courses in computing, namely Masters degree in Computer Applications, M.Sc Computer Science and Systems Management. Kindly take the trouble of publishing information about the above-mentioned courses. Also, keep on giving relevant information on computers regularly.

Patna (Bihar)

Shruti Banerjee

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Persons And Places In News



Persons

Mother Teresa : Nobel laureate Mother Teresa, 87, died of cardiac arrest in Calcutta on September 5, 1997. 'Bharat Ratna' Mother Teresa was born in an Albanian peasant home on August 26, 1910 at Skopje in former Yugoslavia. She came to Calcutta, India, in 1929 and took over as a teacher in Loreto Convent School. She applied to the Pope for decloisterisation which was granted in 1948, and in the same year she took the Indian citizenship. She founded the 'Missionaries of Charity' in 1950 and opened her first home, 'Nirmal Hriday' in 1955. Today, her order runs 90 foundations in India and 50 abroad. In 1963, she founded the Missionary Brothers of Charity. In 1962, she won the Magsaysay Award, in 1971 the Pope John Peace Prize and Joseph Kennedy Jr. Prize and in 1979 the Nobel Peace Prize.



Mother Teresa

Diana : Britain's Princess Diana, who had been struggling to build a new life after her turbulent divorce with Prince Charles, died on August 31, 1997 in a car crash in Paris after being pursued at high speed by paparazzi on motorcycles. Her companion, Dodi Fayed, and their chauffeur also died when their Mercedes crashed in a tunnel along the Seine river at Pont de L'Alma bridge in Paris.



Princess Diana

Diana and Charles, heir to the British throne, separated in 1992 after 11 years of marriage and divorced last year.

Dharmaveer Bharti : Veteran Hindi writer, poet and former editor of Hindi weekly *Dharmayug*, Dr. Dharmaveer Bharti died on September 4, 1997, in Mumbai.

A giant of modern Hindi poetry, Dr. Bharti's writings had greatly influenced works of the post 1990 period. His famous works include *Suraj Ka Satva Ghoda*, *Gunahon Ka Devta*, both novels which were made into films. *Kanupriya* and *Andha Yug* were his epic poems, while his poetry collection includes *Sat Geet Varsha*, *Sapna Abhi Bhi* and *Thanda Loha*.

Charles Taylor : Charles Taylor, who was Liberia's main warlord for several years until the militias were disarmed last January, has finally received the presidential mandate he had sought from Liberians. Mr. Taylor won a landslide victory in Liberia's presidential elections, held on July 19, 1997. Mr. Taylor

garnered about 75 per cent of the total votes cast.

Jennifer Murray : She braved sandstorms, dodged cyclones and rumbling volcanoes and overcame mechanical difficulties and finally, Briton Jennifer Murray has become the first woman to pilot a helicopter around the world. Murray, 56, and co-pilot Quentin Smith covered 48,000 km and flew over 26 countries, making more than 80 refuelling stops as they traversed Europe, West Asia, South-East Asia, the United States and Canada before flying home across the North Atlantic via Greenland and Iceland.

Sanjoy Ghose : NGO activist Sanjoy Ghose was killed by the United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) extremists in Assam recently.

More than a month after the ULFA kidnapped Sanjoy Ghose, the banned outfit on August 6, 1997, it was confirmed that the social activist fell to his death while attempting to escape from captivity.

Marie-Louis Febronie Meilleur : Canadian Marie-Louis Febronie Meilleur, who turned 117 on August 29, 1997 is the world's oldest person, the *Guinness Book of Records* has quoted.

The Quebec woman, described as a lifelong outdoors woman, succeeds to the title last held by Jeanne Calment, who died in August, 1997 in her native France at the age of 122. Meilleur has been married twice and has about 300 descendants.

Ustad Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan : The Pakistani maestro who took *qawwali* singing to new heights, Ustad Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan, died of a heart attack in London on August 16, 1997.

An exponent of the Sufi form of singing who weaved the traditional *qawwali* into a rich tapestry of techno percussion beats and keyboard notes, Khan's songs achieved the rare fusion of the East and the West.

Khan (49) had won a UNESCO award for his work in 1995. His haunting musical score for the Hindi film *Bandit Queen* was an instant hit. He also composed music for Hindi film *Aur Pyar Ho Gaya*.

Masoumeh Ebtekar : For the first time since the 1979 Islamic revolution, Iran's reformer President Mohammed Khatami appointed a woman as Vice-President. Masoumeh Ebtekar, a 36-year-old US trained

journalist-turned-academician, was among the five Vice-Presidents named by Khatami on August 23, 1997, to project the changing and modern face of Iranian women.

Gulshan Kumar : Music baron Gulshan Kumar, who changed the face of the music industry in India with his innovative business techniques, was shot dead by four unidentified persons outside a temple at Andheri in north-west Mumbai on August 13, 1997.

The 'Audio King' as Gulshan Kumar had come to be known, had helped initiate a boom in the Indian audio industry with his Super Cassette Industries and later diversified to other areas to head a Rs. 300 crore 'T-Series' business conglomerate.

Carl Lewis : Athlete Carl Lewis hung his boots on August 26, 1997 after a 17-year-long eventful career which brought him nine Olympic gold medals and eight world championship victories.

It was the ISTAF Grand Prix Meet at Berlin's Olympic stadium where the 'King Carl' ran the last competitive race of his storied career.

F.W. De Klerk : Former President of South Africa, F.W. De Klerk, the pragmatic reformer who negotiated the end to apartheid, resigned on August 26, 1997, as head of the National Party and quit politics.

"I am retiring because I am convinced it is in the best interest of the party and the country", the Nobel laureate told a packed news conference.



PLACES

Athens : The International Olympic Committee (IOC) on September 5, 1997, awarded the 2004 Summer Olympics to Athens, the Greek capital which was the birthplace of the Games. Athens hosted the first modern Olympics in 1896 but lost out to Atlanta in 1996 Centennial Games.

Phnom Penh : A Vietnam Airlines plane crashed and broke apart as it tried to land in heavy rain at Phnom Penh Airport, killing all but three of the 66 persons on board on September 3, 1997. The Russian-built Tupolev-134 crashed into rice fields as it was attempting to land after a scheduled flight from Ho Chi Minh city.

Sidi Moussa : The scene of yet another act of terrorism, when a group of armed men massacred at least 300 villagers in Algeria on August 29, 1997. There have been no claims of responsibility for the attacks, but they all bear the hallmarks of massacres attributed to the Armed Islamic Group, the most radical faction fighting an insurgency that has left more than 60,000 people dead since 1992. The group, a rival to the Islamic Salvation Army, is trying to topple Algeria's military-backed government and install an Islamic State.

HAMARA ANGRAKSHAK



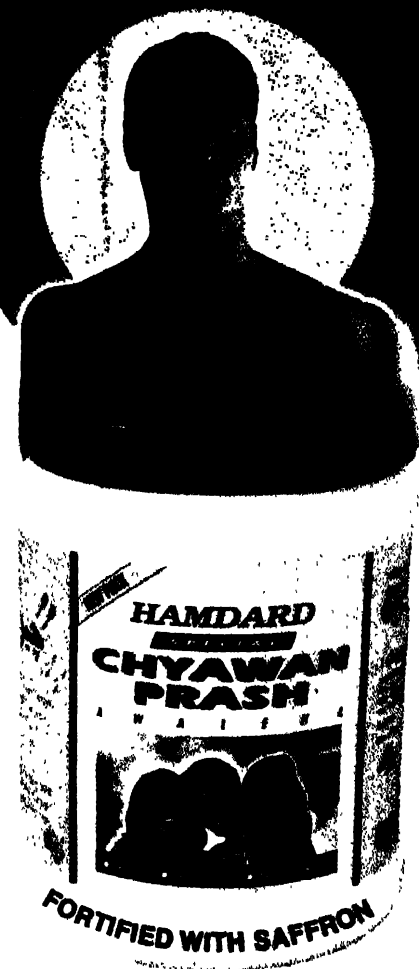
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US Open 1997

(Continued from page 131)

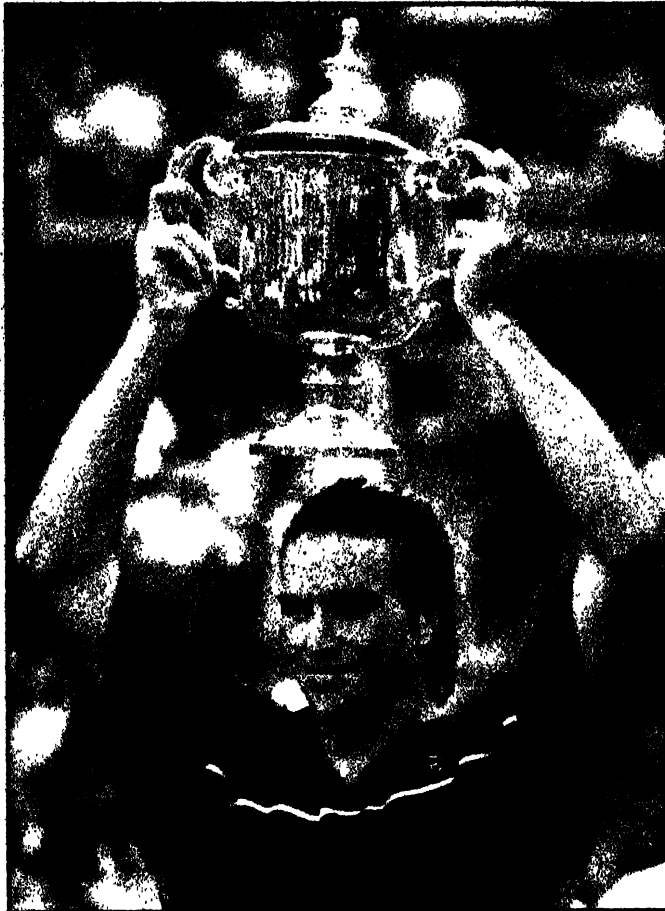
Hingis Joins Select Band

For Martina Hingis, 1997 is turning out to be immensely productive. She commenced the year by winning the Australian Open in January, 1997 beating Jennifer Capriati in the final. Later, she lifted the Wimbledon trophy in July this year and now after winning the US Open she became the sixth player in the Open era to win three or more Grand Slam tournament singles titles in a calendar year.

Steffi Graf and Margaret Smith Court won all four Grand Slams, while Martina Navratilova, Billie Jean King, Monica Seles and now Hingis have won three of the four. Her loss to Iva Majoli in the French Open final in June, 1997, deprived her of all four Grand Slam titles.

Paes had advanced beyond the second round in a major championship.

Later, Paes partnering Mahesh Bhupathi of India, stormed into the semi-finals of the US Open men's doubles championship. The tenth-seeded Indian duo fought bitterly against the fourth-seeded



Patrick Rafter of Australia holds up his trophy after winning the men's singles final at the US Open in New York on September 7, 1997. Rafter defeated Greg Rusedski of Great Britain in four sets 6-3, 6-2, 4-6, 7-5

Russian-Czech pair of Yuryy Kafelnikov and Daniel Vacek taking both the sets into tie-breaker before falling 7-6, 7-6 in the semis. The semi-final appearance was worth 325 ATP doubles points and \$75,000 for Leander Paes and Mahesh Bhupathi.

In all doubles including mixed doubles, Mahesh has played 70 matches this year, won 56 for an impressive 80 per cent success rate. The statistics for Leander stands at 51 won from 67 played, for a success percentage of 76. Leander and Mahesh have won 24 of their last tie-breakers as a team this season. □

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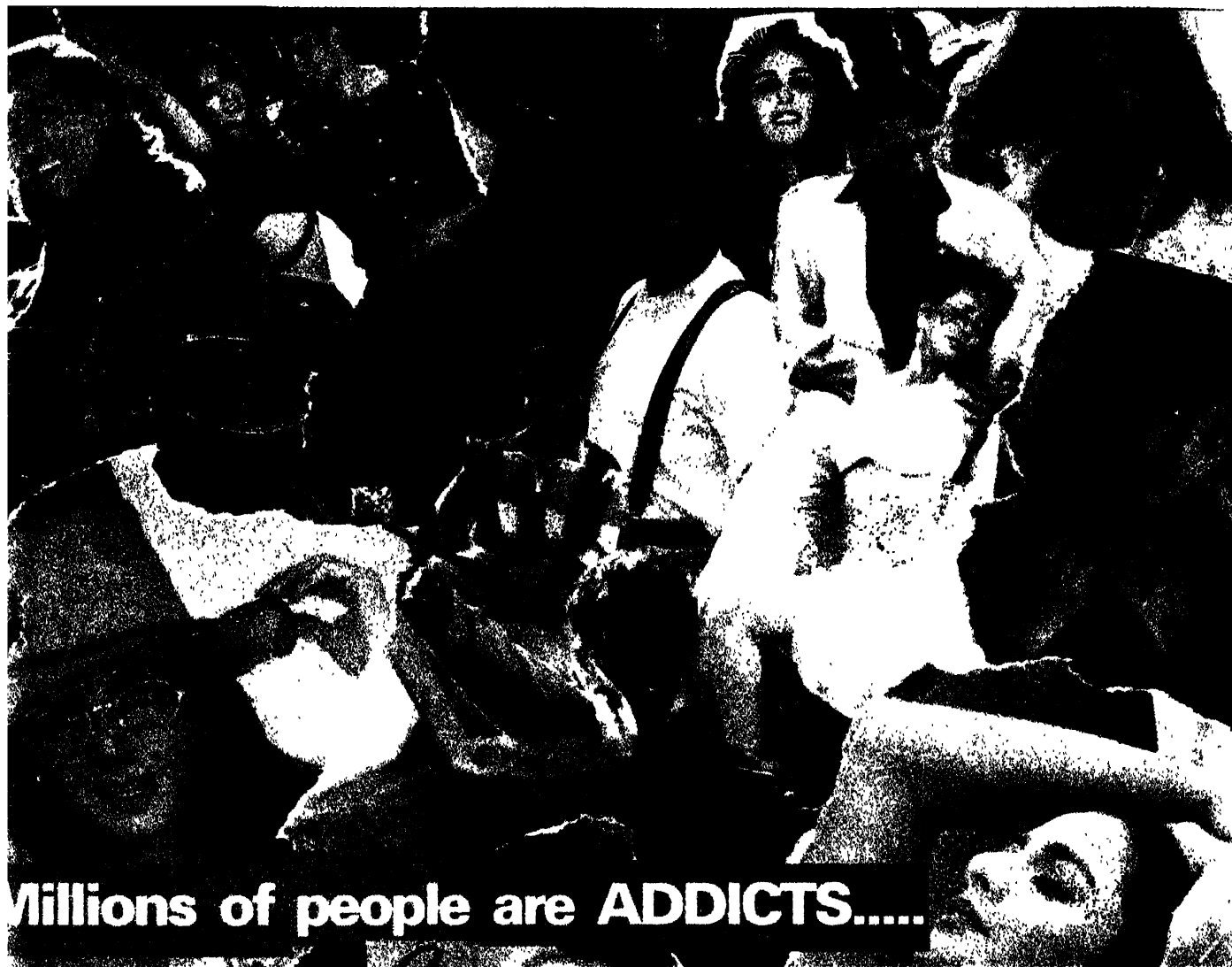
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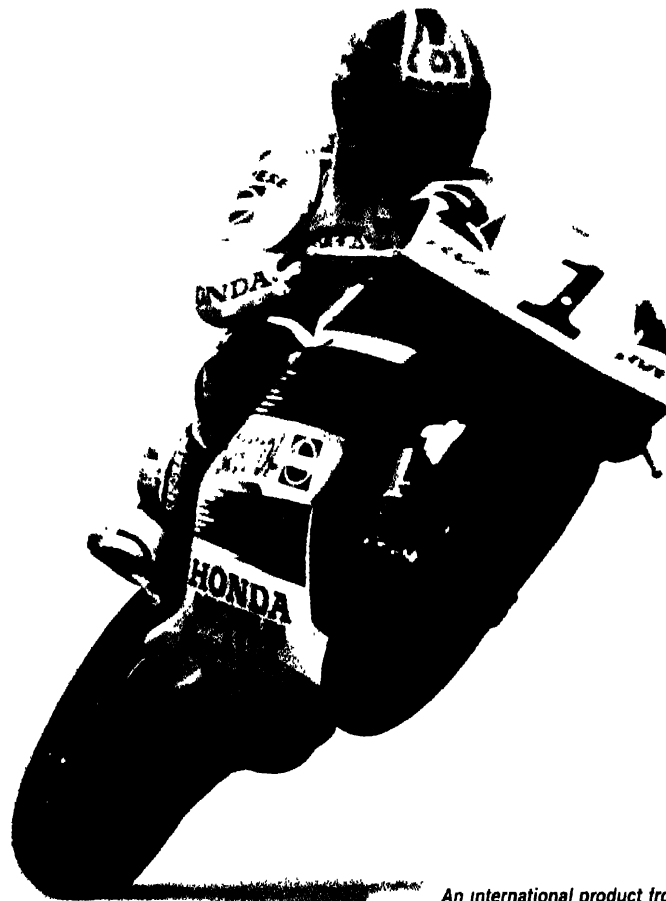
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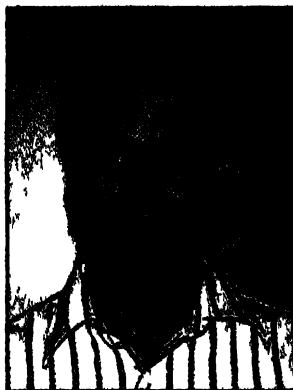
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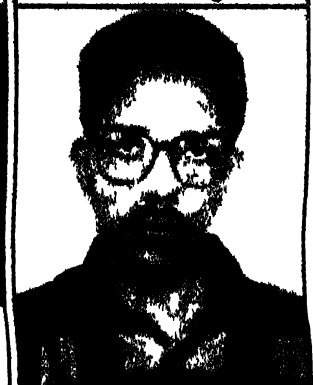
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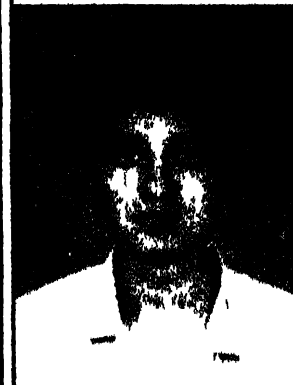
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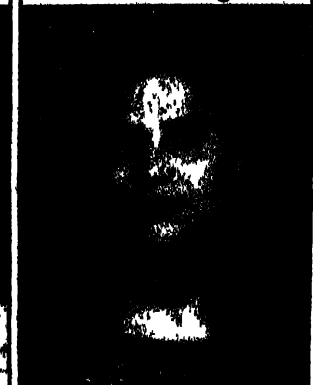
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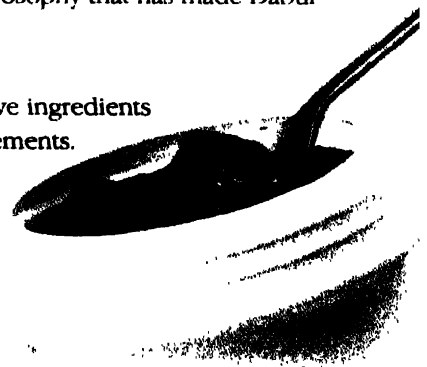
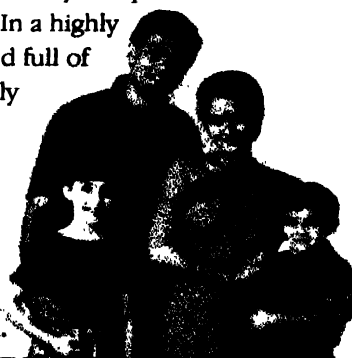
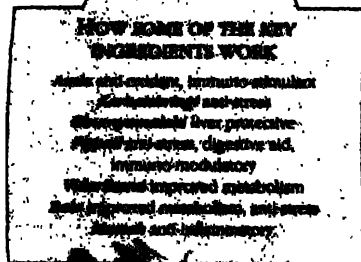
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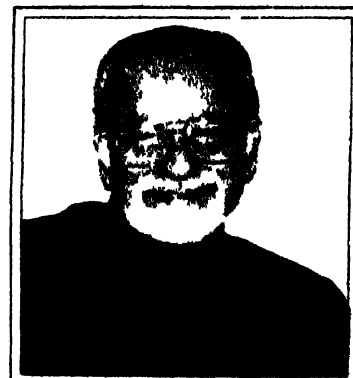
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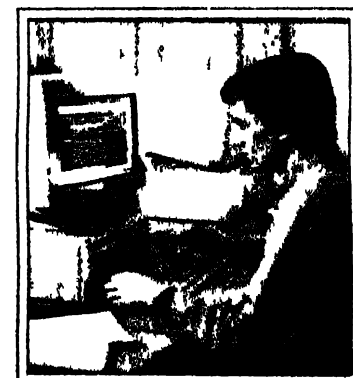
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FROM EDITOR WITH GREETINGS

Develop Your Will Power And Prove A Winner

Dear Friend,

Success starts with your will power. Think you can and you will win. Believe your will and you will make it. In truth, it is all in a state of mind. Life's battles do not always go with the stronger or faster man but sooner or later the man who wins is the man who thinks and believes he can. Positive thinking and power of self-confidence promote super strong will power to emerge victorious.

To think a thing impossible is to make it so. Courage spells victory and timidity defeat. Be bold, dare and do. All things are possible to him that believeth. Never give up. It is wiser and better always to hope, than ever despair. The course of history shows that many a time a strong, earnest soul has swayed the destiny of nations. Firm must be the will, patient the heart. Passionate the aspiration to secure the fulfilment of some high and lofty purpose.

Success is not a matter of luck or genius. Success depends on adequate preparation and indomitable determination. All the performances of human art at which we look with Praise and Wonder, are instances of the strong force of Perseverance. Genius, that power which dazzles mortal eyes is oft but perseverance in disguise. Countless efforts by themselves imply, in spite of countless falls, the power to rise.

Few ever fail by trying or few ever win who wait. All of your sitting and sighing will never conquer fate. Whatever path you are hewing, one thing is certain. Either be up and doing or soon you will be down and done. Fight when you have to fight. Sweethearts are won by wooing, fortune is won the same way and to be up and doing is all there is to the game. There is always the battle to be fought before the victory is won. When once thou have conceived and determined thy mission, within thy soul, let not thee arrest thy steps. Fail not for sorrow, falter not for sin, but onward, upward till the goal you win.

He wins the most who can endure the most, who faces issues, who never shirks and who always works. He alone is great, who by life heroic, conquers fate. The great have a way of conquering fate; they act as if it were impossible to fail. Adversity is the Prosperity of the great. Kites rise against and not with the wind.

Stand up to life and play the man; you can if you will but think you can. The great were once as you. You envy them, their proud success.

Press on. Surmount the rocky steps. Climb boldly over the torrent's arch. He fails alone who feebly creeps; he wins who dares the hero's march. Be thou a hero.

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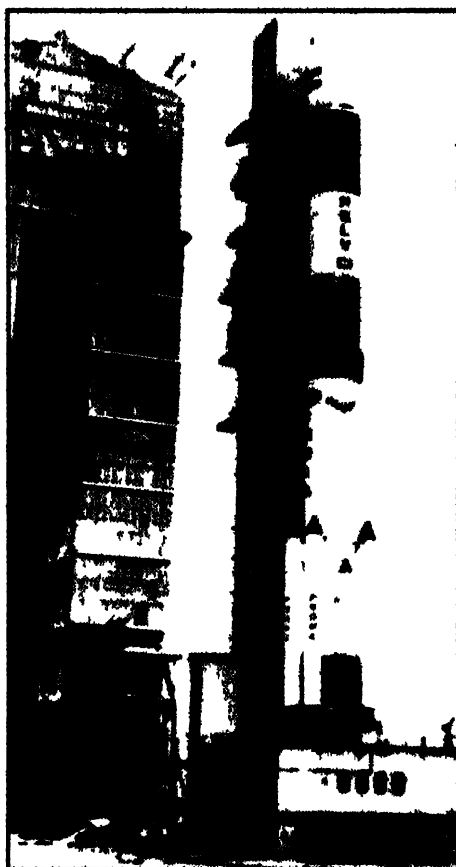
India : A Space Power On Her Own

When an average Indian is losing hope of better days to come in the context of the systematic muddying of political waters he can be really proud of the elite band of India's space scientists who refuse to give up hope whatever be the daunting challenges or setbacks they face. When their own experiments fail, it only spurs them on for trial after trial till they wrest victory from adversity. When countries like US refuse to transfer technology or prevent even our friendly countries from transferring their technology to this country Indian scientists refuse to turn pessimistic, hurdles only reinforce their resolve to bank upon their own genius and innovativeness to attain what was a few years ago dismissed as beyond their reach.

Indian space scientists once again gave testimony to the axiom that nothing is impossible if one combines dedication, will, power and perseverance when they opened yet another chapter in the space saga on September 29, 1997 when the indigenous PSLV C1 rocket hurtled the 1,200 kg Indian Remote Sensing Satellite IRS-1D into its sun-synchronous orbit. As the 44.4 metre tall, 294-tonne Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle soared into the sky from Sriharikota, carrying a satellite nearly 300 kg heavier than the previous IRS-1C, it made every Indian swell with pride as there could be no better gift from our scientists on the golden jubilee of Indian Independence. The Prime Minister, Mr. I.K. Gujral, who flew all the way from Delhi to Sriharikota to watch the memorable event, was proud of both the ISRO chairman, Mr. K. Kasturirangan, and the scientists who made this a red letter day in the annals of India's space exploration.

What was originally hailed as a textbook precision launch was later discovered to be a bit faulty when it came to be known that the IRS-1D launched by PSLV did not reach the correct orbit due to a mishap in the fourth stage of the launch. ISRO sources said that the 'apogee' (farthest point from the earth) of the satellite was nearly alright at 817 km and efforts were on to lift the 'perigee' (nearest point) of the satellite to 700 km from the 300 km. Our scientists did not lose hope and persisted in their efforts to correct the orbit and within a matter of days on October 7, 1997, they succeeded in placing the satellite in a functional orbit from where the on-board cameras could take imageries of the earth.

With the launch of IRS-1D, Indian Space Department has become a force to reckon with in the fiercely competitive billion-dollar global satellite launch market. Besides saving the millions of dollars spent on the launch of Indian remote sensing satellites by other countries, India can now reap



foreign exchange by launching low earth orbit spacecraft weighing 400-500 kg, for other countries. All along many of our satellites used to be launched from either Kourou in French Guyana or Baikonour cosmodrome in CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States). India has already signed an agreement with South Korea to launch a 110-kg satellite by the next PSLV, the South Korean satellite will ride piggyback on PSLV that will place another remote sensing satellite, IRS-P4 in orbit next year. Meanwhile India is hoping to secure more customers for the IRS data that is already being marketed to Eosat Corporation of the US under a billion dollar contract. Potential new customers for IRS data include Japan, Australia and South Africa.

IRS-1D has enhanced capabilities in terms of spatial resolution, additional spectral bands, stereoscopic imaging and wide field coverage. The satellite also carries a tape recorder on board for recording data even when the satellite is not visible to any of the ground stations. IRS-1D also holds tremendous promise in defence logistics; its imagery can be used for strategic purposes such as monitoring of military movements. It has three

panchromatic cameras which provide a total coverage of 70 km on the ground. In addition it has wide field sensor operating in the visible and infra-red region with a spatial resolution of 188 metre and a wide swath of 810 km. The real strategic benefit is from the panchromatic camera with a resolution of 5.8 m, giving Digital Elevation Models (DEM) and better contour mapping, essential for artillery targeting systems and low-level contour flying.

An independent dual-purpose (civil/military) satellite, say experts, will give India a cutting edge in the intelligence based warfare (IBW)—actually a battle of wits and knowledge requiring sophisticated reconnaissance and surveillance capability. Modern warfare demands a networking of information gathered with the help of satellites; between field commanders in a theatre of war. It may be recalled that during the Gulf War in 1991 US jets guided by on-time data collected by satellites could carry out precision attacks on Iraqi targets.

While the future of our space programmes looks rosy there is little room for complacency. We are often dogged by setbacks triggered either by human inadequacies or circumstances beyond our control. One of the greatest reverses recently has been the mishap that has overtaken our most advanced communication satellite INSAT-2D which was declared 'inoperable' by the Department of Space on October 5, 1997. The satellite has been rendered crippled by 'short-circuited electrical problems'. As a

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consequence of INSAT-2D failure, at least 85 telephone exchanges, mostly in the north and north-east of the country, have lost terrestrial links with the transponders on board INSAT-2D. Efforts made by the Master Control Facility at Hassan to revive the satellite have proved abortive. INSAT-2D is the second satellite in the INSAT series to suffer. The INSAT-1C launched in July 1988 had to be abandoned due to a similar power problem in November 1989.

INSAT-2E, considered the most powerful in the INSAT series, is scheduled for launch during the second half of 1998. Since setbacks seem to keep pace with successes in our space ventures, on the strength of the snag in the launching of IRS-1D and the abandonment of INSAT-2D, we have to be doubly vigilant to see to it that our future ventures do not flounder on account of any kind of lapses. □

When Criminals Take Over Politics

The rot set in the system long ago when Haji Mastan, the smuggler, and his likes started infiltrating the system to the mutual advantage of the underworld and their patrons-cum-politicians. In the 60's a few incorruptible MPs and journalists told the nation of the covert links between even Ministers in the Union Council of Ministers and Haji Mastan. Haji Mastan is no more but the roots he, his cohorts and patrons have nourished have spread far and wide shaking the entire base of Indian polity. If the black money functions as a parallel economy, the mafia world thrives as a parallel to the political system in India today.

Over the years the warnings against criminals sneaking into politics have at best been cries in the wilderness until a daring Chief Election Commissioner like Mr T N Seshan took on the entire rotten system calling for cleansing the political stables to give the country a better future. Mr Seshan has come and gone and his cry too has fallen on deaf ears. A committee headed by Mr N N Vohra to probe the stranglehold of the insidious links of the politicians, business bureaucrats with the criminals exposed that the cancer of 'unholy alliance' of all these groups had eaten into the very vitals of the body politic. The findings of the Vohra Committee had the same fate as those of thousands of committees set up before for different purposes. No follow up action.

When all hullabaloo about taking action against criminalisation of politics did not create any tangible ripple either in the executive or legislature, the successors of Mr Seshan did not let matters drift. Both Mr S.S. Gill, the Chief Election Commissioner and his colleague, Mr G V G Krishnamoorthy raked up the burning cinders, the latter even administering a warning "No lawbreaker should be a lawmaker". The lurid details laid bare before the nation by the Election Commission were too frightening. The present Lok Sabha has at least 40 members who are facing some serious criminal charges. Of the 4,000 MLAs in different States, around 700 are history-sheeters or have been charge-sheeted in criminal cases. In the polls held in 1996, around 1,500 of the 13,952 candidates who were in the fray in nine states, had criminal records and cases of murder, dacoity, rape, theft and extortion registered against them. Uttar Pradesh had 100 anti-social and criminal groups indulging in serious crimes and lending support to political parties in elections. Maharashtra had at least 110 of this genre with Mumbai alone having 55, followed by Haryana with 20, Madhya Pradesh 20, Andhra Pradesh 15, and Bihar, Assam and Jammu & Kashmir with 10 each and Punjab with 8. All these apart, Bihar has its notorious private armies and gangs called brigades, squads, samitis and



No, the one on the left is the criminal-turned politician. The politician-turned criminal is the other one.

R K Laxman The Times Of India

vahinis carrying licensed arms. Likewise, Punjab has minor groups with high grade weapons, bombs, RDX and even human bombs!

A country like ours with the best of talent and resources can only head for disaster when political power is wrested by gangs with muscle power and money power. Corruption and crime are twins and the white collar crime wave that brought to the limelight tainted high-profile bureaucrats and national-level and state-level politicians shows that things are fast going out of control. What can the Election Commission do? If the government fails to check the large-scale entry of criminals into politics, the straws in the wind are already here. The notorious sandalwood smuggler Veerappan is reported to have remarked recently that if Phoolan Devi could become a member of Parliament, nothing could prevent him

from joining politics once he surrenders.

Sick of the inaction by the government, the Election Commission passed an order on August 10, 1997 that no convicted person would be allowed to contest an election even if an appeal against the conviction was pending in a High Court. What is more, as per the order, the candidates will henceforth have to file a proforma along with their nomination papers indicating whether they have been convicted and in case they have been convicted to provide details of the conviction. The Election Commission claims that all it has done is to implement the provisions of Section 8 of the Representation of People Act, 1951, as interpreted by various courts including the Supreme Court.

There has been mixed reaction to the move of the Election Commission from both the political parties and the lawyers. The fundamental question is not whether the EC's move is flawed, but is the survival of the Indian State in one piece if politics becomes the game of one-upmanship in killings, extortion, kidnappings, money power and muscle power.

A state of inertia has set in and even those who know what needs to be done refuse to act out of fear that they might lose their positions. Crime is like a forest fire beyond control with people scurrying for safety. This is exactly the situation in which we find ourselves. As the conflagration rages fiercely outside, we seem to be content in debating as to how best to douse the flames with our small hosepipes. There is a torrent of rhetoric on the platforms and in the media with just squeaking sound on the ground. We would prefer to quibble over legal niceties as the extortionist fells down another victim in the broad daylight to the full view of swarms of mute spectators. For the gun-toting gangs, the ballot lends a veneer of respectability to fleece the system to its inevitable doom because none cares. □

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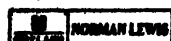


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INDIA

Change of Guard in UP

After a bitter confrontation over the Speaker issue between the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) in Uttar Pradesh, the latter finally relented paving the way for a smooth transfer of power in the State.

On September 21, 1997, Mr. Kalyan Singh of BJP took over the reins of State Government from BSP Chief Minister, Ms. Mayawati, as per the agreement between the two parties to share power for six months each. But it seems all is not well in Uttar Pradesh. The marriage of convenience between the two parties has now become



Mr. Kalyan Singh
New Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh

more a politics of compulsion and compromise. The sole aim of the two parties is to keep their common enemy Mulayam Singh Yadav and his Samajwadi Party away from power in the State. Otherwise, there is hardly any other common minimum programme chalked out between the BJP and BSP.

The BSP insisted that Kesri Nath Tripathi be removed from the Speaker's post. It feared that after assuming power BJP would engineer large-scale defections and the Speaker would manipulate it in favour of the BJP. It was only after firm assurance by the BJP leaders that defections would not be encouraged that the BSP relented and the issue was sorted out.

But if the present political scenario in the State is any indication, then the road ahead

would not be a smooth one for Mr. Kalyan Singh. Politics in UP tends to see both Ayodhya and Dalits as pawns in a chess game and Ms. Mayawati has lost no time in playing the Dalit card against Mr. Kalyan Singh. The BJP Chief Minister, perhaps, invited the attack on him with his government's order to check misuse of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act. On the face of it, there can be nothing objectionable about such an order. But perceptions are sharply polarised. The BJP administration may view it as an excuse for protection of Dalits who may be suspected of committing crimes. Ms. Mayawati, on the other hand, sees the order as an attempt to kill the spirit of the Act and encourage crimes against Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Motives supersede truth in the face of such divergent perceptions held by the two coalition partners. Moreover, Mr. Kalyan Singh faces the additional handicap of an ambivalent Central leadership of his own party, which is toying with the idea of an electoral pact with the BSP in some other States as well, and is thus soft on the issue.

Mr. Kalyan Singh seems to be fighting the battle with his hands tied at the back. And he is not relishing the position of a hostage. In a show of both whimsicality and defiance, the strongman of UP has announced his intention to bring the Ayodhya temple issue, back on the State agenda. Mr. Singh also visited Ayodhya, probably as a follow-up of his earlier statement about the party's commitment to build the temple there.

However, it would be judicious of the BJP leadership to restrain Mr. Kalyan Singh from doing anything that will rekindle the flame of communal frenzy and hatred. The Ayodhya dispute must be left to the courts especially since Mr. Kalyan Singh's role in the 1992 demolition is the subject matter of a chargesheet against him.

Educating the Illiterates

Elimination of illiteracy has been one of the major concerns of our government since Independence. Illiteracy is a serious obstacle to the establishment of a social order based on equality. It withholds the development of an individual, society and the nation. The position of our country as compared to others vis-a-vis literacy today is 90th in the world. If the present trend continues, then we would be entering the 21st century with 55 crore illiterates—55 per cent of the total illiterates in the world, or in other words, a

larger body of illiterate people than any other country in the world.

It was targeted to achieve 100 per cent literacy amongst those in the 15-35 age group during the Eighth Plan. This means that 10 crore additional people were to be educated. The Planning Commission in its Approach Paper to the Ninth Plan stated: Keeping in view the declaration of education as a fundamental right, making the nation fully literate by the year 2005 will be a committed goal. Around six per cent of the GDP will be earmarked by the year 2000, and 50 per cent of that will be spent on primary education.

Six per cent of GDP means that a provision of Rs. 1,31,000 crore has to be done by 2001. At present, only 3.7 per cent of the GDP is spent on education, including the expenditure by State governments. Education, being in the Concurrent List, has got a raw deal, both from the Central as well as State governments, in terms of allocation of funds.

Apart from the lack of infrastructure ('Operation Blackboard' did little in this regard), the major problem plaguing education is the devaluation in the status of teachers. Low salaries, poor working conditions and lack of career advancement have seriously undermined their morale and motivation, leading to a situation where elementary education is no longer a child-centred process.

The Prime Minister, Mr. I.K. Gujral, has put forward a suggestion that every student should impart literacy to five persons, including two girls, to be able to qualify for the senior school certificate at the end of the plus-two course.

Any such effort may prove to be self-defeating. It could damage the cause of both education and literacy, and, above all, open a new area of corruption. As it is, most schools are guilty of being excessively 'result-oriented'. The students are in dire need of liberation from the back-breaking load of a skewed education system. The health of any education system can be only as good as those of the students using it. Instead of lessening the load, the authorities are increasing it. The 'each one, teach five' mantra may well prove to be the last straw on the student's back, unless a system of procuring these certificates for a price is put into operation, which may well be the most visible outcome of such a scheme. This is a situation tailor-made for corruption.

If the government is serious about its commitment to education, it must not only expedite legislation to make it a fundamental right but also initiate other practical steps.

and district level could be revitalised with members, government representatives, teachers, NGOs and educationists, given the power to decide matters like curriculum, teacher training and resource development. This would improve the quality and relevance of the education system and make it flexible and adaptable to local conditions. The current practice of undertaking special educational projects in arbitrarily selected districts has to end. A unified national policy must be evolved, resources should be mobilised and distributed in an equitable manner. A survey conducted by the National Literacy Mission (NCM) had concluded that its campaign had been successful where the community was involved and that, too, on a voluntary basis.

Economic Prospects Favourable, Says RBI Report

The economic prospects for 1997-98 are favourable and the growth rate could be between six and seven per cent, according

to the current regional, political and security demands.

Both the sides, during the visit of the Nepalese Foreign Minister, Mr Kamal Thapa, to India on September 12, 1997, emphasised that their possible political differences would not be allowed to act as a hindrance to the bilateral ties.

The Indo-Nepal Treaty of 1950 was a logical product of the situation which obtained in the immediate wake of the British departure from India. India was able to play a constructive role in overthrowing the Rana regime and ushering in the beginnings of popular democratic rule in the Himalayan Kingdom. Simultaneously, the Himalayan frontier became a source of increased activity with the Communist forces moving into Tibet. The Communist insurgencies sweeping through South-East Asia also had their impact on Nepal. It was in those circumstances that the then Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru declared that the Himalayan Crest was India's strategic frontier. Nepal was perceived to be strategically vital to Indian national security. In that context the Indo-Nepal Treaty assumed great importance and India put in her best efforts to develop the infrastructure of Nepal.

But now, while Nepal continues to be India's strategic frontier, the perception of the nature of threat has changed as has the international environment. Therefore a fresh look at the 1950 Indo-Nepal treaty is required and relevant changes are to be made. The Nepalese Foreign Minister echoed the same sentiment when he said, "We want to make the treaty relevant to the current national and regional situation." According to Mr Thapa, the 'threat perceptions' in the last 47 years had changed dramatically and the treaty had to be made relevant to these changes.

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INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US \$ million)					
	Quick Estimates 1996-97	1996-96	1994-95	1993-94	1990-91
Current Account					
• Imports	33,768	32,311	26,855	22,683	18,477
• Exports	46,184	43,670	35,904	26,739	27,915
• Trade balance	12,416	11,359	-9,049	-4,056	-9,438
• Income, net	8,686	5,460	5,680	2,898	-242
• Current Account Balance	-3,730	-5,899	-3,369	-1,158	-9,680
Total Capital Account	10,525	4,678	9,156	9,695	7,188
of which:					
• External Assistance, net	1,133	883	1,526	1,901	2,210
• Commercial Borrowings, net	227	1,275	1,030	607	2,248
• NRI Deposits, net	3,439	1,103	172	1,205	1,536
• Foreign Investments, net	5,358	4,604	4,807	4,235	103
OVERALL BALANCE	6,795	-1,221	-5,787	-8,537	-2,492
Monetary Movements	-6,795	1,221	-5,787	-8,537	2,492
(Net)	-977	-1,715	-1,143	187	1,214
Reserve & Monetary Gold	-5,818	2,936	-4,644	-8,724	1,278
(Increase, Decrease +)					KKK

Source: RBI Annual Report, 1996-97

to the annual report of the Reserve Bank of India. There is growing recognition that it is possible to achieve and sustain real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate of seven per cent or more in the near future, states the report.

The average real GDP growth rate during the Eighth Five-Year Plan (1992-97), estimated to be at 6.5 per cent, was distinctly higher than the targeted growth rate of 5.6 per cent. More importantly, the real GDP growth rate during the last three years averaged over seven per cent, which was not only unprecedented for the economy but also impressive in terms of cross-country comparisons.

Besides, a higher growth performance has been achieved along with notable

improvement. According to the revised estimates of 1996-97, all the major deficit indicators for the Central Government showed improvements during the year with the Central Government's fiscal deficit contained around the budgeted level of five per cent of the GDP. This represents a decline of 0.5 percentage points over 1995-96 and 2.5 percentage points over the level of 7.4 per cent in 1993-94. The revenue deficit declined to 2.2 per cent of GDP in 1996-97 from 2.7 per cent in 1995-96.

Indo-Nepal Talks

India and Nepal held discussions on specific proposals to update the 1950 treaty of peace and friendship, and make it relevant

Muslim Women Offer Namaz at Mosque

In an unprecedented move, Shia Muslim women of Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh defied decrees of a local *maulana* and offered *namaz* at a mosque on August 15, 1997.

Amid the fervour of the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the country, the women, led by a young leader of the *Dukhtaran-e-Zamabi* (an organisation of Shia women), Sadaf Fatima, assembled at the Asifi Imambara in Lucknow to offer *namaz* inside a mosque for the first time on Independence day and since then, have offered prayers every Friday.

Close on the heels of Lucknow episode, the Muslim women in Meerut, most of them being Shias, also offered prayers at a mosque at a *madarsa* on September 5, 1997, much to the chagrin of hardliners among the clergy.

While on one hand the Shia organisations participating in the Friday prayers have called their Sunni counterparts to join them, on the other hand the offering of *namaz* by women in Lucknow has kicked off a debate

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women mostly remain in *purdah*

Some of the Muslim *maulanas* have stated that the atmosphere in India is not conducive for women to offer prayers at mosques along with men. They opine that offering of *namaz* was not a *farz* for women. They feel that the *Quran* and *Hadees* prohibited women from offering *namaz* along with men at a mosque. A *maulana* of Meerut said that the time has not yet come for women to offer *namaz* along with men. Describing Islam as a flexible religion, the *maulana* felt that unless the women are provided a better place through education and social security they should not be forced to offer prayers at a mosque.

However, the women feel that since their religion did not prohibit them from offering *namaz* at a mosque, they are not doing any harm to the religion or the community by taking the initiative. Justifying their move they cite instances of women offering *namaz* at mosques abroad. Even women in countries like Iran can pray at mosques then why not in India? They also pray at the mosque during Hajj; the women point out.

New Pay Package for Government Staff

The month-long impasse emerging from differences over the Fifth Pay Commission report was resolved on September 11, 1997.



Finance Minister, Mr P Chidambaram, who finalised the pay package

with the signing of an agreement between the group of Ministers and the employees' unions in New Delhi. Later, on September 14, 1997 the Union Cabinet approved and ratified the agreement.

The implementation of the agreement which will benefit 40 lakhs Group 'C' and 'D' employees and also Group 'A' and 'B' gazetted and non-gazetted officers will put an additional financial burden of Rs 5,000 crores on the government this year and Rs 2,200 crores per annum in the subsequent years. The Pay Commission recommendations had projected a financial outgo of Rs 11,250 crores. An additional annual burden of Rs 2,100 crores was added to this after the

July 18, 1997. But after the new agreement, the burden on the exchequer is now calculated to be Rs 18,350 crores, which includes Rs 5,000 crores towards payment of arrears this year.

The major demand of the employees pertaining to the fitment formula which has now been revised by the government by agreeing to a 40 per cent increase of the basic pay will alone mean an outgo of Rs 2,200 crore per annum.

As per the agreement the pay fixation formula in the revised scale will be based on the existing basic pay plus dearness allowance at the index average of 1510 as on January 1, 1996, plus two interim reliefs plus 40 per cent of the pre-revised basic pay. In cases of bunching, one additional increment in the revised scale will be granted for every three increments in the pre-revised scale.

The second major issue settled in favour of the employees is the hike in minimum pay from Rs 2,440 to Rs 2,550 per month proposed in the agreement for the lowest category of employees in the scale of Rs 2440-4-3200. The increment rates have also been improved from Rs 40 proposed by the Pay Commission to Rs 55 and Rs 60 within a lesser span of 11 months. Such improvements have also been made for employees falling in the different scales from Rs 2,550-45-3,540 to Rs 7,000-225-11,500.

However, the employees got a rebuff as the government rejected a demand of making the allowances and perks applicable from January 1, 1996. This would have further burdened the exchequer by Rs 4,500 crore. The government also rejected the demand of employees for 30 per cent house rent allowance (HRA).

On the assured career progression demand, it has been decided to give two financial upgradations for every group C and D employee in his or her career. Moreover, the government has proposed the setting up of an Anomalies Committee for final disposal of anomalies within one year from the date of constitution of the committee.

On the whole, it seemed that the Government adopted a line of least resistance approach to the Pay Commission recommendations. The recommendations were based on the thesis that the government, too, needed to be run on lines comparable to the private sector with a modicum of result-oriented functioning. Since the Indian reform programme was less ideology-driven and undertaken more as a

has been made to persuade workers here to accept the symbiotic linkage between increase in real wages and efficiency. That in fact, was the justification for the Commission proposing bigger hikes in salary scales than what was recommended by any other Pay Commission in the past. But in its implementation now the government has dumped almost all of the administrative reform measures suggested in the report. These included abolition of 35 lakh vacancies, redeployment of staff, curtailing the number of holidays (casual leave from 12 to eight) and an upward revision in the age of superannuation. As a result, the actual burden on the exchequer might turn out to be of a higher order than estimated. Moreover, the government's functioning could now be in danger of improving its operational efficiency.

The government in this case allowed itself to be bullied. What is to be seen now is whether this softline approach will encourage articulation of other sectoral wage demands in a like manner.

Joint Working Group to Solve Bodo Imbroglio

The tripartite talks comprising the Centre, the Assam Government and the Bodo militant group at New Delhi on September 18, 1997 resulted in the promotion of a joint working group (JWG) to examine and make recommendations on all aspects of the Bodo problem, including the extent of functional administrative and financial autonomy that can be extended for the development of the Bodoland in Assam.

The JWG will comprise representatives of the Union Government, the Assam Government and the Bodo groups. It was also decided that the working group would submit its recommendations within six months.

Though a majority of Bodo leaders supported their demand for creation of separate Bodoland State, they expressed satisfaction over the talks, held at the initiative of the Central Government. The All Bodo Students Union (ABSU) chief Mr U G Brahma said that sincerity on the part of the Central Government would help find an amicable solution to the vexed problem.

The Bodo Accord was concluded in 1995 by the Centre, the State Government and the All Bodo Students Union. In pursuance of the provisions of the Accord, the Bodoland Autonomous Council Act was passed by the State legislature and it received the assent of the President in May 1993. An interim Bodo Council was also set up. But formal elections to the body could not be held following differences between the Assam government and the Bodo leaders over the demarcation of areas to be brought under its jurisdiction. Of the 2,600-odd villages originally proposed to be brought under the Bodo Autonomous Council (BAC) on

some acceptance for nearly 40 per cent of the Council's population. They fear that their identity in the Council will be hit further if the Kutch and Rajbonhis, who form almost a third of the BAC population, are accorded the status of Scheduled Tribes

The infirmities in the Bodo Accord can be removed by negotiations to ensure that the BAC experiment succeeds in promoting the identity of the Bodos while protecting the interests of the non-tribals. The Home Minister, Mr. Inderjit Gupta, during the tripartite talks appealed to all Bodo groups to shun violence and help in creating an atmosphere of peace and harmony in Bodo areas so that economic development could take place.

Hopefully the JWG will help the Bodo groups come to terms for implementing the 1993 Accord as it seems to be the only sensible solution to end the imbroglio for their own and the nation's good.

Prasar Bharati Act Becomes Effective

After being kept in abeyance for seven years, the Prasar Bharati Act, 1990 came into force on September 15, 1997. Autonomy for Doordarshan and Akashvani thus became a distinct possibility as the Act seeks to free them from Government control.

The Act legislated in 1990 by the National Front government provides for constitution of a 14 member board which would run Prasar Bharati. The Prasar Bharati Board itself would be finalised by a three-member selection committee comprising the Vice President, the Chairman of the Press Council of India and a government nominee. "After completing the formalities, the Doordarshan and AIR will then be handed over to the new Board," said Information and Broadcasting Minister Mr. S. Jaipal Reddy.

The Prasar Bharati Board will consist of a chairman, an executive member, a member (finance), a member (personnel) and six part-time members. The Directors General of AIR and Doordarshan will be ex-officio members. There will also be a representative of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry and two from the employees of the proposed Corporation.

Though the Information and Broadcasting Minister maintained that the Doordarshan and AIR will not be under the control of the government at all, eyebrows have been raised over the government's power to direct Prasar Bharati to broadcast or withhold certain things that the government may think necessary in the interests of sovereignty, unity and integrity of India. The Centre also has powers to issue directions to the Corporation where security of the State is involved or matters relating to preservation of public order are involved, requiring it not to make a broadcast on a matter specified in the direction or to make a broadcast on any matter of public importance specified in the direction.

precise definition of what constitutes the 'national interest', the provisions could be misused. However, the government says there is safeguard against misuse as every instruction to Prasar Bharati would need to be given in writing and explained to Parliament.

On the option given to the employees of Doordarshan and AIR of remaining with the Government or joining the proposed Corporation, the Minister indicated that the pay scales and service conditions of those opting to join the autonomous body would not be to their disadvantage. These would be finalised by the new Board, he said. Those choosing to remain with the government would be absorbed in other departments.

But it is not clear how the transfer of manpower would be effected. What if everyone wants to join the Prasar Bharati or would the Prasar Bharati have the freedom to pick and choose the staff? Moreover, what would happen to the professionals, programme executives, engineers etc., who might choose to stay back in the government as some issues which have to be sorted out gradually.

Setback to Indo-Pak Talks

The Indo-Pak relations that got a boost after the U.P. Government came to power more particularly after the advent of the Government with a series of Foreign Secretary level talks and even meetings between the Prime Ministers, suffered a series of reverses beginning from the unprovoked firing in Kargil sector followed by the expulsion of diplomats by both countries. In a latest incident of Pak firing a 14-year-old child was killed in the Ranbirsinghpura on the international border.

The third round of Indo-Pak Foreign Secretary-level talks, held in New Delhi from September 15 to 18, 1997, ended in a virtual

deadlock.

During the talks, Pakistan wanted the entire focus to be on what it regards as the 'core' issue of Kashmir while India favoured the idea of taking up other matters of mutual interest, including trade, cultural exchanges, Siachen, terrorism and drug-trafficking, etc., along with Kashmir. Pakistan, however, seems to believe that skirting round the main issue would not be of any use.

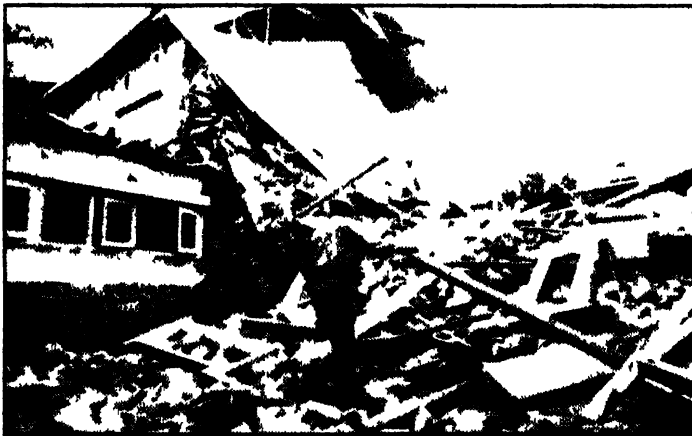
The June 23, 1997 statement, issued jointly by India and Pakistan after the conclusion of second round of talks in Islamabad, incorporated the decision to "set up a mechanism, including working groups at appropriate levels to address" the eight issues, identified by them. Two of these issues—Kashmir and peace and security including confidence building measures it said, "will be dealt with at the level of Foreign Secretaries who will also coordinate and monitor the progress of work of all the working groups."

What appeared a wrangle over the nomenclature of the arrangement was actually a basic divergence in approach. Pakistan wanted the core issue concept to be reflected in the structure of the mechanism which was not acceptable to India. Pakistan insisted on exclusivity for discussion on Kashmir. India clarified that Kashmir had been accommodated because of the sensitivity of the issue but there was no agreement on discussion in the manner demanded by Pakistan. Pakistan's insistence that the understanding reached was that a separate Joint Working Group (JWG) on Kashmir would be set up makes little sense since such a mechanism would be manned by Foreign Ministry officials of the two countries below the rank of Foreign Secretary.

There were allegations and counter allegations after the talks. While on the one hand the Pakistani Foreign Secretary, Mr. Shamshad Ahmad, accused India of resiling from the June 23 joint statement

agreed to in Islamabad saying if this round has remained inconclusive it is because the other side (India) has resiled from the agreement set out in the Islamabad joint statement. On the other hand an Indian spokesman in New Delhi categorically rejected the allegation of Pakistani Foreign Secretary. India's commitment to the dialogue is firm and unequivocal, the spokesman said.

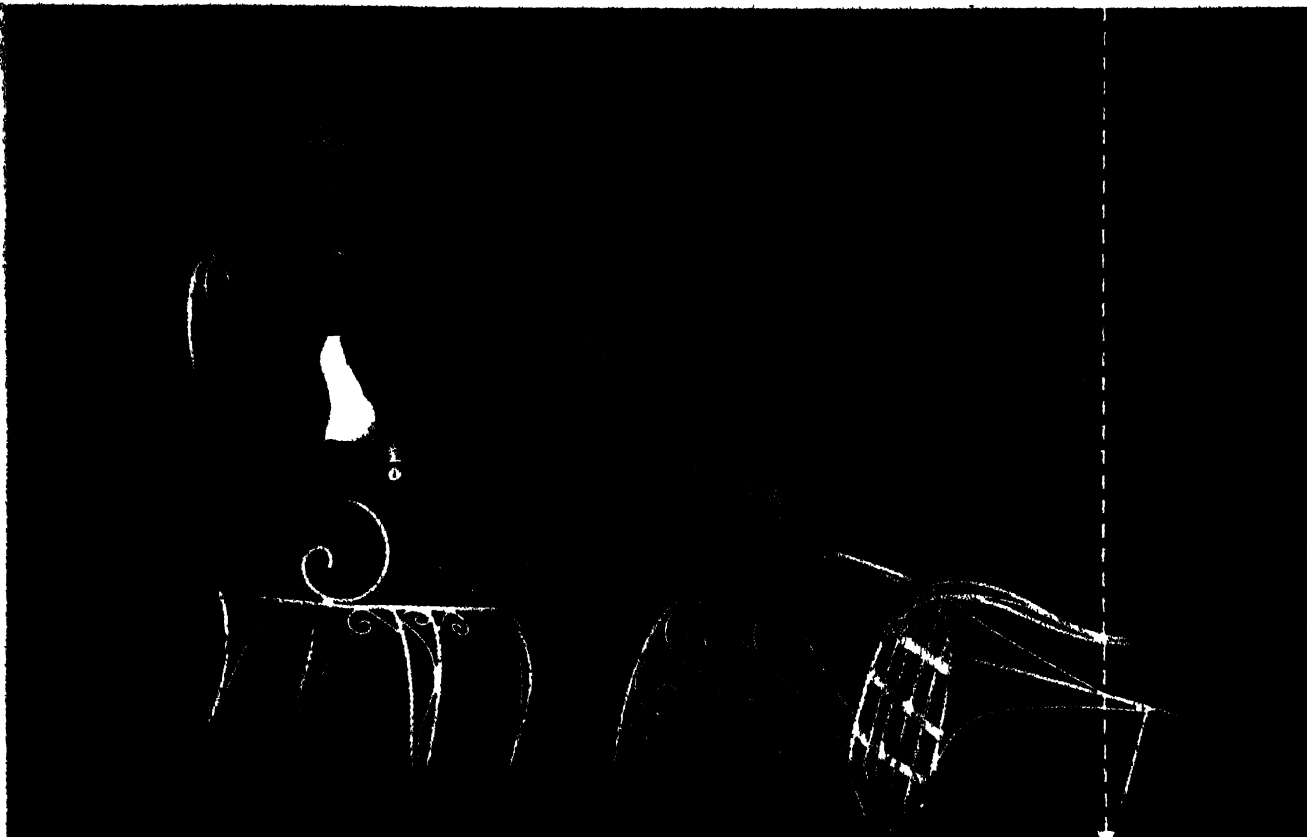
However, 18 civilians were killed and many got injured on September 30, 1997 when Pakistani shells landed in Kargil town and the villages adjoining it. The Pakistani troops resorted to unprovoked firing along the Line of Control in Kargil, Uri and Kupwara sectors in Kashmir.



A house hit by shelling by Pakistani troops in Kargil on October 1, 1997

deadlock. It is unfortunate that the talks achieved almost no progress beyond an agreement to meet again at a mutually convenient date. The only positive result that came out of this round of talks is a decision to expedite the release of civilians belonging to either side. This was to be done in keeping

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Super Personality Youth Awards 1998 ...The Search Begins

The World

China : Off With Losing State Enterprises

At the 15th Chinese Communist Party Congress in Beijing held during the second week of September 1997, the newly emerged strongman of China, President Jiang Zemin, leading his 1.2 billion people into the threshold of the new millenium, has declared that the agenda of dynamic economic reforms he proposed to carry out will weed out loss-making State enterprises. President Zemin who trebles as the Chinese Communist party's General Secretary and Chairman of the Central Military Commission announced his resolve in the historic Great Hall of People in Beijing to replace the ailing State sector by diverse forms of ownership to catapult the most populous nation in the world to new heights of material prosperity.



Chinese President Mr. Jiang Zemin introducing the Communist Party's new Politbureau Standing Committee to mediapersons in Beijing on September 19, 1997

The condition of State enterprises in China is as sickening as that of the public sector undertakings in neighbouring India. The State sector accounts for less than half of total output, but gobbles up about three quarters of domestic investment. They employ two thirds of China's 170 million urban workers, who cost far more than the peasant labourers whose meagre salaries and poor working conditions underpin China's growth. According to the proposals of the Chinese President, an overwhelming majority of the 3.7 lakh State-owned enterprises, including 1.18 lakh manufacturing companies, will be reorganised through mergers, conversion into shareholding concerns or the sale of assets.

Obviously, what is likely to be the gain of the state will be a shock therapy to millions of workers who will be laid off and

who will be losing their costly cradle-to-grave benefits, known in China as the 'iron rice bowl'. Managers and economists estimate that about 30 per cent of China's 113 million industrial workers are no longer needed. According to Mr. Zhu Rongji, the President's right hand man chosen to push through privatisation, several large enterprises would be dismantled to recreate conglomerates or what is called the South Korean type 'chaebols'.

The Chinese President is all optimism about his drastic reforms now that his ambitious proposals have been fully endorsed by the crucial Congress of the party and the induction of his hand-picked followers in both government and the party.

Mao led China from a feudal economy to an egalitarian and partly industrialised system while Deng moved it to a mixed economy with a dose of free enterprise.

Now Jiang seeks to liberalise it further by pushing the country to the market economy by pulling down the last citadel of the economic system—the moribund and crumbling State enterprises that have outlived their utility. Born on August 17, 1926, in an intellectual family in Yangzhou, a culturally famous city in east China's Jiangsu province, Jiang has majored in electrical engineering. He joined the Communist Party of

China in 1946 and worked in several Chinese companies before becoming Mayor of Shanghai in 1985. From then onwards he had a meteoric rise. He became the General Secretary of the CPC, Chairman of the Central Military Commission and later Chinese President.

In the past 19 years China's economy has all along maintained a momentum of rapid growth with an average annual GNP growth rate of 9.8 per cent. The planned target to quadruple the GNP of 1980 by the year 2000 was achieved in 1995 ahead of schedule. According to Mr. Zhu Rongji, executive Vice-Premier of China, his country's trade volume would touch nearly \$ 400 billion by the year 2000. With the improvement of China's investment environment, a total of over \$ 280 billion of external capital has been actually used in China, of which \$ 170 billion are

foreign direct investment. China has been the largest foreign capital recipient among the developing countries over the past three years. According to Mr. Zhu Rongji, China's below-the-poverty-line population had been reduced from 250 million to about 50 million.

Economic reforms apart, China is also keen on effecting economy in its defence expenditure as part of the overall economic package. People's Liberation Army, the world's largest army, will shed 5,00,000 of its nearly three million men over the next three years.

Vikram Vohra, the principal economist of the World Bank for China, says that an average growth rate of 6.5 per cent is well within reach for the next 25 years and once the 'unleashed dragon' takes on the doddering State enterprises, the pace of expansion of Chinese economy would be seven fold, condensing into a score and five years the kind of economic metamorphosis that the developed countries took roughly eighty years to consummate.

Ban On Landmines

A treaty banning the use of landmines would be signed in Ottawa in December 1997. Paradoxically, the one country that has been vociferously campaigning against the use of landmines, USA, will not be signing the treaty. China, Russia and Libya are among the other countries which will not be a party to the treaty. USA says that it should be allowed to continue using mines on the sensitive border between North and South Korea. The Pentagon wants a major exception that would permit the military to continue intermingling antipersonnel mines with antitank mines to prevent enemy troops from approaching and easily disabling the larger mines. Without mincing words, the US President, Mr. Bill Clinton has said by signing the treaty prematurely, he cannot afford to compromise with the security of the 37,000 American troops facing a million-strong North Korean army.

Over 100 countries have approved the draft of the treaty banning the use of landmines at the Oslo round in September, 1997.

Human rights groups have been making the point that some 25,000 lives are being lost every year due to landmines. The most dangerous zone in Asia is the strife-torn Afghanistan where it may take several decades to get away from the lurking death with the terrain laid with a number of anti-personnel mines in the past few years.

According to UN estimates around 10,000 de-miners are working around the world. It

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is feared that 100 million landmines worldwide would take 1,000 years to clear at the present pace and unless the mine clearance is given higher priority, several thousand civilians in Cambodia, Afghanistan, Angola and Mozambique will have to pay with their life and limbs for man's inhumanity to man.

Scotland And Wales Assert Themselves

The average Scotsman is nostalgic about the haunts of the past when they basked in the glory of warriors like William Wallace and Robert Bruce; the latter threw the yoke of English rule and created a strong, independent kingdom for the Scots, Scotland remaining independent until the Act of Union in 1707. In 1314, Robert had completely routed an English army several times bigger than his, and this effectively put an end to English dominion. Similarly, William Wallace, the son of English parents who emigrated to Scotland during the occupation of Wales by Edward I of England developed a chronic dislike of the arrogant

their lost powers and assume partial responsibility for ruling themselves.

More than a week after the Scottish referendum, the people of Wales too, in a cliffhanger referendum, said 'Yes' to an independent Assembly for themselves.

Unlike the Scottish Parliament, the new Wales assembly will have no powers to either raise taxes or enact any primary legislation. The 60-member Assembly, when established, will take control of the 7 million pounds sterling Welsh Office budget and take decisions on economic development, health and sports.

True to the election manifesto, within four months of assuming power, Tony Blair's Labour Government has introduced the most radical reform that Britain has ever seen after Irish independence at the dawn of this century. By devolving powers to Scotland and Wales, Labour has kept its word of the modernisation of British polity, decentralisation and bringing the political system "closer to the people", providing a whiff of fresh air, breaking away from the secretive and centralised way of governance that characterised Conservative rule in Britain.

The Labour Government would soon move a Scottish bill in Parliament to set up a parliament for Scotland. Elections to the Scottish Parliament, to be inaugurated in 2000 AD, will be held in 1999. The Scottish Parliament will have powers to enact laws on education, justice, law and order, tourism and sports. It will also have limited fiscal powers, and it can raise or cut down income tax by up to three pence for the pound. However, the Scottish Parliament

will remain under Westminster control as 95 per cent of its budget would be provided for by it.

Scotland's vote for a separate Parliament for itself has sparked a debate as to whether it would finally lead to the break-up of the United Kingdom and independence for Scotland. The Scottish National Party (SNP) which campaigned vigorously for devolution, believes that the results of the referendum are the first step towards parting of the ways with England. There is a growing fear that SNP would stir up enough momentum for secession in order to secure their aim by 2007 AD, exactly 300 years after Scotland lost its freedom. Mr. Tony Blair, however, does not share this fond hope among certain the Scots. He believes that the overwhelming majority in favour of devolution would reinforce rather than break up the 3 century-old England-Scotland union.

are many useful lessons that could be drawn from the bold experiment of Mr. Tony Blair in respect of the devolution bandwagon that has started rolling. In an editorial, a leading Indian daily, while referring to the referendum in Scotland, says: "The time has come in India to look at the entire problem of modern governance; there can be no effective economic reform without analogous reform in administration." The editorial calls for further division of unviable large States in Northern India to ensure better administration.

Strategy For Education For All

One of the fundamental reasons for the socio-economic backwardness of most of the developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America is the running scourge of illiteracy and unless well-planned efforts are taken, they are likely to fall far behind other nations in the long march to globalisation. The sense of urgency that literacy must be accorded was realised at a three-day ministerial conference on Education for All held in Islamabad from 14 to 16 September 1997. The Conference was attended by India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Brazil, Egypt, Nigeria and Mexico. All the eight participating countries resolved to treat basic education as a fundamental human right and renewed their commitment to providing universal primary education for all children. The Conference agreed that without the permanent mobilisation of all segments of society, the goal of Education for All (EFA) could not be achieved. It sought the involvement of the political leadership in each country defining clear and realisable objectives targetted at specific populations. The Conference laid emphasis on decentralisation, integration of civil society at the local level and social mobilisation to tackle the urgent problem of illiteracy. It also pleaded for the massive participation of the media in eradicating illiteracy. The Islamabad meet also focussed on the education of girls and women, laying greater stress on primary education.

Revamping The UN

Ever since he took over as the Secretary-General of the United Nations several months ago, Mr. Kofi Annan has been trying his best to get the support of all the UN members to rescue the international organisation from a state of obsolescence and financial bankruptcy. In the process, he was not sparing in his criticism of USA, which supported him wholeheartedly for succeeding Mr. Boutros-Boutros Ghali, for contributing to the financial problems of the UN. The reform agenda of Mr. Kofi Annan dominated the 52nd session of the UN General Assembly in September 1997.

In his inaugural address, Ukraine's Foreign Minister, Mr. Hennadiy Udoenko,



Prime Minister, Mr. Tony Blair, is greeted by people in Edinburgh after the referendum in Scotland

and brutal manner in which English lords and soldiers treated the Scots; he was determined to give his life to expelling them from his adopted land. At 25, he organised a selected band of tough patriotic fighters who attacked English army encampments and garrisons all over the Lowlands, in raids carried out swiftly and with surprise. He could snatch victories from the British and virtually gave hell to the British who had a tough time before they could subdue Wallace and his followers.

The sweet memories of these warriors of centuries gone by were etched in the psyches of the Scots when they voted in a three-to-one landslide in favour of the Labour Government plan to give Scotland its own parliament after nearly 300 years of rule from London. Now with the verdict of the historic referendum on September 12, 1997, the people of Scotland will get back some of

President of the UN General Assembly, appealed for full support and action on the proposals of the Secretary-General for the restructuring of the UN. The issue of UN



Prime Minister Mr. I.K. Gujral with UN Secretary General Mr. Kofi Annan at UN headquarters in New York

reform is intertwined with the crisis over UN's finances. The US has refused to pay its debts variously estimated between \$ 900 million and \$ 1.5 billion until the UN takes sweeping reforms. Bulk of the 185 members of the UN want USA to pay their bills first before they crib about reforms. Under pressure from the Republican-controlled Congress, the Clinton administration has promised to pay about \$ 900 million conditioned upon reforms.

Several heads of state, Prime Ministers including the Prime Minister of India, Mr. I.K. Gujral and foreign ministers who attended the September session of the Assembly dwelt on the importance of reforms to resuscitate the working of the world body. US President Mr. Bill Clinton went to the extent of describing the current UN Assembly session as "reform session", appealing to member states, large and small, to pay up the arrears owned by them to the world body. The Brazilian Foreign Minister, Mr. Luiz Félipo backed the proposal of Malaysia's Mr. Razali Ismail for a new Security Council in which one permanent seat would each be given to three developing countries, one each from Asia, Latin America and Africa with a reconstituted Council of 24 members as against 15 now.

In his first address to the UN General Assembly as the Prime Minister of India, Mr. I.K. Gujral, reiterated his view that reform should not be treated "simply as an exercise to trim the budget of the UN." He said that the proposed reforms should contribute towards a strengthened UN and its capacities to respond effectively to the priorities identified by the overwhelming majority of its membership. The Prime Minister said that since the UN did not "have the means to execute programmes that responded to the felt needs and priorities of its membership precisely at a time when these are sorely needed," the world organisation risked the danger of being marginalised. He wanted

economic development.

The UN Secretary-General, Mr. Kofi Annan, while seeking the blessings of the 185-member General Assembly for his proposed package of reforms, said that the reform "may be gradual, but it should not be piecemeal". The proposals of Mr. Kofi Annan include the creation of a UN development group, a new office of development financing, a new department for disarmament and arms regulation, a system of multi-year pledges for development cooperation, and a UN revolving fund to be financed by administrative savings. Reforms also provide for the rationalisation and streamlining of UN operations both at the headquarters and in the field, and the creation of new management structures that would enhance accountability in the UN system.

Manmade Forest Fires - Create Smog In South-East Asia

In terms of magnitude, the ecological disaster spawned by the forest fire in parts of Indonesia and the resultant smog in almost entire South-East Asia could be likened to the Chernobyl disaster in the Ukraine eleven years ago and the Bhopal gas tragedy thirteen years ago, though the casualties have been less in this case. But the geographical spread of the catastrophe could be described as one of the biggest in modern times. Worse still, the crash of an Indonesian jetliner with 234 aboard, all of whom were killed, and the death of 29 Indians in the

by the smoke.

The smog that blanketed a broad swath of South-East Asia has been caused by fires set by hundreds of Malaysian and Indonesian companies—mostly large agricultural concerns—with high-placed government or military connections, using fire as a cheap and illegal means of land-clearing. Things were made worse when the fumes from the forest fires blended with urban pollution. The ecosystem is further destroyed by fires set by slash-and-burn farmers, who often travel into virgin forests along the new paths cleared by lumberjacks. Such forest fires have been common in Indonesia, but this year the damage has been more. Big companies responsible for the destruction of forests ignore the law; both Indonesia and Malaysia are seeking to identify and prosecute more than 100 companies that are believed to be the worst offenders.

Experts claimed that breathing the haze in badly affected areas was as dangerous as smoking 80 cigarettes a day.

Surya Bahadur Thapa New PM of Nepal

The people of Nepal had yet another bitter taste of the mercurial coalition politics in Nepal when, on the exit of the Lokendra Bahadur Chand Government, Mr. Surya Bahadur Thapa, President of the Rashtriya Prajatantra Party was sworn-in as the new Prime Minister of Nepal on September 7, 1997.

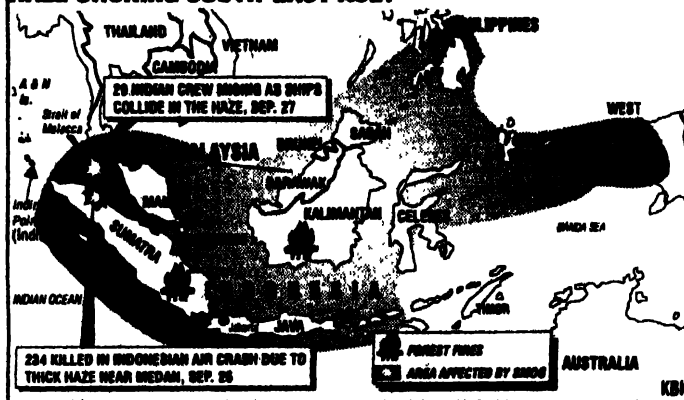
The seven-month old Lokendra Bahadur Chand led Leftist-Rightist government was ousted from office on September 4, 1997,

with an Opposition-sponsored censure motion winning majority in the Pratinidhi Sabha—the Lower House of Nepalese Parliament.

The fall of the Chand Government was engineered by Mr. Thapa himself for the fall of his own government in 1993 through a Chand-sponsored no-confidence motion.

As the seesaw battle of political intrigues perpetuate instability in Nepal's day-to-day administration, analysts feel that few are bothered about the niceties of democracy in the mountain kingdom. Says the Nepali Workers' and Peasant Party President, Mr. Narayan Man Bijukshe: "There cannot be stability in the country until political morality rules politics." The way Mr. Thapa rose to criticise the government from the treasury benches during the debate on the no-trust motion indicates the rot and drift in the politics of shifting loyalties. □

HAZE CHOKING SOUTH-EAST ASIA



wake of a collision of the Indian cargo ship Vikraman with another ship in the Strait of Malacca both in the last week of September have been attributed to the blanket of smog enveloping the entire South-East Asia. A choking haze was dimming the sun in Singapore, the Philippines, Brunei and southern Thailand as well as Indonesia and Malaysia. Malaysia was forced to declare a state of emergency in Sarawak; flights were cancelled and schools closed around the region and the busy shipping lanes of the Strait of Malacca were disrupted by poor

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 - If you have used grammar or spoken English books to learn English, but did not get success.
 - If you are a student, teacher, professor, doctor, CA, ICWA, CS, MBA, engineer, technician, scientist, musician, secretary, phone operator, bank officer, clerk, businessman.
 - If you are highly motivated to learn simple and powerful English easily and quickly.

I Was Weak in English

I was born in Rajasthan where people are weak in English. I studied in government non-English medium schools. So, I was also weak in English. On my way to Pilani to join B.E., at Chirawa railway station, I met one P.V. Reddy from Andhra Pradesh who was also going to Pilani to join B.E. I started speaking in Hindi. Mr. Reddy said "I do not know Hindi". It was a surprise and shock for me that everyone did not know Hindi. I had never talked in English before and I was not confident of talking in English. So, I said "I do not know English".

My Struggle to Learn English

In Pilani, in the first semester I was a topper with 10 out of 10 grade points, but I was not confident in English. So, I worried about my weak English. I bought many books, guides, dictionaries, newspapers.

I worked hard, but improvement was very slow. For example, I took one month to read my first novel R.K. Narayan's "The Guide" because I had to search so many words in the dictionary.

I even thought of dropping one semester, sitting at home, and learning only English. That time I used to think "Why nobody develops a research-based course to teach good simple English for non-English medium people like me? And someday I'll try."

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I continued to work hard. And finally I improved English and became a successful engineer/author in America. And, then I returned to India. Today, I am happy to offer you this course in English—my second dream has come true.

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Author's Bio-Data

- B.E., BITS Pilani, M.Tech, IIT Kharagpur, NTSE scholar, Rank 5 Raj School Board
- World-famous author. I published 3 computer books in USA including a best selling book costing \$27.95
- Expert: Computers, Mind Power, Study Techniques
- My first job as an engineer paid only Rs 1000 per MONTH. Just 7 years later, I earned 50 dollars per HOUR in USA as computer expert and writer
- At the peak of success, I returned to India to do something in our own country. Now, I spend my full time as a scientist to do research in mind power
- I also learnt French, Sanskrit, Karate, Breaking wooden board by hand, many Meditations, etc
- Was a member of Society for Accelerated Learning & Teaching, USA



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The complete course has 5 parts for easy learning.

- Part 1: Essential English
- Part 2: Important and Helpful Usage
- Part 3: How to Write in a Powerful, Effective, and Result-Oriented Way
- Part 4: Advanced Topics
- Part 5: Mini Spelling Dictionary

Part 3 is so easy and powerful that, it is worth more than the full price for the complete course.

Some of the other topics in the course are:

- Two short-cuts to powerful English • Learn to use these helpful words • How to write letters • How to enhance meaning • How to remember spellings and increase vocabulary • Common usage • etc.

Benefit from My Mind Power Expertise

You may know that I am an expert in the fields of Mind Power, Study Techniques, and Computers. I have used this knowledge to make the English course easy to learn and easy to remember for you.

You begin to improve on the very first day you get this course. You learn simple and powerful English in two steps:

- Step 1: Study for 1 hour per day. You can complete it in 25 to 40 days.
- Step 2: For the next 2 months, revise it for 2 hours per week. After that, for the next 2 months, revise it for 1-hour per week. In this way, your improvement will become permanent.

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Keep them in your pocket to revise in school, in college, in bus, in park, in playground, etc. So, you use the time which other people waste. No other course gives you such useful pocket cards.

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Being fluent means that you can say anything in English in flow without hesitation. Some people judge you from how fluent you are in English. To be fluent, you need to (1) be able to say almost anything in English (2) be sure that your sentence is correct.

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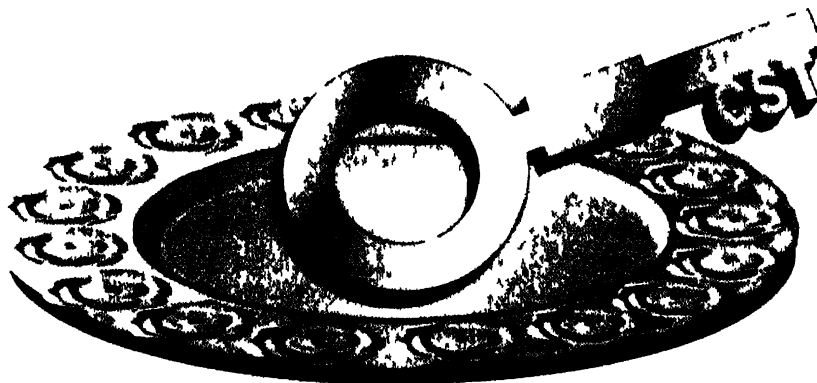
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(For details see pages 88 & 89)



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General Knowledge Encyclopedia

INDIA AT 50

Housing

Along with food and clothing, a roof over one's head forms a basic need of every human being. That millions of people in India still live without a shelter or a shelter worth the name or spend the days and nights in the open under flyovers or on pavements in the big and small cities or in the squalid environment of slums or poorly built mud huts in the villages shows that housing has not received the attention it richly deserves since Independence. One might argue that there is an acute financial constraint to meet the ever increasing demands of housing in the context of a runaway population. This is true, no doubt; but it also cannot be denied that in our skewed priorities, we bypassed the vital needs of millions of poor in both urban and rural India.

Over the years we have reached the inescapable conclusion that governments alone would not be able to solve the problem of housing; they should play the role of a facilitator, developing land and creating the basic infrastructure and allowing private builders, co-operative societies and housing finance institutions to build housing units to cope up with the rising demand for decent housing. The State should, however, intervene to meet the shelter requirements of the poorest sections of society.

At the time of the first Census in 1951 India had 64.4 million occupied residential houses in India—10.3 million in urban India and 54.1 million in villages. The number has virtually doubled in 40 years and according to the last Census (1991), the number of occupied houses is 147 million (39.1 million in urban areas and 107.9 million in rural areas). In other words, the growth has been four-fold in urban areas and two-fold in rural areas.

What should have been the delight of a statistician has been neutralised by such disturbing factors as overcrowding, declining per capita floor space and increase in the number of people living in slums. The growth of housing has not matched the growth of population; there were nine million people without a shelter in 1951 and this figure rose to 31 million right now. Before the next head count, it could still climb to 41 million!

What is worse is that the housing situation has deteriorated both quantitatively and qualitatively. Nearly 71 per cent of the people live in one room (40.49 per cent) or two-room (30.58 per cent) tenements. According to the National Building Organisation (NBO) nearly 70 per cent of the houses are *kutchra* or semi-*kutchra*—houses built of poor quality material exposed to the vagaries of elements. To add to the misery of the people living in these tenements or shelters, nearly 12 per cent of the households in the country have no access to potable water and have to bank upon a river, canal or pond to meet their daily needs. Only 62.72 per cent of the households in India can boast of safe

drinking water supply. The less said, the better in regard to sanitation facilities; only 8.84 per cent of the rural households have toilets as against 23.55 per cent in urban areas.

Those enjoying domestic electric supply can hardly imagine a life without such a basic item like power that makes daily grind less cumbersome and without which life collapses to a hideous nightmare. Do they know that there are millions of households in India that have not seen any electricity? Only 75.93 per cent urban households and 31.1 per cent rural households do receive electricity even now!

A number of housing schemes have been started by the government over the years to benefit the poor. The Village Housing Project Scheme started in 1957 gave loans to people in the village to the extent of 80 per cent of the cost of construction, subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,000. It also provided sites to landless agricultural labour. The Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) launched in 1985-86 provided free houses to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and freed bonded labourers. From 1989-90, the scheme continued as a sub-scheme of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. The Indira Awaas Yojana has caught on well catering to the needs of the most vulnerable sections of society—the SC/ST households below the poverty line, families headed by widows, SC/ST households affected by natural calamities, persons displaced due to development projects, nomadic or semi-nomadic and notified tribals, families with disabled members, war widows, etc. Under the IAY, houses are allotted in the name of the female member of the household. The layout, size and design of the house under IAY may be specific to local conditions. It is mandatory that every house should have a plinth area of 20 sq. mt., a kitchen, a smokeless *chulha* and a sanitary latrine unit. Since the inception of IAY in 1985-86 till March 1996, 29,03,098 houses have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 3,631.32 crore.

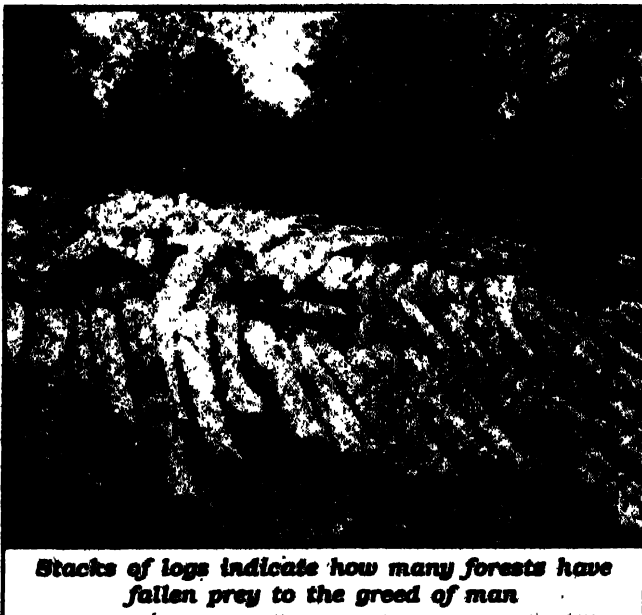
The Shrinking Forests

The march of the so-called civilisation and the lust for senseless progress by destroying the very ecosystem that sustains life have been responsible for the decay and decline of our natural resources, more particularly our primeval and pristine forest wealth. If it was a colonial power before 1947, it has been a callous, commercial exploitation policy after Independence that has spelt the irreparable havoc of our forest cover, so essential for our survival, the upkeep of our biodiversity, preservation of our wildlife, our rare medicinal plants and the natural check against the twin scourges of our country—floods and drought.

A wide variety of factors have led to the shrinking of the forest area required to maintain the delicate ecological

equilibrium; conversion of forest land into agriculture, mushrooming river valley projects, industrial growth, the development of roads and communications, overgrazing due to the very large livestock population, felling of trees for the timber needs of the rural and urban population, the expansion of railways with the concomitant demand for wooden sleepers have all led to the destruction of forests. Added to all these, was the growth of plantations eliminating precious forest trees.

It is presumed that at the turn of the century nearly 50 per cent of India's present area of 328.7 million hectares was under forest cover when the population was a mere 238 million. By 1951 the forest cover came to an all time low of 75 million. According to the 1995 assessment of forest cover by the Forest Survey of India (FSI), there are about 64 million hectares of forest now; in other words, only 19.5 per cent of India's land area is now under forest. It is feared that if no well-planned and emergency steps are taken over the next few years and decades, even the remaining forests would be supplanted by wastelands. In the race for commercial exploitation of forests before and a few decades after Independence we have clearly ignored



Stacks of logs indicate how many forests have fallen prey to the greed of man

the close kinship of the plant kingdom, animal kingdom and human kingdom. The trio have to live together or perish. The lifestyle of indigenous forest tribes and people of the northern and north-eastern hill regions and of the Western Ghats demonstrates the absolute dependence of man on forests. The slow and steady deforestation has made the forests to retreat to the hilly regions of the Himalayas and their lesser ranges, the central Indian plateaus and the Western and Eastern Ghats. The opening of the forest areas has also led to large-scale hunting and killing of precious fauna and eruption of conflicts between local tribals and 'outsiders' who sought to exploit the forest land for purely commercial purposes.

The government too woke up to a rational thinking on forest conservation too late and by the time it realised its responsibilities and folly, enough damage had already been done. The Forest Policy of 1952 focused on the exploitation of forests primarily for producing valuable timber for industry and other purposes. It virtually ignored the claims of the local villagers to natural wealth. The second policy framed in the 70's too confined itself to the commercial viability of forests and production of wood for industrial purposes. Both the policies were ecologically unsound and

reduced the natural forest cover. At long last a new forest policy emerged in 1988 laying greater emphasis on conservation of soil and environment, balanced silvicultural practices through promotion of non-timber forest products and fulfillment of the basic needs of the people living in the forest regions.

A lion's credit for promoting the ecological awareness on forests should go to several people's movements who crusaded against the despoliation of the forests by both government agencies and business and commercial interests. One of these movements, the Chipko Movement led by the environmentalist crusader, Sunderlal Bahuguna, became world famous. More NGOs and activists sprang into action in different parts of the country to protect the ecology of the Himalayas and the Western Ghats. A nationwide movement against a hydroelectric project made the government save the Silent Valley in Kerala, a pristine rain forest in the Western Ghats, home to some rare species of flora and fauna.

Realising that the forests on which their life and survival depends are not safe in the hands of authorities, many village volunteers set up Forest Protection Committees (FPC) in Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal. Government has since then set up Joint Forest Management Programmes under which forest departments are supposed to enlist the cooperation of the local people and FPCs in the management of forests.

District Primary Education Programme

The second largest in the world, the elementary education system in India offers primary education to 105 million children in as many as 0.58 million institutions. Efforts for the promotion of elementary education began in right earnest when India adopted its Constitution in 1950. Apart from the Directive Principles of State Policy enshrined in the Constitution, the Five-Year Plan documents and various education committees set up from time to time and the National Policy on Education have time and gain pinpointed the overriding importance of the universalisation of elementary education. With the persistence of such phenomena as low enrolment and high drop out rates, the objective of universalisation of elementary education has been elusive all these years.

In a bid to secure the objectives of universalisation of elementary education and Education for All, the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) was launched in 1993. The programme covers 64 districts in 12 States. The estimated outlay is Rs. 1,950 crore, of which 1,720 crore is proposed to be drawn from external sources. The World Bank has agreed to provide a credit amounting to 260 million dollars (about Rs. 806 crore) under phase 1 of DPEP while the European Community has agreed to provide Rs. 585 crore.

DPEP lays emphasis on decentralised planning with participation of local bodies, NGOs and the community. The districts selected under DPEP are either the educationally backward districts where female literacy is below the national average or districts where the total literacy campaigns have been successful. The programme lays stress on education for girls and socially-disadvantaged groups.

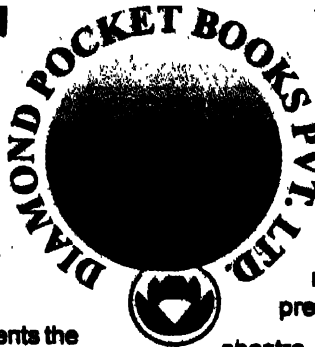
Among the objectives of DPEP are the reduction of differences in enrolment, dropout and learning achievement among gender and social groups to less than five per cent; raising average achievement levels by at least 25 per cent over measured baseline levels and securing basic literacy and numeracy by all primary school children; and access for all children to primary schools. □

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SUPER BRAIN SUPER PERSONALITY CONTEST 1998

The contest was held from 1997 to 1998. The winner of the contest was Ms. Ritu Gupta, who was awarded the first prize. The contest was held in the month of August 1997. The winner of the contest was Ms. Ritu Gupta, who was awarded the first prize. The contest was held in the month of August 1997. The winner of the contest was Ms. Ritu Gupta, who was awarded the first prize.

India At Fifty

*Breathes there the man with soul
so dead,*

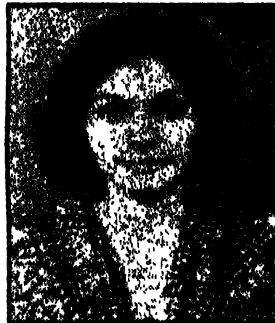
Who never to himself hath said,

This is my own, My Native Land.

India can be proud of such great souls as Bhagat Singh, Chandrasekhar Azad, Subhas Chandra Bose, Rajguru, Aurobindo, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Vir Savarkar and many more, who, for the cause of their motherland, stood against the mighty rule of the British empire. They shed their blood and sacrificed their lives to make us free citizens of an independent nation. Gandhiji, Nehru and Patel who came from different streams of thought and millions of Indians who suffered with them in the freedom struggle shared a common dream of building a new India, a free and just society where fraternity, love and oneness would blossom. They were the men whose souls were not dead.

Fifty years have gone by since the National Flag was hoisted on the historic Red Fort replacing the Union Jack. Nehru spoke about the famous dictum, "tryst with destiny" and it was the beginning.

From Amitabh to Akshay, Aawara's Bobby to Border, Congress to Coalitions, Gold to Bronze, *Makke di Roti* to MacDonalds, Rita Faria to Aishwarya and from Kamasutra to Scamsutra; This is the ABC of 50 years of India's independence. Today, what remains is a collage of images, some deeply moving and some anachronistic. Like the protagonist in the opening sequence of the most controversial novel by Salman Rushdie, the country appears to be in a state of free fall. At 50, the Republic seems to be as mortally wounded in spirit as it is in the body of its ravaged and polluted environment. The nation has been divided and subdivided by our political class on the pretext of bringing equity. The motive behind it remains the lust to gain political strength. The destiny of today's India is now being written by *Khalnayaks*, scammers, gangsters and



Ms. Ritu Gupta

**FIRST PRIZE WINNER OF
CSR MS. SUPER BRAIN PERSONALITY
CONTEST 1998 (4) : TOPIC 1**

Ms. Ritu Gupta is doing LL.B. (II year) from Faculty of Law, Delhi University, Delhi.

Ms. Ritu Gupta is the first prize winner of Topic 1 in the women's category and has been adjudged the MS. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH. She is entitled to participate in the remaining stages of the Super Brain Super Personality Contest 1998 as well as receive other prizes.

Congratulations, Ms. Ritu !

hypocrites attired in *Ujli Khadi*. Today's politicians are prepared to demean themselves and drag the country and values it holds through the quagmire. Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are both a perfect manifestation of the abysmal depths to which the political system has sunk in the glorious 50th year of Indian Independence.

Spread of Corruption

The cancerous spread of corruption has almost adversely affected every aspect of life and our political system is not untouched by it. The recipe for political success today is a mixture of MMI (money, muscle and influence). As a result, public contempt for politicians has reached an all-time high. They are regarded as inefficient crooks who sacrifice community interest for private purposes and hoodwink citizens. 50 years on, a politician is seen as one who inflicts suffering and sacrifice on others. Gone are the days when they used to be leaders of people. Criminalisation is proving to be the fallout of widespread political corruption. The mafia works hands

in glove with the demagogues and police seem to be in a hopeless situation incapable of catching influential criminals. The judiciary, too, let go the convicts due to lack of solid evidence. Best efforts are put in to do away with Kiran Bedi, Seshan, Khairanar or Joginder Singh but when it comes to Jain Brothers, Harshad Mehta, Sukhram, Sushil Sharma or Laloo Yadav, all of our machinery, whole of our IPC, CPC and code of conduct come to a halt. We are not able to find sufficient proof or evidence against them. Such politicians have become more and more shameless and do not hesitate in looting the nation.

These 50 years of *Garibi Hatao* have seen around 30 per cent of the people living below the poverty line. Millions of poor remain unimproved. Hike in prices generally

neutralises the rise in income. The Human Development Report 1997 published by UNDP says that number of poor has increased significantly during the fifty years of Independence and as a result around one-third of population is below the poverty line. Even after the completion of eight Five-Year Plans, we have not been able to create jobs for our people. Over 20 million children are enslaved illegally in bonded employment. Literacy rate today is a pathetic fifty-two per cent.

Education—A Complete Mess

We are an impoverished nation. We have been shorn of our culture. Today at 50, we forget the Taj and look at Yanni. Coca Cola and Pepsi have become the symbols of modernity. Our youth is getting a kind of education which is not about the ability to think or follow ideals, but only about achieving the ends by any method. There is no desire to change the world but they want to become a part of the corrupt system. This education system is a complete mess. Colleges and universities are run like the worst public sector undertakings and those who work in them are reduced to being vegetables after a few years where attitude of *chalta hai* gets firmly entrenched in their mind.

From female foeticide to dowry deaths, gender injustice is on a continuous increase. On September 4, 1987 in the village of Deorala in Rajasthan, as a part of conventional rituals Roop Kanwar climbed up on to the funeral pyre of her husband to join him in the world beyond. Also perished with her was the myth that we have overcome many obscure practices. Our sex ratio tilts in favour of the male showing that woman suffers discrimination and neglect from the womb to the tomb. There is one rape every 54 minutes and a molestation every 26 minutes. And these are the only reported cases.

In the world of sports, we are not even able to make our presence felt at international levels except for few petty achievements. An overriding factor is the politicisation of all selection committees, training camps and exploitation of talents. If one Leander Paes or Jaspal Rana emerges, our leaders are there to pat their backs. Results are before us. Ninety crore Indians and just one bronze at Olympics 1996.

The environment has been polluted and the industry and business seem least concerned. Our cities are becoming filthy and dehumanised.

Casteism, communalism, sexism bide their time like some deadly virus. Much silt has accumulated over the sacred words like secularism, freedom, equality and justice. Terrorism is on the rise and is reported from various parts of country.

In the international arena, we have become a laughing stock. China and Pakistan are a constant threat to our integrity. Our relations with developed countries are not that sweet. We have nearly lost *Neem* and *Isabgul* to the West. Now it is the turn of our ancient culture and heritage.

Today, we stand exposed as poor in material terms and even poorer in moral terms. According to Transparency International, India is the eighth most corrupt country in the world. What great progress! Last year, we were ninth.

If this is the pace, we are surely going to be number one by the centenary year of our Independence.

Surviving in One Piece

It is not that we have not progressed in the last 50 years. Free India has undoubtedly made impressive gains as all the indicators of social and economic growth show positive change compared to the record of the preceding 50 years. To have survived in one piece is, by itself, a major achievement. We have belied the prediction of our critics and maintained our democracy in spite of continuous pressure from both within and outside the country. We can boast of self-sufficiency in foodgrains and a pool of scientific talent which is the envy of the world. We have pushed up life expectancy at birth and pushed back the average age at which Indians die. We have achieved improved overall rate of economic growth and reduction in the number of those languishing below the poverty line. Except for 19 months of the Emergency, to have done so as a vibrant democracy with a free Press of all the 50 years is something to applaud. India has the world's largest participatory political system based on universal adult franchise. Besides being the second most

populous country, we have the third largest pool of highly skilled scientific and technological manpower, the fourth largest military power, the sixth member of the nuclear club, the seventh in space exploration and the eighth largest industrial power and so on. Per capita income has more than doubled.

A question remains as to why the benefits of these developments could not percolate down to those for whom it was meant. This is because the common man has been betrayed. Corruption, kickbacks, illegal gratification, scams and *hawalas* have

become synonymous with political power. The very institutions meant to safeguard and uphold the supremacy of law of the land have been made a maidservant to carry out the whims and fancies of musclemen, prisoners and bandits enjoying power.

The golden jubilee year of India's Independence is the right occasion to re-examine our Constitution. The need is to put together our acts for nation-building. We, the people of India, owe a safer, cleaner, richer and better future to generations where they can breathe in a free congenial, prosperous and healthy atmosphere, free from exploitation, injustice, partiality, divisions and reservations.

The stagnant system needs to be given a new life and redesigned to secure renewed goals. Swami Vivekananda, who expounded the philosophy of *Vedanta*, once opined "Let us perfect the means, the end will take care of itself." Good governance can't be ensured without an efficient and honest public administration. We need leaders made strong by vision, sustained by ethics and reinforced by political courage that looks beyond the next election. The system should be essentially made transparent. The common man needs to be more alert and awake to the changing times.

The alarm bells have started ringing. It is high time that people should wake up. It is only then we can make our people live not with their souls dead. □



President Mr. K.R. Narayanan addressing the Parliament on the 50th anniversary of Independence

Violence And Vulgarity In Indian Films

An insight into the contemporary Indian films suggests that it has failed to project a correct image of women. It lays stress on the well-worn stereotyped ideal of womanhood, rooted more in mythology than the present day. By exhibiting women as models of sacrifice, self-denial and submission, they reflect a predominantly middle class, male viewpoint. Somehow one finds the more active or positive traits of pragmatism, rationality, achievement, drive and positive aggression, always associated with men. Hindi films project a sexual superiority, a macho image or a dominant status of their heroes. Current cinema plays a negative role in generating social and sexual violence and crime in the society, besides providing an escape to people from reality instead of facing the real problems of life. Popular Hindi films do not want to play an educative role or the role of a teacher, teaching the positive values of human life, despite their tremendous reach and influence.

No doubt, such performance of cinema is an index of the tension-ridden state of Indian society.

The Role of CBFC

The Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) recently armed itself with more stringent guidelines. Unfortunately, the guidelines had two directives just looking for trouble. It was a cruel joke when the guidelines said that songs cannot be sung in the khaki attire and politicians and the police cannot be depicted as corrupt which were vetoed immediately. Directors in a game of one upmanship had begun to introduce unnecessary violence even earlier. Among the current crop of directors, N. Chandra was among the first ones to introduce utterly gruesome violence in the Hindi film *Pratighat*. The film industry's abysmal record on self-restraint provoked a rebuke from the ex-Prime Minister Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao, who called on the CBFC to sharpen its rusty pair of scissors. K.D. Sheroy of the Film Makers Combine (FMC), pointed out that "if the government cannot censure what appears on the satellite channels, then the censorship of films *per se* is not correct". Agrees Mr. N. Chandra: "If the government tells me not to show politicians in a certain light, then we are heading for another emergency."

Guidelines have not been issued to the Press as yet. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting then forbade films from showing AK-47 and AK-56 rifles, from a person being hit more than three times, and from drinking in public places. Other taboos include scenes of murder near religious places and the abuse of gods and goddesses. Raunchy songs from *Vijaypath* were asked to be toned



Ms. Gauri Ghatnekar

**FIRST PRIZE WINNER OF
CSR MS. SUPER BRAIN PERSONALITY
CONTEST 1998 (4) : TOPIC 2**

**Ms. Gauri Ghatnekar (b. 1976)
is doing Law from ILS Law College,
Pune University.**

**Ms. Gauri Ghatnekar also earns
the first prize of Topic II in the
women's category and has been
adjudged the MS. INTELLECTUAL OF
THE MONTH. She is entitled to participate in the remaining stages of
the Super Brain Super Personality
Contest 1998 as well as receive other
prizes.**

Congratulations, Ms. Gauri !

down. The film itself was screened by six different committees before being given a rating. *Mohra* was asked to retain only two of the minimum rape scenes. The Film Federation of India and the FMC protested against this kind of censorship. Film-makers challenged it all saying cinema shows only a small percentage of what's happening in society, the Press tells us much more. They claimed that government did not issue similar guidelines for the Press till date. For every *Rajababu* or *Arjaam* that is screened, an *Ardh Satya* could be lost too, they point out. Says film critic Iqbal Masud, "If the guidelines are fascist, I would take that risk, because the prevailing cinema culture appeals only to depraved male psyches. This is equally dangerous." His comment reflects the desperation born out of the depths to which taste has plunged.

The standard of Indian films has come down so low that it suggests that it is primarily there to cater to illiterates. The rash of suggestive songs with catchy tunes have begun to be lip-synched even by nursery going children and have provoked a spate

of studies on the negative social impact of the increasing sex, violence and vulgarity in films. This has made women MPs, cutting across party lines, to raise strong objections. The cinema industry has been forced to popularise trends initiated by the controversial songs like *choli ke peeche kya hai*, a song from Subash Ghai's *Khalnayak*, merely in order to stay in business. The roots of the current trend of vulgarity in films can be traced to the commercialisation of the industry and the need to attract audiences at any cost. Presently the lower class audience do not have any other form of entertainment, and it is this class which forms the bulk of cine-goers. They wholeheartedly enjoy songs which others might term as vulgar or tasteless. Film makers are almost forced to show what current audiences might like, notwithstanding their personal opinions.

Pornographic Fringe

One can view the current trends by comparing the picturisation of songs like *Roop Tera Mastana* from *Aradhana* with *Sarkallo Khattiya Jada lage* from *Raja Babu*. Both songs revolve around lovers but the sensitive portrayal of the couple in *Aradhana* and the vulgarity of the sequence starring Govinda and Karishma is a clear indication of the need of the hour dictated by the commercialisation in films. Blaming the film industry for not condemning films like *Khuddar*, *Dulara* and *Raja Babu*, former CBFC member Basu Bhattacharya says sex is something private and sensuous and not something vulgar. In the Indian context, "it is a science of life and almost

religious." In Hindi films, especially in film songs, it is this science that is vulgarised. It is not sensuous or sexy but purely pornographic. There is a subtle difference between watching two people embrace privately and two individuals embracing solely for you. The elegance of the first act is destroyed in the second which is what is happening today. Today the audience is against the silly and obscene lyrics and their picturisation. Disagree dance director Tarun Kumar, "we have to pull in the coolies, the cab drivers and the factory workers. They do not buy tickets to see *bhajans*." But Iqbal Masud, film critic says, "I would not object to a greater degree of sexuality or sensuality in Indian films if it was not exploitative, if it went along a good film like *Ek Baar Phir*."

However, one notices a dangerous chauvinism in censors today. Films like *Raja* are adored purely because they are anti-secessionist. One wonders how *Saajan Ka Ghar* which glorifies women's martyrdom and the passive acceptance of their lot by daughters and daughters-in-law are passed. Films like *Pati Parmeshwar* are as decadent as *Raja Babu* or the 'sexy' dance in *Khuddar*. Yet no one will talk of such double standards in films.

The question is : Will an increase in the number of women members in the Censor Board help ? This raises the question : will increasing the number of women members on the censor board assist the problem in any way ? Not really, because this is a purely cosmetic gesture. The crude *College Girl* was cleared by a panel with a number of women members. The need of the hour is to rethink the whole question of obscenity and self-regulation of the cinema industry. The 'sexy' controversy is just the tip of the iceberg, the icing on the cake.

The Indian film industry has produced noted women directors like Sai Paranjpe, Vijaya Mehta, Hema Malini, Aruna Raje, Kalpana Lajmi, Aparna Sen and others. They have evolved a specially noteworthy feminine language which is a far cry from pure obscenity. This is totally different from the magic *mantra* which is to have a beat that will send even one's grandmother into a spin and producers scurrying for more.

Noteworthy comments come from actors like Ajay Devgan. He asks all actors to refuse to break into vulgar song and dance sequences. It can only be termed well timed. In recent times, sexuality has been deformed into vulgarity and has welcomed utterly bawdy numbers with open arms. This should be a matter of complete concern. However, not all is lost, for the same film industry is giving a patriotic hit parade with films like *Raja*, *1942 A Love Story*.

Stereotyped Portrayal

What the industry should do today is to compose feelings and not words or attitudes. The stereotyped portrayal of women especially in Tamil film smacks of an intellectual dishonesty. A dangerous polarisation between the corrupt cosmopolitan woman and the pure simple village belle is dexterously woven into the thematic development of these films. This motif forms the conceptual backbone of the director Bharatan's *Dever Magan* while it is done more subtly in *Raja*, but more crudely in *Gentleman*. Both the

images are nauseatingly superficial and silly. Both representations suffer from dishonest generalisation of city and village lives. The lives of women in cities are shown as wholly diseased with luxury and irresponsibility. Popular cinema can hardly ever take note of the massive influx of women from the remote areas into the vast metropolis, their cultural alienation and the economic and sexual exploitation they are subjected to.

It is equally indifferent to the truth of the regimented impoverished lives of women who live on the margins of the city slums, in the squalid network of sex, crime and drugs. It is also deaf to the cries of riveting demonstrations in the villages against injustice, alcoholism, female infanticide and so on. The issues which should dominate the struggles of women are the problems of those in the villages. One should be arguing for the rightful representation of women in panchayats, for their right to education, and for their right to a proper life.

If the cosmopolitan model of a hep, westernised, career woman is to be countered, it is the projection of a village woman, who sometimes is a symbol of deprivation of knowledge and skills as an alternative and an honest one.



Courtesy: MAGNA



Courtesy: MOVIE

At best it is a villainous cover up. Countering a super hero with a super heroine does not solve the problem. At the same time the literary seduction of *Hulchul* created an intimacy and sincerity that was stripped of coarseness. It excluded a plethora of songs abounding in double meaning, often frankly uncouth in intention. There is an operative seduction in traditional Hindi cinema rather than the more logical forms of emotional expression. A sickening fetishism also pervades our screen.

The standard pattern of exposure is quite unnecessary except in the grand game of provocation. The very tightly clad heroine (drenched in the rain or falling into strategically placed water) is extending the game to one limit at least. Molesting the heroine within censorable limits (for sadism is a form of communication which is viewed relatively leniently) as a form of exorcising frustration is an inverted form of expressing desire.

The wish-fulfilment myths that all men are basically polygamous and conversely all women by nature monogamous is perennially reinforced by Hindi cinema. It attempts to keep the status quo and delude audiences into believing their own delusions. No 'good' woman can display more than a faint disgust when 'romance' takes a serious turn and the demands of sex cannot be refuted. Only the 'other woman' can show a less innocuous attitude and she is implicitly condemned anyway.

Adultery does not seem to pay for the Indian women though the hero does not seem to be the worse off for it. The implication that sex is immoral rather than a facet of life deserving serious attention but not an obsession becomes crippling in a country like ours.

One can conclude that ultimately what will improve matters is a mix of responsible censorship and judicious self-restraint. As neither is anywhere in sight, the issue is likely to remain a case of rising tempers and falling standards.

Brain Drain

Historically, the term 'brain drain' came into existence when highly trained manpower in Britain started migrating to United States of America in mid sixties. This term brain drain is now a universally applied term not confined only to specific nations. About the social set up which promotes brain drain, Shri P.N. Haskar once remarked, "A society which does not place the highest value on knowledge and its acquisition inevitably alienates itself from creating, transmitting and applying knowledge. The alienation leads partly to the visible brain drain expression itself as migration and the invisible brain drain as loss of morale and creativity among those who still stay behind in India." Both produce national loss which is incalculable yet bearable.

Obviously, we are concerned more with visible brain drain, a comprehensive idea of which should include indentured labour which went to African countries in pre-independence era and to Middle East nowadays. The concept also includes those Indians settled abroad permanently in South East Asia and west coast of USA and finally, it also covers the steady flow of technocrats, scientists, doctors and academicians to the West. It is the emigration of persons, highly qualified in their respective fields, that is the cause of our growing concern. It should be very clear at the beginning that India suffers from brain drain and not brain exchange. Brain exchange is a phenomenon prevalent in the West, like the UK-USA situation, where USA has emerged a winner. Brain exchange is a healthy exercise while brain drain affects the roots of our progress. Practically all the countries of the world suffered from brain drain sometime or the other, but fortunately majority of them have found ways to stop the flow. One striking example in this regard is Japan which has controlled the drain effectively.

Internal Brain Drain

India also suffers from internal brain drain where highly qualified engineers and doctors waste their energies working in totally different fields. Imagine a mechanical engineer from IIT doing MBA and then selling soaps or an MD doctor joining the Indian Information Service. In my opinion internal brain drain is as lethal as its external counterpart. Every person graduating from IIT's or IIM's should understand that he or she is educated through tax payers' money. Out of each rupee spent on him or her, 25 paise comes from those poor people whose children might never be able to get primary education. Any ideologically extremist person would label these students traitors of the nation, but are we able to provide them decent jobs and living here? What propels them towards the West? Dr. C.V. Raman was compelled to join IAS for a few years because he did not get a good scientist's



Inder Kumar Choudhary

**FIRST PRIZE WINNER OF
CSR MR. SUPER BRAIN PERSONALITY
CONTEST 1998 (4) : TOPIC 1**

**Inder Kumar Choudhary (b. 1976)
has done his graduation from
Rajasthan University.**

**Inder Kumar Choudhary is the first
prize winner of Topic 1 in the men's
category and has been adjudged the
MR. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH.
He is entitled to participate in the
remaining stages of the Super Brain
Super Personality Contest 1998 as
well as receive other prizes.**

Congratulations, Inder Choudhary!

job. One striking feature of visible brain drain is that we can't measure it, because we never know who will come back to the country and after how many years. Brain drain cannot and should not be measured per head but should be measured per ability. As no gauge is ever made to measure up ability it is impossible to measure brain drain effectively. In 1996 about 12,000 students left Indian shores with no intentions to return. The President of India, Dr. K.R. Narayanan (as External Affairs Minister) described brain drain a few years ago as "the flight of intellectual capacity". A kind of hang-over of the old, what Nehru used to call, 'colonial mentality' on our own part."

As chairman of Indian Statistical Institute Mr. P.N. Haskar once said: "Objective appraisal is certainly not our national trait. Appraisal of men and events is highly subjective. The incandescent light of reason and rationality is refracted in India through the prisms of caste, creed, region and kinship". At a seminar in New Delhi he gave an interesting definition of brain drain as conveyed to him by a businessman in

Birmingham. "Have you seen a cow? From the mouth she takes food; from the udder we milk it. Now, at the moment the cow's mouth is in India, the udder is in England. So it feeds in India and they milk it in England."

Peanuts for monkey

A plethora of causes ranging from colonial mentality to monetary gains are cited for brain drain. Some of the causes are simply called 'pull and push' force theory of brain drain. Monetary gains stand as the foremost cause of the phenomenon, a kind of pull towards affluence and upward social movement. The cycle of migration is continuing from villages to towns and from towns to metropolises in search of good jobs and higher social prestige. The most highly educated have nowhere to go except out of the country to gain more materialistic advantages. To a limited extent, the human nature of migration towards more comforts explains the brain drain. But monetary strings are always not strong enough to pull all towards the West; there are other reasons also.

A person who has gone to the West for studies and remained there for a good number of years finds it almost impossible to reset him/her to Indian working conditions. Our organised system does not allow lateral entry. It does not allow mobility. Every post is tailor-made, no triangle can fit as a square and no hexagon as a triangle. It is this rigid system of entry into jobs that does not allow people to come back from abroad. In USA, universities are empowered to pay high remuneration to deserving professors but in India the system stuffs a topper of London School of Economics with a second grade lecturer having degrees from dubious universities in one cabin. Why will

a talented man be prepared to suffer such an ordeal? He says "If you pay peanuts, you get monkeys", and catches the first flight to Harvard or Massachusetts.

Normally, working conditions in India are unhealthy for progress. Bureaucratic pressure frustrates technocrats with high calibre. Red tapism postpones completion of projects so much that till the time you get the sanction and money, someone in the West would have already rendered it redundant. A technocrat in India, flipping pages of *Science Reporter* finds that some Dr. Ramaswamy has already patented something in Canada which the technocrat in India made six months back, but alas, the patenting process in India took too much time. Example is always better than precept, whosoever sees such plight of scientists here wants to go abroad. The feeling among students of IITs that the future is bleak in India is growing. The fame and fortune that accompanies an invention in USA is unparalleled anywhere in the world.

We also have the problem of surplus manpower. We have more doctors than nurses and midwives, clearly the pyramid is an inverted one. Moreover, ready availability of financial assistance from developed countries to students, admixed with the ease with which one can sit in-screening tests such as GRE, TOEFL, SAT, etc., propel students to try their luck. Till very recently India had a shortage of hi-tech equipments needed for scientific research and this propelled many meritorious students towards West. The 'pull and push' theory says that certain 'factors such as greater education facilities, degree of technological advances, better working conditions, more monetary benefits, etc., pull students towards the developed countries. In this world whichever country has more 'pull' elements is easily able to get skilled manpower from predominantly 'push' factor countries.

Consequences

Spinoza was very true when he said, "Everything in a nature is a cause from which there flows some effect". The plain truth is that the country as a whole is suffering. Long-term losses may not be so visible as immediate loss of money spent on students to educate them. More than 4 lakh rupees are spent by the government on each IIT student during his graduation and, according to a study, 80 per cent of the top cream of IITs goes out of the country to explore new opportunities in the West.

The major loss is in the technological field. Till a few years back, before we made in India a super computer, we were begging USA to supply us some, each super computer costing a fortune. The worst part of the whole affair was that super computer in USA was mainly developed by our own scientists who emigrated there! While we have made our own prototype super computer, it is not comparable with its Western counterpart in efficiency. This is just one example in thousands how India suffers due to brain drain. The rich in India fly to London for heart operations and are pleasantly surprised to find an Indian doctor preparing to operate on them. While India still lacks in remarkable academicians, USA has hordes of Indian academicians in their universities. Literally, some US universities are run by Raos, Reddys, Nairs, Patels, etc. The clouds that form by evaporation of Indian waters rain in the West, the agonising point being that the contribution of Indians is tacitly welcomed abroad but visibly shown indifference.

Crores of rupees are spent each year on subsidising education for technocrats every year. If they go out, it leads to triple losses. First, the money spent goes waste, second, as there is always a shortage of seats in engineering colleges some talented students cannot get a

seat due to these students who go out. In other words, emigrating students also grab others' opportunities. Third, in the long-run brain drain proves costly for the country in the form of costly technological imports from developed countries, the import of those very items which have been manufactured by our own people there. May be we are not feeling acute dearth of doctors, scientists and technocrats but quality is suffering, when quantity remains the same.

Solutions

A solution to brain drain could be that we should concentrate on what is left rather than brooding over the past. China and Japan are wonderful examples on how to handle brain drain. China has purchased many hi-tech companies in the USA and thus got a direct access to new technology. This type of action can lead to poor relations between countries and, therefore, should be avoided. Also the current financial position of our country is not fit to undertake such risks. If we adopt an optimistic approach, we will see that there is a definite advantage in our people going abroad, provided they return. So if we create harmonious environment for them here, the return could be pretty fast and we can benefit from it. In other words, if we increase our 'pull' factors and eradicate 'push' factors completely we can attract some emigrants back. There can be another way; we can touch the strings of old-fashioned sentimentalism for the nation in this 50th year of our Independence. The underlining idea is that we should get our people back when we need them.

A Tax on Higher Studies

An international tax on scientific personnel or mandatory taxes equal to the cost of studies incurred by the government can be levied on all those who are working abroad. Realisation of such taxes may not be so easy as it would involve the recipient of brain drain country also. Young promising students should be allowed to make money as they study at IIT or elsewhere. If students get involved with industries and invent something which earns money for the industry, the students should get a percentage of it. It should be very clearly understood that those who are successful at young age here in India seldom go abroad. Let students make money; it will propel them to work hard. Students have to face the real-life situation later on. So why not now?

Sooner or later the bureaucratic red tapism in technological fields has to go, but sooner the better. Bureaucracy sometimes frustrates people to limits by putting hurdles everywhere. These hurdles become walls if a scientist wants to become an entrepreneur, otherwise in a show of superiority, it pokes inside scientific matters about which it understands the least. The apex posts in government departments dealing with research, development, science, technology, etc., should be manned only by technocrats. A climate conducive to work is most necessary with schemes giving higher wages to highly qualified. Shri O.P. Ghai of AIIMS has given a career development awards idea through which scientists of Indian origin would be able to return on their own conditions. This idea is an extended form of the idea 'Tokten' through which scientists are invited to India for a few weeks. Needless to say that our own home scientists with same merit should get same perks as their immigrating counterparts. According to Dr. S.K. Chopra, Adviser, Planning Commission, "Income differentiated can be compensated by a satisfying work environment". The Indian government has launched various schemes such as the Scientist Pool scheme, supernumerary post

schemes, interviews abroad etc. but has met only with limited success. The solution does not lie in short term schemes but in long term educational and technological policy planning.

The question asked by Shri Harish Khanna, then DG, Doordarshan, in mid eighties at a seminar on brain drain is still relevant. "Can a poor country afford to live with a

situation in which the product of highly expensive education is so easily lost and bright young people have no hesitation to forsake the country without having made any contribution to the betterment of the society to where they belong?"

The answer to Shri Khurana's question can only be a big 'No'. □

Poor Infrastructure Retards Development

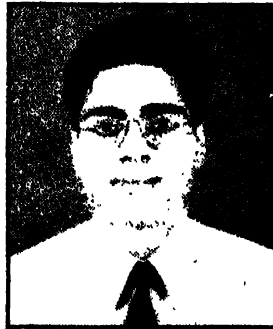
One is loath to begin at a pessimistic note but a dispassionate and objective outlook and an analytical approach would make one feel constrained to do so. Fifty precious years and crores of rupees down the drain and the condition of the infrastructure in the country is far from satisfactory. What we have actually gained after all these inconclusive reports and committees and all these hectic parleys on infrastructure are pot-holed roads, erratic power supply, inefficient health service and unutilised and under-utilised human resources.

In our scheme of things we have come to such a pass where the running of trains and planes on time has become an exception rather than the rule, where the ports of the country are in the most dilapidated, over-crowded and overworked condition, where more than 40% of the country's children go without primary education, where the condition of the hospitals is the most pathetic, where the right to live is the sole privilege of the rich, who can buy medical help for themselves while the poor are left high and dry and made to fend for themselves.

What has really been the cause of things going that bad? Why is it that in spite of our enormous resources and vast manpower, we have had to stay content with a stunted growth? Why is it that we cannot even dream of crossing the 'Hindu Growth Rate' barrier of 5%, while our ASEAN counterparts have successfully gone about the task of development and progress? The sole answer for the above question is the lack of proper impetus on the infrastructure. Without proper impetus on the infrastructure our quest for growth, development and prosperity shall remain hamstrung.

The Yardstick of Development

For the smooth functioning of any economy, society or nation it is absolutely essential to have a very efficient and well-oiled infrastructure in place. In fact, it would not be an overstatement if infrastructure is considered as the sole index and yardstick for the success and development of a nation. The role of infrastructure is as pivotal in building of a nation as the role of foundation in the construction of a building. Poor infrastructure blocks the



Gautam Wahi

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benefits of otherwise pragmatic government policies like liberalisation. Poor infrastructure is a drag on economic growth as the country cannot reap the benefits of economic liberalisation.

In spite of the immense importance of infrastructure, enough emphasis has not been laid on the building and maintenance of infrastructure in the country. Infrastructure can mainly be divided into six categories.

- (a) Roads, Railways and Airways
- (b) Telecommunication
- (c) Power
- (d) Ports
- (e) Public Health Services
- (f) Education

It is unfortunate that the performance of the country in all the above-mentioned sectors is abysmally poor. To solve the chaotic state of affairs in the infrastructure it is most essential to delve deep into the malaise that has afflicted these sectors.

From the very beginning a great amount of stress has been laid on heavy industry and agriculture but there has been a near total indifference and lack of concern towards the various sectors of

infrastructure. There is indeed no doubt about the relevance of primary growth sectors like industry and agriculture but the role of infrastructure is equally important because without proper infrastructure the performance and results of primary sector would be severely affected.

Roads and railways act as the sinews and blood vessels of the nation carrying essential commodities and services to different parts of the country. If these very sinews are not healthy, the development of a nation would not be uniform being bloated at one place and choked at the other. The far-flung parts of the country like the North and North-East feel asphyxiated having a near total level of inaccessibility to the rest of the country. This has been the cause of not just economic burden of these regions on the rest of the country but of these parts being alienated from the rest of the country posing serious questions to the unity of the nation.

So apart from the economic importance of road and railways, their social and political relevance cannot be

underestimated. In the last 50 years the road network in the country has grown only seven times, while the number of vehicles has grown over ninety times i.e., from less than 0.3 million to about 28 million. Of the present National Highway length of 35,000 kms only 5% is four laned. By Government's own admission there is need to add another 32,000 kms. to National Highway network. Leave alone the condition of State and district highways, the condition of National Highways is dismal. The industry would succeed only if it is well-connected to the various transit points for its produce. The reason why major industrial houses have shied away from investing in the backwaters away from metropolis is due to poor roads and railways. There is hence need to lay stress on construction of new roads and rails to far off areas. There is also a need to improve the present condition of roads which remain potholed and cratered. Railway network also needs to be strengthened to ease the pressure on roads which bear two third of the total burden of traffic.

The condition of telecommunication remains dismal. In the modern jet age the need of quick communication is simply paramount, because industry and corporate sector needs to keep abreast of the latest information in the world of business.

The Asian Tigers realised its importance and gave total thrust to the development of telecommunications. The result is that all the Asian Tigers have a highly sophisticated telecom network. This has given them a tremendous industrial clout and distinctive edge over the rest of industrial world. All the major companies in these countries are on the World Wide Web seeking clients and buyers from all over the world. In comparison in India, however, to get on the Net is a Herculean task with the Net being managed by the State-owned VSNL which is infected with red tapism and corruption. Not only is the rate of an outgoing overseas calls from the country exorbitantly high, but the existing telecom technology is also highly outdated. While it takes only 5 seconds to get a telephone connection in Singapore and Hong Kong, it takes months or at times years to get the same in India.

To talk of liberalisation and globalisation in the present shackled and moribund set-up is simply facile and meaningless. Although, the telecom network is the 14th largest in the world, the density of network over population in India is a lowly 13 persons per 1000 as against the world average of 100 phones per 1000 people.

Dismal Power Situation

The condition of power is not much better either, with a huge deficit of 18% in the energy sector. Regular power cuts even in the Export Processing Zones (EPZs) and industrial estates shows the casualness with which the authorities approach development. 'Power' is the rails on which runs the economy. The condition of power is so bad that even where it reaches, it is at a useless low voltage and low frequency. Populist measures like free electricity in certain States and rampant power thefts further compound the problems. The undependable power supply has caused many MNCs to turn back and pull out from the once lucrative Indian industrial scene. Excessive reliance on thermoelectricity and very little interest shown on alternative and more abundant energy sources have

not helped its cause. This is well brought about by the low contribution of hydroelectricity and nuclear power which is a lowly 15-20% and 2-3% respectively. It is high time the Government gives up its myopic attitude towards electricity which literally 'empowers' any economy.

Nothing positive can be said about the port structure in the country. It is startling to note that the total capacity of all the 11 ports of the country put together is much less than a single port in just one city of Shenzhen in China which has four such huge ports on it. The conditions of the ports is in a really broken down state with them overflowing with goods with a near total lack of storage space. In many cases it has been found that goods lying at the ports for exports are damaged for a lack of proper storage space. This not only causes serious losses to the entrepreneurs but also brings a bad name to the country. The ports need to be restructured and it is essential to increase the capacity of ports manifold. There is also a need to go about making and constructing modern ports on war footing without any further delay for the proper processing of exports and imports.

People, they say, are the biggest resources of a nation. People are the biggest asset to a nation whose potential 'if properly exploited and utilised' can change a sluggish economy to a fast track one. Is it not tragic then that all

The most important step needed is that all the resources available should be diverted to education and hence the enlightenment of the masses. The educated manpower will naturally further the process of high growth.

this power is left latent with no stress being laid on education? The literacy of the country is a low 52%. In fact, we allow a bulk of our human resources go waste with almost 80% of the country's population working as unskilled labour. Only 1.67% of the GDP is spent on education, out of which 80% is spent on higher university education and only 20% on primary education. While higher education is no doubt very important, the primary education is the one which ought to be given the maximum emphasis. The vast human resources even in the dearth of other economic resources will be self-sufficient to rejuvenate an ailing economy. It is the same reason how

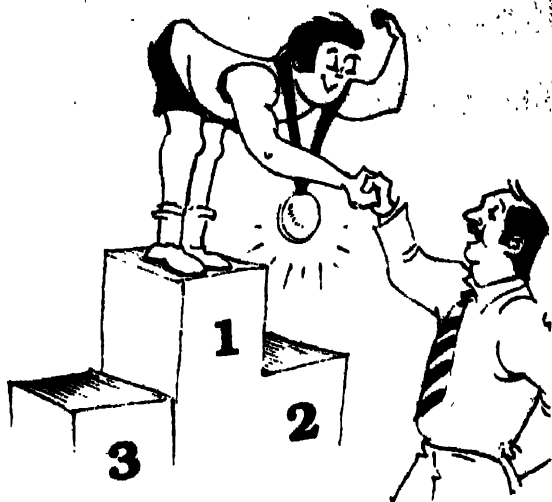
an economic weakling like Korea has emerged as an industrial giant in just about 20 years.

Health is another area of concern. The talk of growth and development look farcical in a country in which the Government cannot even ensure the bare minimum basic health service to its people. India has the dubious distinction of highest incidence of T.B. and leprosy in the world. Malaria and rodents still play havoc with the public inspite of the best endeavor of the Government to prevent the same. This is a condition that every time you drink water there is fear that you might get caught with epidemics like jaundice and typhoid which have been long forgotten in the West.

The family planning programme which boasted of being the first of its kind in the world, has failed miserably and has fallen flat on its face. The result has been that the population of the country continues to explode right in the face of the country. Whatsoever little development is achieved is quickly gobbled up by the burgeoning populace, hence nullifying all the attempts to growth.

The first step towards solving the various ills plaguing the infrastructure will be allowing free enterprise in all infrastructure, the signals for which have been positive. The Malaysians have shown keen interest in golden quadrangles and tollways which will indisputably bring

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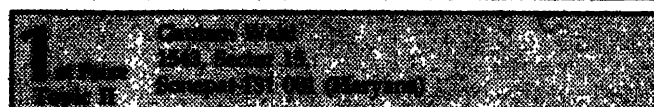
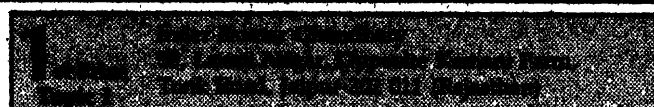
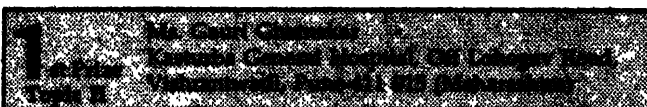
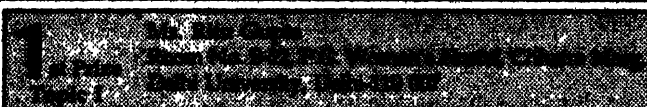
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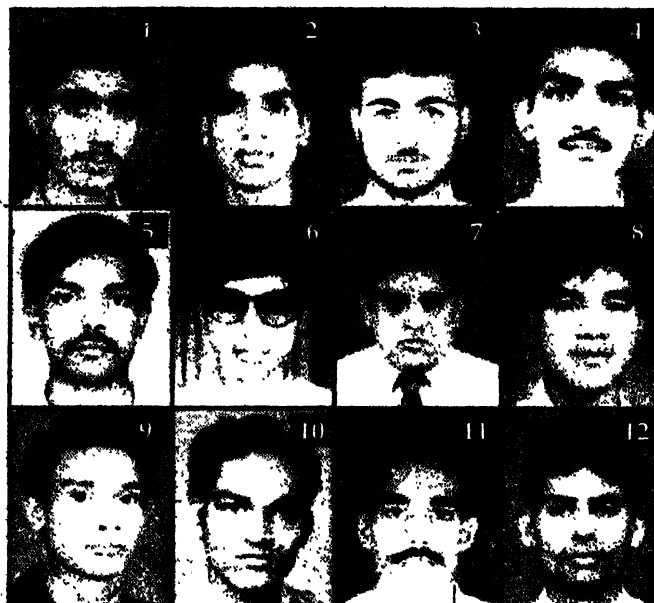


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about the desired change in the condition of roads. The foreign power MNCs will not only supplement the power supply by the Government, but also give a better quality of service. Ports also need to be built and leased out according to various methods like the BOO (Build Operate Own), BOT (Build Operate Transfer), BOOT (Build Operate Own Transfer) etc. Telecom needs to be freed from the clutches of the Government with private stake given in not just the cellular services but also in the basic ones. Private enterprise with the interest of making profits will catalyse the mechanisation and computerisation process. It is important to note that MNCs and big industrial houses with an inbuilt R&D (Research and Development) and R&M (Renovation and Modernisation) wings can greatly augment growth and development. Social infrastructure also needs to be strengthened. Health and education should hence become the key thrust areas because only a healthy and enlightened people can pull the country out of the morass of abject poverty, squalor and low growth.

There should be regulatory bodies which should control the growth of private enterprise so that the ills of a free economy are kept at bay.

The most important step needed to be undertaken so as to set the country on the path of progress and high

growth is that all the resources available should be diverted to education and hence the enlightenment of the masses. The educated manpower will naturally further the process of high growth. The technical know-how will act as a propellant to development. The health sector also needs to be streamlined. This along with education is a sphere which cannot be left to the private enterprise and it needs total Government dedication.

There is a great need of generating enough monetary resources and funds to undertake the above-said infrastructure projects. According to the Rakesh Mohan Committee on Infrastructure, the country needs 115-130 billion dollars over the next 5 years, another 215 billion dollars in the following 5 years for its infrastructure needs. This could be done by tapping the GDR and FDI markets. But the foreign investor would show interest in the Indian infrastructure only if they get positive and welcome signals from the Government. The dubious Janus-faced policies exhibited by the Government as shown in the Dabhol Power Project and the Insurance Regulatory Act (IRA) bill will do no good to the cause of resources generation. What is needed hence is a consistent non-vacillating, practical and pragmatic approach by the Government. □

Constitution Of India

Prof. (Dr.) M. V. Pylee
Former Vice-Chancellor, University of Cochin

The Federal System

Administrative Relations between the Union and the States

One of the most difficult problems under a federal system is the adjustment of administrative relations between the Union and the States. In the absence of clear provisions in the Constitution, considerable difficulty is often experienced by the Union and the States in the discharge of these responsibilities. The framers of the Indian Constitution, therefore, decided to include detailed provisions so as to avoid clashes between the Union and the States in the administrative field. Here again, the pattern that is adopted is based mainly on that which was established under the Government of India Act of 1935.

According to Article 256, the executive power of every State is to be exercised in such a way as to ensure compliance with the laws made by the Parliament. Further, the Union Executive is empowered to give such directions to a State as may appear to the Government of India to be necessary for the purpose. The idea of the Union giving directions to the States is foreign to most federations. It is looked upon with suspicion and distrust in the United States. In Australia, too, the position is more or less the same. Yet it is difficult to see how this can altogether be avoided in practice. If the Centre did not have such power, it would become impossible to secure the proper execution of the laws which Parliament was obliged to enact. Take, for instance, laws such as the untouchability abolition law, factory legislation, child marriage abolition law, etc.

Giving Direction to the States

Not satisfied with the general power of the Union to give directions to the States, the Constitution goes a step further and calls upon every State (under Article 257) not to impede or prejudice the executive power of the Union in the State. If any Union agency finds it difficult to function within a State, the Union executive is empowered to issue appropriate directions to the State Government to remove all obstacles. The Union's power of giving directions in this regard includes certain specific matters such as :

(1) the construction and maintenance of means of communication which are of

national or military importance; and
(2) the protection of railways within the States.

This power of giving directions does not in any way affect the power of Parliament to declare highways or waterways or the power of the Union to construct and maintain means of communication as part of its functions with respect to naval, military or air force works.

It is possible that by reason of the special directions given by the Centre, some extra cost above normal may be incurred by the States in the performance of the service. The Constitution provides for compensating the States for the extra expenditure they incur on account of undertaking such tasks.

The Constitution also empowers the Union executive, with the consent of the

An analysis of the legislative and administrative relations between the Union and the States shows that the federal system established under the Constitution, like other similar systems, aims at achieving the fundamental objective of unity in diversity.

government of a State, to entrust to that government or its officers functions which fall within the scope of the Union's executive functions. Parliament is also empowered, in a similar manner, to confer power or impose duties on State officers through any of its laws which has application in a State. The Union government will pay to the State the cost involved in the discharge of such functions by the State or its officers.

Transaction of Administrative Business

Another provision that facilitates the smooth transaction of administrative business is embodied in Article 261. According to this, full faith and credit shall



be given to public acts, records and judicial proceedings of the Union and the States in all parts of the Indian territory. The manner in which these acts and records will be proved and their effect determined will be proved by parliamentary enactments. Provision is also made for the execution of final judgements or orders delivered or passed by civil courts in any part of India.

The Constitution has an important provision embodied in Article 262 dealing with the waters of inter-State rivers and river valleys. Aware of the unending inter-State disputes over this subject in other federations, particularly the United States, the Constitution-makers decided that the power to deal with this subject should be vested exclusively in the Parliament. Thus, Parliament may, by law, provide for the adjudication of any dispute or complaint with respect to the use, distribution or control of the waters of any inter-State river or river valley. Parliament may also provide that neither the Supreme Court nor any other court shall exercise any jurisdiction in respect of any such dispute or complaint. The importance of this provision is evident in the context of the many inter-State multi-purpose river valley projects which have been undertaken or are being undertaken in different parts of the country.

Finally, to facilitate smooth working of the administrative machinery of the country as a whole as well as to ensure better coordination of policy and action between the Union and the States or between the States themselves, the Constitution empowers the President to appoint an Inter-State Council whenever necessity is felt.

The President is empowered not only to establish such a Council but also to determine its organisation and procedure and to define the nature of its duties.

An analysis of the legislative and administrative relations between the Union and the States shows that the federal system established under the Constitution, like other similar systems, aims at achieving the fundamental objective of unity in diversity. A federation, being a dual polity based on the division of authority in all the principal

produce diversities in laws, administration and judicial protection. Up to a certain point, the diversity is to be welcomed as an attempt to accommodate the powers of the Government to local needs and circumstances. But when it goes beyond a point, it is capable of creating chaos and has, indeed, produced chaos in many federal States. The framers of the Constitution were aware of the possible inherent dangers of a federal system. Conditions in India at the time of the transfer of power and immediately afterwards were such that those in authority feared that a federal set-up without adequate special safeguards to preserve unity would dissipate the century-old effort at national unity.

Partners of an Integrated System

At the same time, it would have been politically unwise and impossible in practice to abandon altogether the idea of establishing a federal system. Moreover, when vast areas are brought under a single national government, perhaps no constitutional form except federalism can weld them together as willing partners of an integrated system. As independence without security would be short-lived, the predominant consideration in devising a Federal Union was the urge for the preservation of independence. But for this paramount consideration and the existence of a vague underlying cultural unity, India presents a picture of perplexing diversity. It has an area almost as large as Europe minus Russia and a larger population than that of the whole of Europe. The number of well-developed languages in India is more than in the whole of Western and Central Europe and the racial and cultural differences more pronounced than in continental Europe. In these circumstances, it was not easy to frame a federal constitution that could satisfy at once the urge for independence and the paramount need for security. The framers of the Constitution, in their attempt to satisfy both these objectives, designed a federal system embodying several special features not generally found in other federations.

We have dealt with most of these special features in different places. It may be appropriate here to collect them together so as to obtain a clear perspective of these distinctive features which place the Indian federation almost in a class by itself.

Division of Powers

(1) The division of powers between the Union and the States is the most elaborate ever attempted by any federal constitution. Although the idea of a Concurrent List of powers is not new, no other constitution has enumerated the items in such detail and included in it a variety of subjects with a view to eliminating, as far as possible, litigation between the Union and the States and also the diversity of law courts and procedures. The residuary powers are vested in the Union.

States have their own constitutions, separate from that of the Union. This is the case in the United States. The Indian Constitution, on the contrary, embodies not only the Constitution of the Union but also those of the States. Further, the States of the Indian Union have a uniform Constitution. The amending process, both for the Constitution of the Union and the States, is the same.

(3) Under the Indian federation, the territorial jurisdiction of the States can be changed, States themselves abolished and new States created, without resorting to the procedure prescribed for amending the Constitution (Art. 3). That is, the territorial pattern of the federal system as it exists today can be reorganised with suitable adjustments without resorting to the comparatively difficult process of a constitutional amendment.

(4) Dual citizenship is a usual feature that goes with the dual form of government established under a federation. As a result, each member-State has the right to grant its

The Constitution vests powers in the Union and its agencies to resolve conflicts that arise between the Union and the States. The Finance Commission, the Inter-State Council, etc., are examples of such agencies.

citizens or residents certain rights which it may deny, or grant on more difficult terms, to non-residents. This was a striking feature of the American federation in its early days. As time passed by, the rigours of dual citizenship have become less. Still the idea continues to be associated with the federal system of government. In India, however, it has no place. The Constitution has established single citizenship. Indians, no matter where they reside, are all equal in the eyes of the law.

(5) Dual polity involves in certain federations a double system of judiciary. For example, in the United States, the States have their own judicial systems unrelated to and uncoordinated with the federal judiciary. Australia, too, follows more or less the same pattern. But in India, the Supreme Court and the High Courts form a single integrated judicial system.

(6) A unique feature of the Indian federal system is its ability to adapt itself to changing circumstances. This is in contrast with the general characteristic of rigidity associated with federal constitutions. Normally, the Indian Constitution is meant to be federal. But under an

character. The process of change-over does not involve any complicated constitutional process.

(7) The Constitution vests certain extraordinary powers in the Union Government even during normal times. Thus, a resolution supported by two-thirds majority of the Council of States can temporarily transfer any item from the State List to the Union List, enabling Parliament to pass laws on such items in the national interest. It also provides for Parliament to pass laws on items in the State List if two or more States ask for it.

(8) The heads of the States—the Governors—are appointed by the President. They hold office during his pleasure.

Minimum Administrative Standards

(9) The Constitution has certain special provisions to ensure the uniformity of the administrative system and to maintain minimum common administrative standards without impairing the federal principle. These include the creation of all-India services such as the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service and placing the members of these services in key administrative positions in the States.

(10) Appointments to the High Courts are made by the President, and the judges of the High Courts can be transferred by the President from one High Court to another.

(11) The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India has an organisation managed by the officers of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service—a Central service—who are concerned not only with the accounts and auditing of the Union government, but also those of the States.

(12) The Election Commission, a body appointed by the President, is in charge of conducting elections not only to Parliament and to other elective offices of the Union, but also those of the State legislatures.

(13) Although every Bill passed by the State legislatures normally becomes law with the assent of the Governor, certain Bills have to be reserved for the assent of the President.

(14) The provision for giving grants-in-aid and loans from the Union to the States and the consequent capacity which the Union has to influence the States is a special feature of our Constitution.

(15) The Constitution vests powers in the Union and its agencies to resolve conflicts that arise between the Union and the States. The Finance Commission, the Inter-State Council, etc., are examples of such agencies.

(16) Finally, constitutional amendment, too, is comparatively a simple process in India. This, again, emphasises the flexibility of federal constitution. Ultimately, the test of a constitution is in its working. If it is found to be defective in any respect in its actual working, it should be amended. For this, the amending process should be reasonably simple and easy. □

Test Your Awareness

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Q. 1. The film 'Hear My Song' was concerned with which singer?

- (a) Josef Locke (b) Richard Tanber
(c) Tommy Steele

Q. 2. Which is the most common tree in Britain?

- (a) Oak (b) Spruce (c) Birch

Q. 3. Which of these characters from the novels of Charles Dickens was notoriously parsimonious?

- (a) Uriah Heep (b) Scrooge
(c) Oliver Twist

Q. 4. Who painted the following famous pictures—'Portrait of Dr. Gachet', 'Sunflowers' and 'Le Pont de Trinquetaille'?

- (a) Rembrandt (b) Renoir
(c) Van Gogh

Q. 5. This word was invented, but it now appears in the Oxford English Dictionary. What does it mean—'upercalifragilisticexpialidocious'?

- (a) Wonderful (b) Pretty (c) Fragile

Q. 6. What do the letters ERM stand for?

- (a) European Rate (for) Money
(b) Exchange Rate Mechanism
(c) European Rate Mechanism

Q. 7. Which of these capital cities is only 5 miles (25 km) away from the Equator?

- (a) Managua, in Nicaragua
(b) Quito, in Ecuador
(c) Harare, in Zimbabwe

Q. 8. Which of these film artistes did not star in the classic 'Gone With the Wind'?

- (a) Orson Welles (b) Vivien Leigh
(c) Clark Gable

Q. 9. How many grooves are there on a long-playing record?

- (a) Over 1,000 (b) 2 (c) 540

Q. 10. In the world of radio communication, it's A for Alpha, B for Bravo and C for Charlie—What is it for D and E?

- (a) Dog and Elephant
(b) Dinner and Evening
(c) Delta and Echo

Q. 11. Which painter said that he wanted a short life but a full one? He died in 1920 worn out by drinks and drugs?

- (a) Picasso (b) Cezanne
(c) Modigliani

Q. 12. Which letter in the Morse Code is represented by 3 dots?

- (a) T (b) S (c) G

Q. 13. Where could there easily be a seatwre on Christmas Day?

- (a) Philadelphia (b) Perth
(c) Stockholm

Q. 14. Which of these characters appears in Shakespeare's play 'Hamlet'?

- (a) Cordelia (b) Polonius
(c) Malvolio

Q. 15. Who said: "I have never found, in a long experience of politics, that criticism is ever inhibited by ignorance"?

- (a) Winston Churchill
(b) George Bush
(c) Harold Macmillan

Q. 16. Which political leader, dominating his country after the Second World War, was actually called Josip Broz?

- (a) General de Gaulle
(b) Marshal Tito
(c) Stalin

Q. 17. In music, what is the significance of a dot being placed after a note?

- (a) The note should be repeated
(b) Its value is increased by a half
(c) It should be accentuated

Q. 18. What is special about the sentence 'The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog'?

- (a) It was the first sentence spoken on the BBC
(b) It contains all the letters of the alphabet
(c) It was a code message used in the Normandy landings in the Second World War

Q. 19. Which character, known to little children, had ten thousand men?

- (a) Old King Cole
(b) The Grand Old Duke of York
(c) The Pied Piper

Q. 20. Who wrote the international best-seller 'The Key to Rebecca'?

- (a) Frederick Forsyth
(b) Ted Allbeury
(c) Ken Follett

Q. 21. Which composer wrote 'The Planets'?

- (a) Holst (b) Beethoven
(c) Strauss

Q. 22. The musical 'Carmen Jones' is based upon which opera?

- (a) Carmen
(b) Madam Butterfly
(c) The Rake's Progress

Q. 23. In which country is the Parliament called the Storting?

- (a) Norway (b) Israel (c) Cuba

Q. 24. Basil, bay and dill are types of

- (a) Herb (b) Goldfish
(c) Parchment

Q. 25. Who wrote the famous 'Fingal's Cave' overture?

- (a) Haydn (b) Mendelssohn (c) Bach

Q. 26. Who is known as the 'Father of Western Medicine'?

- (a) Hippocrates (b) Barnardo
(c) Livingstone

Q. 27. Which of these is a fish?

- (a) Black Widow (b) Swallowtail
(c) Bombay duck

Q. 28. What number is opposite 2 on a standard 6-faced dice?

- (a) 5 (b) 3 (c) 4

Q. 29. What is the name of John Bunyan's spiritual autobiography?

- (a) Grace Abounding
(b) From Here to Eternity
(c) Pilgrim's Progress

Q. 30. Who described Russia as 'a riddle wrapped in a mystery, inside an enigma'?

- (a) Ronald Reagan
(b) Winston Churchill
(c) Alistair

ANSWERS

1. (a): Josef Locke
2. (b): Spruce
3. (b): Scrooge
4. (c): Van Gogh
5. (a): Wonderful
6. (b): Exchange Rate Mechanism
7. (b): Quito, in Ecuador
8. (a): Orson Welles
9. (b): 2
10. (c): Delta and Echo
11. (c): Modigliani
12. (b): S
13. (b): Perth
14. (b): Polonius
15. (b): Harold Macmillan
16. (b): Marshal Tito
17. (b): Its value is increased by a half
18. (b): It contains all the letters of the alphabet
19. (b): The Grand Old Duke of York
20. (c): Ken Follett
21. (a): Holst
22. (a): Carmen
23. (a): Norway
24. (a): Herb
25. (b): Mendelssohn
26. (a): Hippocrates
27. (c): Bombay duck
28. (a): 5
29. (a): Grace Abounding
30. (b): Winston Churchill

How to Use More Mind Power for Success in Competitions

Over 10 people have only 10 min

by Raj Babna



Dear friend,

My name is Raj Babna. I want to tell you some ideas from my new surprisingly powerful course "Raj Babna's Mind Power Study Techniques."

Why Use Only 10% Mind Power

Yogis have always known that each person's mind is very powerful. The scientists now say that most people use only 10% of their mind power. That up to 90% of mind power remains hidden and unused. My course teaches you to use part of this 90% to study better, to improve your memory, and to get success in your exam and competition.

In this way, my techniques will help you in everything you want to study: Chemistry, English, History, etc. and for IAS, PMT, IIT, Board Exams, PO, Bank, UPSC, SSC, etc. So, your chance of success will greatly improve.

Surprising But True

Consider this: you have been learning many subjects in schools or colleges for 10, or 12, or more years. It is surprising that they do not spend even 1 hour to teach how to use more of your mind power for success.

I spend my full time in researching and teaching how to use more mind power, to study better, to remember more, and to get success in your competitions.

Not for Everyone

This course is not for those persons who want to get success by magic. It is also not for those who want to get success without work.

It is for that sincere and ambitious person who studies average or more, is different, and seriously wants to get success.

Just as a strong foundation helps to build a good building, this course helps you to make the best use of your hard work and studying/coaching.

What Newspapers, Magazines Say

- "Simple, effective, practical techniques to improve overall intelligence and mind power. Even average student can easily understand." — Times of India
- "Powerful, practical, easy. It will help all students, bank officials and others appearing for test, exams and interviews." — Indian Banks' Association Bulletin

Improve Your Memory Quickly

You will learn many easy techniques to improve your memory in this course. Let me give brief summary of two such techniques here.

Technique 1: The brain has two memory stores: short-term and long-term. Research shows that without revision, after 24 hours we remember only 18%. After 1 month only 5%. It clearly shows that we must revise. But, most students do not revise systematically, so much of their hard work is wasted. I teach you the powerful techniques "Systematic Revision" and "Daily Routine" so that you can revise and remember more in less time.

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You read slowly for reasons such as:

- If you read aloud or move lips
- If you do not read aloud but hear the sounds in your mind when you read
- If you read one word at a glance rather than reading many words at a glance
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less time.

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"I am very happy to inform you that my son Ravi Anand increased his reading speed from 228 to surprisingly high 1818 words per minute. Thank you for your course." — Dr M L Singh, MS, Eye Surgeon, Bihar

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Our student Rajiv Chaudhary has recently set a memory record (Limca Book of Records). In interviews to many newspapers he said "The secrets of my newly developed memory are postal courses: Mind Power Study Techniques and Mind Power Music from the Mind-Power Research Institute."

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2. Your effectiveness to read faster and learn will increase greatly
3. Increase in your ability to study longer without getting tired (body or mind) or feeling sleepy
4. You will experience that you are capable of achieving much more success than you currently do (even if you are already very good)
5. Small to moderate improvement in your intelligence
6. Set realistically high aims/goals and take you step by step on the road to achieve success
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8. Learn exam secrets to get more marks for what you have studied
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7. Interview techniques for self-confidence & success
8. Do not eat just before an exam
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10. Mega-vitamins can increase your intelligence during exam-days
11. How for 2 types of questions, you can fool the examiner and get more marks
12. Is it better to study early in the morning or late in the night
13. Do examiners give more marks if you write more pages.

Author's Bio-Data

- B.E., BITS Pilani, M.Tech, IIT Kharagpur NTSE scholar. Rank 5 Raj School Board.
- World-famous author. I published 3 computer books in USA including a best selling book costing \$27.95.
- Expert: Computers, Mind Power, Study Techniques
- My first job as an engineer paid only Rs 1000 per MONTH. Just 7 years later, I earned \$0 dollars per HOUR in USA as computer expert and writer.
- At the peak of success, I returned to India to do something in our own country. Now, I spend my full time as a scientist to do research in mind power.
- I also learnt French, Sanskrit, Karate, Breaking wooden board by hand, many Meditations, etc.
- Was a member of Society for Accelerated Learning & Teaching, USA.

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Expected Questions Objective General Knowledge

Madan Lal

Former Secretary, Staff Selection Commission, Government of India

The Secretary of the Staff Selection Commission, Mr. Madan Lal, was the person who planned the entire scheme of Objective Type Tests for the competitive examinations held by the Commission. For the benefit of our students, he has compiled a set of Expected Questions which are likely to be asked in various competitive examinations. Every month, we publish expected questions from different disciplines to acquaint our readers with the pattern and bring them more aware.



The paper on General Knowledge or General Awareness or General Studies plays a pivotal role in the competitive examinations conducted by various boards for recruitment to public services. As the readers are, no doubt, aware, this feature has extensive coverage of subjects. It covers Everyday Science, History, Economics, Geography, Political Science, Civics, Life Sciences, Current National and International Affairs/Events, Constitution of India, Indian National Movement, and so on.

For the present issue, I have drawn up a test battery of 100 questions on "Indian History". As an aid to proper and systematic preparation, the readers are advised to answer this test paper in one hour and then make a self-assessment of their performance with reference to the answers printed at the end of this feature. The following grades will help the readers for self-assessment:

- (i) Less than 30 per cent score — Poor
- (ii) 31 to 50 per cent score — Fair
- (iii) 51 to 65 per cent score — Good
- (iv) 66 to 80 per cent score — Very good
- (v) Above 80 per cent score — Excellent

The aim of the readers should be to achieve a score of not less than 60 per cent.

In the next issue, a test battery of 100 questions on "Everyday Science" will be drawn.

Indian History

Q. 1. The principal difference between Buddhism and Jainism hinges upon

- (a) Value of rituals and superstitions
- (b) Impact of right action
- (c) Means towards salvation
- (d) Role of the Vedas as the religious texts

Q. 2. Ashoka had a number of high officials, the most important were

- (a) Yutas (b) Rajukas
- (c) Mahamatras (d) Dharmamahamatras

Q. 3. Who constructed the magnificent Shiva temple at Ellora?

- (a) Govinda III (b) Krishna I
- (c) Dantidurga (d) Amoghvarsha I

Q. 4. Who was the first Muslim ruler of Delhi?

- (a) Iltutmish (b) Qutub-ud-din Aibak
- (c) Nasir-ud-din (d) Ali Mardan

Q. 5. The Bahmani Kingdom in the Deccan came into existence during the reign of

- (a) Firoz Tughlaq
- (b) Muhammed-bin-Tughlaq
- (c) Ghias-ud-din Tughlaq
- (d) Nasir-ud-din Mahmud Tughlaq

Q. 6. "If by worshipping stones, one can find God, I shall worship a mountain". Who advocated this belief?

- (a) Tulsidas (b) Nanak
- (c) Kabir (d) Chaitanya

Q. 7. Shivaji built his first fort at

- (a) Konkan (b) Purandhar
- (c) Gopa (d) Raigarh

Q. 8. Which of the following statements is not true of Nana Phadnavis?

- (a) He was the supreme head of the Maratha government at Poona.
- (b) He fought in the third battle of

Panipat but escaped unhurt due to luck.

(c) The Treaty of Surat was a bad stamp on the career of Nana Phadnavis.

(d) He defeated the Nizam of Hyderabad at Khanda.

Q. 9. The Battle of Plassey was won by the English due to the

- (a) Valour of Clive
- (b) Treachery of Mir Jaffar
- (c) Superiority of the English troops
- (d) Withdrawal of the French support

Q. 10. Who was the chief architect of Prarthana Samaj?

- (a) Keshab Chandra Sen
- (b) Mahadev Gobind Ranade
- (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (d) R. G. Bhandarkar

Q. 11. Patanjali, a famous personality of ancient India, was primarily

- (a) An astronomer (b) A grammarian
- (c) A mathematician (d) A poet

Q. 12. Who, amongst the following, is regarded as the greatest law-giver of ancient India?

- (a) Banabhatta (b) Kautilya
- (c) Manu (d) Panini

Q. 13. In ancient times, the north-eastern region of India was known by the name of

- (a) Kamarupa (b) Pundravardhanabhukti
- (c) Samtala (d) Tamralipti

Q. 14. Three major powers that emerged in southern India in the 7th century A.D. were

- 1. Cheras 2. Cholas 3. Chalukyas
- 4. Pallavas 5. Pandyas

- (a) 1, 2 and 5 (b) 2, 3 and 4
- (c) 3, 4 and 5 (d) 1, 2 and 4

Q. 15. The invasion of Huns first took place during the rule of the

- (a) Mauryas (b) Nandas
- (c) Kushans (d) Guptas

Q. 16. Which of the following is regarded as an era of Brahmanic revival?

- (a) Kushan age (b) Maurya age
- (c) Gupta age (d) None of these

Q. 17. Match the following:

Authors	Literary works
I. Banabhatta	1. Ramacharita
II. Bilhana	2. Harsha Charita
III. Kalhana	3. Vikramanka Charita
IV. Sandhyakara	4. Rajatarangini

(a) I-1, II-4, III-2, IV-3

(b) I-2, II-3, III-4, IV-1

(c) I-4, II-2, III-1, IV-3

(d) I-3, II-4, III-1, IV-2

Q. 18. All of the following rulers of the so-called Slave Dynasty were purchased as slaves in their early life, except

- (a) Balban (b) Iltutmish
- (c) Razia (d) Qutub-ud-din Aibak

Q. 19. Which of the following statements in regard to the land revenue system of Akbar is not correct?

- (a) The land revenue could be paid in cash or in kind.
- (b) The land revenue had to be paid directly at the Central treasury only.
- (c) Rates of land revenue were fixed.
- (d) The land revenue was based on accurate measurement of land.

Q. 20. The Sultans of which of the following dynasties ruled northern India for

- (a) Khiljis (b) Lodis
(c) Slaves (d) Tughlaqs
- Q. 21. Which of the following features of architecture of ancient India was taken for buildings constructed during the period of Sultanate of Delhi ?
(a) Arched openings
(b) Decorative Figures
(c) Gumbaj
(d) Mehrab
- Q. 22. The *Upanishads* are books
(a) Dealing with ancient Hindu laws
(b) On social behaviour of man
(c) On religion of Hindus
(d) None of these
- Q. 23. Which of the following religious books is the oldest ?
(a) *The Epics* (b) *The Puranas*
(c) *The Rig Veda* (d) *The Upanishads*
- Q. 24. The process of construction employed in the case of the Mamallapuram Rathas appears to have been repeated subsequently on a much larger scale in the construction of
(a) Hoysaleswara Temple at Dorasamudra
(b) Kailasha Temple at Ellora
(c) Saiva Temple at Tanjore
(d) None of these
- Q. 25. Who, amongst the rulers of Southern India, were the contemporaries of Kings of the Gupta empire ?
(a) Cholas (b) Rashtrakutas
(c) Satavahanas (d) Vakatakas
- Q. 26. Who, amongst the following, lost his kingdom in Hindustan but retrieved it after about 15 years in exile ?
(a) Ala-ud-din Khilji
(b) Firoz Shah
(c) Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq
(d) Muhammad Humayun
- Q. 27. Who was the Governor-General of India when Sind was annexed to the British Empire ?
(a) Auckland (b) Ellenborough
(c) Hardinge (d) Metcalfe
- Q. 28. Who levied the tax known by the name of 'Chauth' ?
(a) Chandellas (b) Cholas
(c) Marathas (d) Mughals
- Q. 29. All of the following Rajput rulers acknowledged the Mughal sway in the second half of 16th century, except the ruler of
(a) Amber (Jaipur) (b) Bikaner
(c) Jaisalmer (d) Mewar
- Q. 30. The system of Dual Government during the latter half of the 18th century A.D. is associated with the name of
(a) Clive (b) Cornwallis
(c) Warren Hastings (d) William Bentinck
- Q. 31. The Battle of Kanauj on May 17, 1540 was between
(a) Babar and Ibrahim Lodhi
(b) Babar and Mahmud Lodhi
(c) Humayun and Sher Shah
(d) Akbar and Hemu
- Q. 32. In which of the following years did most of the Rajput States accept British paramountcy ?
(a) 1818 A.D. (b) 1819 A.D.
(c) 1821 A.D. (d) 1823 A.D.
- Q. 33. The creation of the institution of organised 'Civil Services' in India was primarily the work of
(a) Curzon (b) Cornwallis
(c) Dalhousie (d) Wellesley

- government in Bengal ?
(a) Clive (b) Cornwallis
(c) Warren Hastings (d) William Bentinck
- Q. 35. The capital of the ancient Vrijjan State was at
(a) Ayodhya (b) Pataliputra
(c) Vaishali (d) Ujjain
- Q. 36. The place where Buddha is said to have attained Nirvana is located in the present day district of
(a) Gaya (b) Gorakhpur
(c) Varanasi (d) Videha
- Q. 37. Who, amongst the following, was an exponent of Virashaiva ?
(a) Basavaraja (b) Ramanuja
(c) Shankaracharya (d) None of these
- Q. 38. Right belief, Right cognition and Right conduct are three gems or Triratnas associated with
(a) Buddhism (b) Jainism
(c) Hinduism (d) Both (a) and (b) above
- Q. 39. The Aryans came from Central Asia to India about
(a) 8000 B.C. (b) 6500 B.C.
(c) 3500 B.C. (d) 2000 B.C.
- Q. 40. The Allahabad Pillar Inscription records the exploits of which of the following rulers of ancient India ?
(a) Ashoka
(b) Chandragupta Maurya
(c) Samudragupta
(d) Skandagupta
- Q. 41. Who, among the following dynasties, had their capital at Madura ?
(a) Cholas (b) Pallavas
(c) Pandyas (d) Rashtrakutas
- Q. 42. In the sixth and seventh centuries A.D., Saivism seems to have replaced Vaishnavism as the imperial religion of Northern India. It counted among its votaries all of the following supreme rulers, except
(a) Harshavardhana (b) Kanishka
(c) Mihiragula (d) Sashanka
- Q. 43. The best known example of the Hoysala style of architecture is found in the temple built at
(a) Dorasamudra (b) Ellora
(c) Mamallapuram (d) Tanjore
- Q. 44. Temples built during the medieval period by which of the following are known as 'Seven Pagodas' ?
(a) Cholas (b) Chalukyas
(c) Hoysalas (d) Pallavas
- Q. 45. Gandhara School of Art was developed in the reign of
(a) Ashoka (b) Bindusara
(c) Kanishka (d) Samudragupta
- Q. 46. Which of the following statements in regard to the Maurya administration is correct ?
(a) The Maurya king did not lay claim to divine rank.
(b) The powers of the king were not extensive.
(c) Appointments to even the most important offices of the State were made by the king's viceroys in different regions.
(d) All these statements are correct.
- Q. 47. The Saka Era commenced in which of the following centuries ?
(a) 1st century B.C.
(b) 1st century A.D.
(c) 2nd century B.C.
(d) 2nd century A.D.

- the Western Saka king, Nahapana, was
(a) Gautamiputra Satakarni
(b) Satakarni I
(c) Vasisthiputra Pulumayi
(d) Sri Yajna Satakarni
- Q. 49. Who, amongst the Satavahana rulers, took pride in calling himself the destroyer of the Greeks, Parthians and Scythians ?
(a) Simuka
(b) Satakarni I
(c) Gautamiputra Satakarni
(d) Vasisthiputra Satakarni
- Q. 50. Match the following :
I. Kundagrama 1. Buddhist Cave
II. Ajanta and Ellora 2. Monolithic Rathas
III. Mahabalipuram 3. Lord Bahubali
IV. Shravanabelgola 4. Mahavira
(a) I-3, II-4, III-1, IV-2
(b) I-2, II-3, III-4, IV-1
(c) I-4, II-1, III-2, IV-3
(d) I-1, II-3, III-4, IV-2
- Q. 51. The introduction of Buddhism into China is traditionally attributed to
(a) Kashyapa Matanga (b) Nagarjuna
(c) Samprati (d) None of these
- Q. 52. The most important feature of Kanishka's rule was
(a) Expansion of Buddhism outside India
(b) The holding of the fourth Buddhist Council
(c) The development of Gandhara School of Art
(d) The re-emergence of Jainism
- Q. 53. The primary cause for the disappearance of Buddhism from the land of its birth was
(a) Decline of the Buddhist Sangha
(b) Its absorption in Hinduism
(c) Loss of royal patronage
(d) The internal schism between the Mahayana and Hinayana schools
- Q. 54. Who, amongst the following Mughals, is regarded more as an adventurer than as a real ruler ?
(a) Babar (b) Akbar
(c) Jehangir (d) Aurangzeb
- Q. 55. During whose reign did the Rajputs of Mewar submit to the Mughals and recognised, for the first time, the suzerainty of the Mughal empire ?
(a) Akbar (b) Jehangir
(c) Shahjehan (d) Aurangzeb
- Q. 56. Who, amongst the following, was captured and hanged by the British after the Mutiny of 1857 ?
(a) Lakshmibai (b) Nana Saheb
(c) Tantia Tope (d) None of these
- Q. 57. The school of art that grew up under Akbar the Great continued to flourish through the enthusiastic support and patronage up to the reign of
(a) Jehangir (b) Shahjehan
(c) Aurangzeb (d) Bahadur Shah I
- Q. 58. Which of the following was the most important and lucrative source of revenue of the East India Company after it was made the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa ?
(a) Customs, tolls, excise, etc., called Sair
(b) Monopoly of salt and opium trade
(c) Land revenue

(d) Tax on incomes, tax on traders and excise duties on goods manufactured

Q. 59. Who was the Governor-General of India when Punjab was annexed to the British Empire in the 19th century ?
 (a) Ellenborough (b) Hardinge
 (c) Dalhousie (d) Canning

Q. 60. Which of the following was made as a stepping stone for annexation of Sind to the British empire ?
 (a) Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803-05)
 (b) First Afghan War (1839-42)
 (c) First Anglo-Sikh War (1845-46)
 (d) Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848-49)

Q. 61. Which of the following battles brought decisively to close the Afghan-Mughal contest for supremacy in India by giving a verdict in favour of the latter ?
 (a) First Battle of Panipat
 (b) Second Battle of Panipat
 (c) Battle of Kanauj
 (d) Battle of Kalinjar

Q. 62. The Sikh State of Punjab was annexed to the British empire in the
 (a) Last quarter of the 18th century
 (b) First quarter of the 19th century
 (c) Second quarter of the 19th century
 (d) Third quarter of the 19th century

Q. 63. To reduce the Lahore State in size, which had the minor Dalip Singh as the Maharaja with Rani Jhinda as his regent, Kashmir was sold to the English by
 (a) Gulab Singh (b) Hari Singh
 (c) Lal Singh (d) None of these

Q. 64. The Rajput States sacrificed their independence in the 19th century and accepted British paramountcy. Who was the Governor-General of India during this period ?
 (a) Cornwallis (b) Hastings
 (c) Minto (d) William Bentinck

Q. 65. Who, amongst the following Italian travellers, left a very praiseworthy account of the Vijayanagar empire ?
 (a) E. Barbosa (b) Manucci
 (c) Nicolo Conti (d) None of these

Q. 66. Prince Shahryar, one of the two surviving sons of Jehangir, proclaimed himself emperor in Lahore at the instance and with support of
 (a) Asaf Khan
 (b) Mir Bakhshi Iradat Khan
 (c) Mahabat Khan
 (d) Nur Jahan

Q. 67. Shivaji's coronation took place at Raigarh in
 (a) 1670 A.D. (b) 1672 A.D.
 (c) 1674 A.D. (d) 1676 A.D.

Q. 68. The Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa was granted to the East India Company in
 (a) 1757 A.D. (b) 1765 A.D.
 (c) 1772 A.D. (d) 1793 A.D.

Q. 69. Who were the first Europeans to start trade with India ?
 (a) The Dutch (b) The English
 (c) The French (d) The Portuguese

Q. 70. The title of 'Viceroy' was added to the office of the Governor-General of India for the first time in
 (a) 1848 A.D. (b) 1856 A.D.
 (c) 1858 A.D. (d) 1862 A.D.

Q. 71. The Government of the English East India Company came to an end in

(a) 1856 A.D. (b) 1857 A.D.
 (c) 1858 A.D. (d) 1862 A.D.

Q. 72. Who initiated the Doctrine of Lapse ?
 (a) Canning (b) Dalhousie
 (c) Wellesley (d) William Bentinck

Q. 73. Who, amongst the following rulers, had the 'Chain of Justice' fastened up which could be shaken up by the humblest of his subjects to bring their grievances to his notice ?
 (a) Akbar
 (b) Chandragupta Vikramaditya
 (c) Harshavardhana
 (d) Jehangir

Q. 74. Before ascending the Mughal throne, Aurangzeb held charge of Deccan as Shahjehan's viceroy
 (a) Only once
 (b) Twice
 (c) Three times
 (d) He never occupied the office of viceroy in Deccan

Q. 75. Before his death at Ahmednagar in 1707 A.D., Aurangzeb had stayed continuously in the Deccan for a period of
 (a) 10 years (b) 15 years
 (c) 20 years (d) More than 25 years

Q. 76. Railways were introduced in India when the Governor-General of India was
 (a) Canning (b) Curzon
 (c) Dalhousie (d) Rippon

Q. 77. Dhanvantri, a renowned physician of ancient India, adorned the court of
 (a) Ashoka
 (b) Kanishka
 (c) Chandragupta Vikramaditya
 (d) Samudragupta

Q. 78. Which of the following pairing of authors and books is incorrect ?
 (a) Banabhatta — *Harshacharita*
 (b) Jaya Dev — *Geet Govinda*
 (c) Kalidas — *Shakuntala*
 (d) Sudrak — *Kadambari*

Q. 79. Which of the following is regarded as the principal cause of the downfall of the Mauryan empire ?
 (a) Religious policy of Ashoka which suppressed the Brahmins
 (b) Weak successors of Ashoka who could not control the empire properly
 (c) Ashoka's abandonment of war and his pro-Buddhist policy
 (d) Oppressive rule of the Mauryan officials

Q. 80. Jainism spread in India during the reign of
 (a) Chandragupta Maurya
 (b) Chandragupta Vikramaditya
 (c) Harshavardhana
 (d) Samudragupta

Q. 81. The Pali Buddhist Canon is said to have been reduced to writing in the
 (a) 3rd century B.C.
 (b) 2nd century B.C.
 (c) 1st century B.C. (d) 1st century A.D.

Q. 82. Who was the famous Hindu king of Deccan whose fleet sailed across the Bay of Bengal with an army and brought under his sway several overseas territories including Ceylon, the Nicobar Islands, the parts of the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago ?

(a) Rajaraja I (b) Rajendra Chola I
 (c) Pulakesin (d) Mahipala II

Q. 83. Which of the following pairs correctly matched ?
 (a) 1767 — Battle of Buxar
 (b) 1793 — Permanent Settlement of land in Bengal
 (c) 1912 — Muslim League was founded
 (d) 1920 — Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy

Q. 84. Who, amongst the following, advocated and applied the principles of Doctrine of Lapse most vigorously during his tenure as Governor-General of India ?
 (a) Lord Curzon
 (b) Lord Dalhousie
 (c) Lord Hardinge
 (d) Lord William Bentinck

Q. 85. Which of the following Acts of British Parliament brought, for the first time, the affairs of the East India Company under the control of the Crown ?
 (a) Regulating Act, 1773
 (b) Fox's India Bills, 1783
 (c) Pitt's India Act, 1784
 (d) Government of India Act, 1858

Q. 86. Due to the so-called 'Great Betrayal' by a General of his master, which of the following battles, the result of which was more than that of many of the greatest battles of the world, was hardly more than a mere skirmish ?
 (a) Battle of Buxar
 (b) Third Battle of Panipat
 (c) Battle of Plassey
 (d) Battle of Wandiwash

Q. 87. Besides being a famous Buddhist monk, whose works were found in China and Tibet, Nagarjuna was
 (a) An astronomer (b) A chemist
 (c) A mathematician (d) A physician

Q. 88. Kautilya's *Arthashastra* is a great treatise on
 (a) Economic policy (b) Ethics
 (c) Morality (d) Statecraft

Q. 89. The celebrated Rummindei Pillar of Ashoka Maurya marked the site/place where Gautama Buddha
 (a) Practised the most rigid austerities
 (b) Attained supreme knowledge and insight
 (c) Died at the age of eighty
 (d) Was born about the year 566 B.C.

Q. 90. Chanakya, also known by the name of Kautilya, was the Prime Minister during the reign of
 (a) Ajatashatru
 (b) Bimbisara
 (c) Chandragupta I
 (d) Chandragupta Maurya

Q. 91. Codes of conduct of the Vedic society are laid down in which of the following specifically ?
 (a) Epics (b) Smritis
 (c) Puranas (d) Vedas

Q. 92. Who, amongst the following, was an astronomer ?
 (a) Aryabhata (b) Ashvagoshya
 (c) Dandin (d) Dignagacharya

Q. 93. The chief characteristic of the Rig Vedic religion was
 (a) Belief in the existence of heaven
 (b) Worship of images

(Continued on page 108)



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Hard Work & Dedication Do The Trick

Manish Singh (26) has achieved the 8th position among the successful candidates of the Civil Services Examination, 1996-97.

He has done his B.E. (Hons.) in Instrumentation from R. K. College, Raipur, Madhya Pradesh.

We publish below an exclusive interview he gave to Competition Success Review.

CSR: What is the secret of your success in the Civil Services Examination?

Manish Singh: Dedication and higher level of work ethics.

Q. How much time do you think one requires for serious preparation for this examination?

A. At least one year.

Q. Which journals and newspapers have you been reading for the General Knowledge and other papers?

A. I have been reading *Competition Success Review*, *General Knowledge Today*, *CSR Year Book*, *The Hindu*, *Frontline*, etc.

Q. What is your impression of the Interview Board?

A. It varies from Board to Board. Mine was very friendly and encouraging.

Q. What is your advice to the future aspirants?

A. Do consistent hard work, have dedication and a dream, and work for it.

Q. *Competition Success Review*, the largest selling youth magazine in English, has been extremely helpful because.....

A. Of its systematic arrangement of necessary information. It is designed to cater to the needs of Civil Services aspirants.

Q. What prompted you to choose Civil Services as your career?

A. It provides excellent opportunities to work for fulfillment of the basic needs of the common people of India.

Q. How did your parents, family and friends contribute to your success?

A. They supported me psychologically and financially. My mother was a constant source of inspiration and my brother encouraged me all through the preparation.

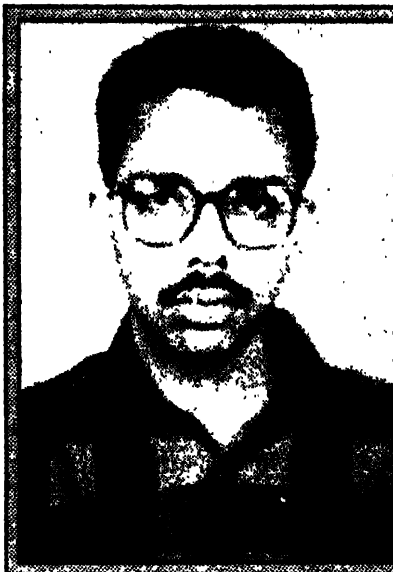
Q. Had you not been selected in the Civil Services Examination, what would have been your reaction? Which other service/career would you have gone in/opted for?

A. Selection or rejection is a part of life. I would have taken up farming in my village.

Q. How would you visualise your success?

A. Dedication and higher level of work ethics can take you to great heights. Above all, self-discipline gets the job done apart from hard work.

Q. What were your Optionals for the Civil Services Examination?



A. My optionals were Geography in Preliminary and Geography and Anthropology in Mains.

Q. What was your criterion for the selection of the optional subjects?

A. I was interested in Geography since my school days. As far as Anthropology is concerned, I found it quite interesting.

Q. How did you prepare for your compulsory papers?

A. Hindi and English didn't require any preparation. For essay, I talked to professors and practised for it. The *Sunday Review of The Hindu* and *open page* were too quite useful for the essay paper.

Q. *Competition Success Review* is the largest-read youth monthly in English. How do you visualise the role of this magazine in moulding the careers of the youth?

A. CSR has a systematic arrangement of necessary information which is designed to cater to the needs of Civil Services aspirants. Care should be taken to ensure accuracy of information.

Q. How did *Competition Success Review* help you in your preparation for the interview?

A. It provides a good overall perspective of Civil Services interview. Questions are asked in the same format. All you need to do is to prepare your own answer.

Q. What is your opinion about *Competition Success Review*?

A. It helped me develop interest in current affairs ever since my school days.

Q. What is your opinion about *General Knowledge Today*?

A. *General Knowledge Today* gives required information about current affairs in a concise form and is very useful.

"CSR is an infinite treasure in a small cell and indeed a complete magazine. It helped me in Civil Services preparation because of its coherence and clarity."

—Manish Singh, 8th Rank

Q. What do you think is a better way of preparation, between selective, intensive study and wide, extensive study?

A. Initially it should be wide extensive study but before mains, it should be selective intensive study.

Q. Is this pattern of the examination appropriate for selection? Would you recommend any other improvement?

A. The process is a bit tedious and long. If the whole process could be compressed to six months, then it would be fine.

Q. Do you feel that there should be no restriction on the number of attempts?

A. No. Number of attempts should be restricted. In fact, I would recommend that it should be reduced to three.

Q. With the resumption of Essay paper in the UPSC examinations, we are giving four senior essays every month under Super Brains of India Essay Contest, by adding nine more pages to encourage our readers not only to write better, but also to know what their top competitors could be writing. Is this focus-oriented, analytical feature helpful for the IAS aspirants?

A. This approach is very helpful as it gives a balanced view which is very essential to the topic. I would advise the aspirants to participate in these as it would not only give them enough to practise but also a parameter to judge themselves.

Q. How do you think *Competition Success Review* could be more useful to the candidates appearing in the Civil Services and various other competitive examinations?

A. CSR can be useful by giving detailed information about each topic of General Studies in each issue. □

Mock Interviews & GDs Helped Me

Keep your cool and you win half the battle. Only a cool mind can exude confidence. It keeps you well at ease with all the members of the interview Board who also, in their turn, enjoy sustaining the interaction with a candidate who is sure of himself.

(Editor CSR)

I was happy when I received the interview call as I was very much expecting it. My preparation for the interview was focussed on three areas—biodata, subjects (optional and graduation) and current affairs. For these I made a list of possible questions and tried to answer them. I also participated in a lot of group discussions and mock interviews with friends.

For the interview I wore dark blue trousers and light blue shirt with a matching tie and black formal shoes. On the day of interview I spent my time at the UPSC reception going through the day's

newspapers and talking to other candidates.

On entering the interview room I greeted the Chairperson and other members of the Board and took the seat offered to me after politely saying 'thank you'. The Chairperson asked me what I had been doing since my graduation in 1993, after which she switched over to questions on my village. Then

we moved on to discuss the Panchayati Raj system. I was able to answer these questions satisfactorily. The next member wanted to know about the "Gujral Doctrine" and how it has been applied in Indo-Bangladesh

relations. I was prepared for this and was able to give a convincing answer.

The next member wanted to know about how my Instrumentation degree could be of some use to rural development. Then he asked me about "appropriate technologies". Further he switched on to the area of leadership and asked me about the qualities

of a good leader and subsequently how did I rate myself as a leader. After discussing these things he asked me about Surat Municipal Commissioner and his achievements. He also wanted to know about what was being done on the sanitation front in Delhi. All these questions were answered satisfactorily.

The next person asked me questions on instrumentation and then we moved on to the area of drip irrigation. He wanted to know about a political moisture sensor developed by EER, Pilani for drip irrigation. About which I was not aware and I politely said that I didn't know it.

The last member referred to the political situation in Madhya Pradesh and also the shifting of careers by professional graduates to Civil Services in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and not in Maharashtra and Gujarat. This was the last question after which the Chairperson thanked me and then I realised that the interview was over.

I was satisfied with the overall performance but I felt that I could have answered the questions about my subject, Instrumentation, better. □

My Personality Test



MANISH SINGH, IAS

I Didn't Give Time To General Studies

We learn from others— from others' mistakes. At the request of many of you, we have started this column where the IAS Toppers speak about the mistakes committed by them at some stage of preparation for the Civil Services Examination— in Prelims, in Mains, in Interview, in selecting optional subjects, giving over emphasis to one subject, etc. The IAS Toppers will be writing on this aspect for your interest only, so that you do not commit similar mistakes during your preparation. This will help you in achieving success in the Civil Services Examination.

—Editor

Most of the mistakes owned by those who have made it to the Civil Services arise out of a wide range of factors: overconfidence, carelessness, lack of preparation, neglect of General Studies etc.

What is required is a systematic approach and doing justice to every aspect of the Preliminary and Mains Examinations and the interview. All these three stages can fetch good marks if an overall consistency is maintained regarding the methodology of preparation. Depending upon the chances available, a candidate might take a complacent view that he would do better in the next attempt. One's greatest enemy is deferring the moment of decision. Be it the first or last chance, treat it as if it were your last. That should make you go the whole hog and leave no detail

unattended. Tomorrow never comes. Mistakes can be avoided if you take extreme caution and profit by the mistakes committed by others.

(Editor CSR)

My Biggest Mistake



MANISH SINGH, IAS

My biggest mistake in my preparation for the Civil Services Examination was not giving sufficient time to General Studies and discussions for mains examination.

The paper on General Studies, although too vast and unbounded in terms of subject matter is as per my experience very scoring. Discussions, on the other hand, help you in not only understanding things better but also in remembering it. It would then appear that one has to bestow adequate care on every subject. □

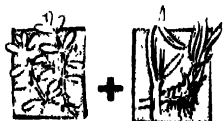
BIO DATA

- Name: Manish Singh
- Educational Qualifications: B.E. (Hons.) Instrumentation.
- School: Raj Kumar College, Raipur, (Madhya Pradesh).
- College: B.I.T.S., Pilani.
- Any Awards, Gold Medals and Scholarships Won: UN's Information Test (Pre-Senior)—Gold Medal. National Scholarship Scheme—1989-93. □

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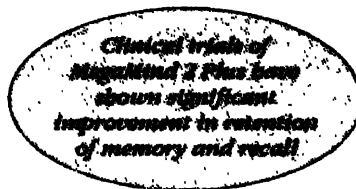


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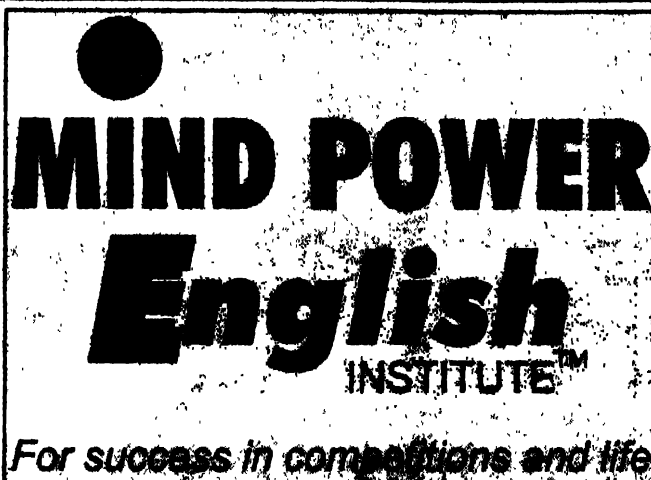
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Revolutionary Patriots

The first decade of the 20th century witnessed the growth of various revolutionary societies in different parts of the country. They believed that they would be able to demoralise the administrative machinery of the government by terrorising the big bosses of the imperial bureaucracy and thus win freedom of the country through coercive tactics. Since the government suppressed various political movements and imprisoned the national leaders, the activities of these revolutionary societies and groups gained a big momentum as underground patriotism.

The principal source of inspiration of the revolutionary patriots was the Great Revolt of 1857. The publication of the book entitled *India's First War of Independence* by Vinayak Damodar Savarkar in 1906 at London about the great uprising of 1857 helped to put the record straight and also to infuse a spirit of nationalism and rebellion among the youth of the country. They also derived their ideas and beliefs from the Russian nihilists and the British terrorists. Savarkar had earlier translated the life of Mazzini in Marathi. He was also the founder of Abhinava Bharata,

a secret society of revolutionaries. It preached the gospel of freedom. It exhorted its workers to popularise its songs and ballads. When Savarkar later left for London in 1906, the Abhinava Bharata continued to flourish. Savarkar also sent secretly a large quantity of arms including Browning pistols to his Indian counterparts with Mirza Abbas, Sikandar Hayat and others.

In Bengal, the Anushilan Samiti was the first secret society organised by the revolutionaries. In 1905, it published a pamphlet entitled *Bhavani Mandir* (Temple of the Goddess Bhavani). It gave a plan in detail how a centre of revolutionary activity should be established in a temple on a secluded spot. Two years later, the Samiti published another book called *Bartaman Rananiti* (Principles of Current Strategy). It advocated guerilla warfare training to the revolutionary patriots. It further brought out another publication, *Mukti Kon Pathe ?* (Which Way Liberation ?) preaching how the Indian soldiers were to be won over to the cause of revolution and how foreign arms were to be obtained. The Samiti sent its members abroad to learn the manufacturing

of bombs and explosives. A centre for their manufacture was opened at Muraripuka Garden house in Maniktala in Calcutta. It also opened its branches in various parts of the province, the most prominent among which was at Dhaka with 500 members.

The Anushilan Samiti also brought out a periodical named *Jugantar* (New Era). It openly preached for an armed revolt to create the necessary revolutionary fervour among the people. It made its impact. Attempts were made on the lives of two Lieutenant Governors of Bengal—one, that of newly created East Bengal and the other of the remaining Bengal—but without success. Their next target was Kingsford Chief Presidency Magistrate of Muzaffarpur. Prafulla Chaki and Khudi Ram Bose accordingly went to Muzaffarpur to do the job. They threw a bomb at a carriage which they took to be that of Kingsford. It actually belonged to Kennedy. The result was that the latter's wife and daughter were killed by mistake. Prafulla was arrested, but he shot himself. Khudi Ram Bose was tried and hanged. The incident took place on April 30, 1908. Two days later, the police searched



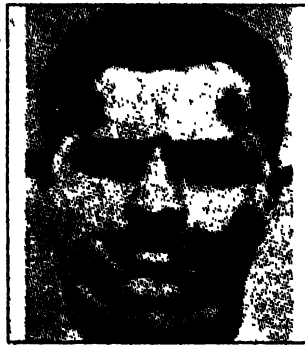
Bhagat Singh

Born on September 27, 1907, in the Lyallpur district of Punjab (now in Pakistan), Bhagat Singh founded the Hindustan Socialist Republican Party. He killed J.P. Saunders, Asst. Superintendent of Police, Lahore in 1928 to avenge the death of Lala Lajpat Rai and exploded a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly in Delhi in 1929. He was arrested and sentenced transportation and then to death. In his testament written on February 2, 1931, he declared: "Apparently, I have acted like a terrorist.....But I am not a terrorist." He was hanged at the Lahore Central Jail, on March 23, 1931.



Sukhdev

Sukhdev, alias Dyal was born at Lyallpur, Punjab, (presently in Pakistan). He was a member of the Revolutionary Party and a close associate of Bhagat Singh. He participated in the shooting of J.P. Saunders. He was arrested on April 15, 1929 after the bomb explosion in the Central Legislative Assembly Hall in Delhi by Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt and was hanged in the Lahore Central Jail on March 23, 1931 along with Bhagat Singh and Rajguru. The news of the execution came as a rude shock to the people and there were protests throughout the country.



Ram Prasad Bismil

"*Sarfaroshi ki tamanna ab hamare dil mein hain; Dekhna hain jor kitna bazu-e-quatil mein hai*" -- composed by Ram Prasad Bismil and sung by him till his last breath, still inspires millions of Indian youths. Bismil was born in Shahjahanpur in UP and joined the revolutionary organisation known as Hindustan Socialist Republican Party as a student and participated in the famous Kakori Mail Dacoity Case in August, 1925. Ram Prasad Bismil was arrested, tried and hanged at Gorakhpur District Jail on December 19, 1927.



Chandra Shekhar Azad

Chandra Shekhar Azad was born in Bhaora village of Jhabua district of Madhya Pradesh and studied at Banaras Sanskrit College and Kashi Vidyapith. He joined revolutionary activities in 1922. To avenge the death of Lala Lajpat Rai, he organised, along with Sardar Bhagat Singh and Rajguru, the shooting of British Police Superintendent, J.A. Scott at Lahore. Scott escaped and instead the Asst. Superintendent of Police J.P. Saunders was killed. Azad died fighting the police on February 27, 1931.

Gandhian Thought—Faith



the Muraripukar Garden house and seized many bombs and cartridges there. Thirty four persons including Aurobindo Ghosh were arrested and charged with conspiracy. During the trial proceedings, the public prosecutor and the Deputy Superintendent of Police were both shot dead in the court premises. Subsequently, the traitor Narendra Gosain, who divulged the secrets to the authorities and became an approver, was also murdered inside the jail compound by Kanailal Datta and Satyen Bose. The people received the news of the traitor's death with joy. Datta and Bose were hailed as the heroes. Later, when Datta was hanged, thousands shed tears and took it as if it was a personal loss to them.

In Punjab, the revolutionaries became active as early as in 1904. They formed a secret society and pledged themselves that they would sacrifice their lives for liberation of their motherland. When the government took up a stern attitude and deported Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh, there was a brief interlude of lull in the revolutionary camp. They again became active with the return of Hardayal from abroad. He held his classes for the revolutionaries at Lahore as to how they could bring about the destruction of the British power in India. Although Hardayal had to leave India again, his pupils carried on his work. The prominent among them was Rash Behari Bose. They threw a bomb at Lord Hardinge at Delhi, while he was riding an elephant in a state procession. The Viceroy was badly wounded. He also fainted from loss of blood. His servant holding the state umbrella was, however, killed on the spot.

In Madras, Vance Aiyar killed Ashe, the District Magistrate of Tinnevely. At London, Madan Lal Dhingra shot dead William Curzon Wylie at a gathering of the Imperial Institute in 1909. He defended his act in his statement that he shed English blood intentionally as a humble protest against the inhuman transportation and hangings of Indian youths. Dhingra himself was also hanged, but he won admiration and acclaim

all over India and abroad. The revolutionaries could not withstand the police for long. They petered out, but they gave their countrymen the pride of their manhood.

The revolutionaries again became active after the suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement by Gandhiji in 1922. The old Anushilan and Jugantar groups were revived. They also established the Hindustan Republican Association at Kanpur in October 1924. Its principal objective was to organise an armed revolution. The leader of the revolutionaries in the United Provinces was Ram Prasad Bismil. For organising the revolution, they needed money. Bismil advocated that this money should be looted from the government treasuries or deposits. He organised a dacoity in a train going from Kakori to Alamnagar. The revolutionaries boarded the train. They stopped it by pulling the alarm chain. They held the guard at the point of the revolver and decamped with a large amount of money. The plot was later unearthed. The authorities came upon them with an iron hand and arrested a large number of persons. They convicted them in the famous Kakori Mail Dacoity Case. Seventeen were sentenced to long imprisonment, four were transported for life and four sentenced to death. There was a lot of public resentment against the capital punishment. A proposal was also mooted by the non-official members of the Provincial Legislative Council to commute the sentence to life imprisonment, but it did not succeed. Bismil was hanged. His last words were, "I wish the downfall of the British empire". His colleague, Roshanlal, bravely went up to the gallows with a smiling face. He had a copy of *Gita* in his hands and *Bande Mataram* on his lips. Ashfaqullah carried a copy of *Koran* in his hand when the noose was put round his neck. There was no fear on his face. He gave up his life with a smile and said, "I tried to make India free, but the attempt will not end with my life".

The revolutionaries later rechristened their organisation under the leadership of

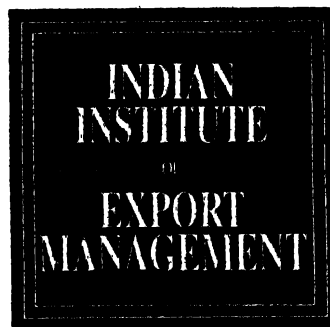
Chandra Shekhar Azad in 1928 and called it the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA). They issued their manifesto under the caption: "The Philosophy of Bomb". It stated that the revolutionaries believed that the deliverance of their country would come through the revolution. The leader of the Punjab wing of the HSRA was Bhagat Singh. He also formed the Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha. Bhagat Singh killed J.P. Saunders, the Asst. Superintendent of Police, Lahore, to avenge the death of Lala Lajpat Rai. He justified it by saying, "The murder of a leader respected by millions of people at the unworthy hands of an ordinary police official like J. P. Saunders was an insult to the nation. It was the bounden duty of the young men of India to efface it". Later, he along with Batukeshwar Dutt, threw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly on April 9, 1929. They wanted to record their protest against the passage of the Public Safety Bill aimed at curtailing the civil liberties. The bomb did not kill any one as its intent was only to make the deaf "hear". Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt could run away, but later they were arrested. During the trial, these patriots did not attempt to defend themselves but aroused the national consciousness by their defiant attitude. They were executed in the Central Jail at Lahore on March 23, 1931. The trio, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru, mounted the gallows with a bright smile on their face. The message to their countrymen was "very soon, the final battle will begin. Its outcome will be decisive. We took part in the struggle and we are proud of having done so". The martyrdom of Bhagat Singh shook the entire nation and made him a legendary hero for the posterity.

Among other revolutionaries, Jatin Das won martyrdom after his historic fast of 63 days in jail at Lahore. Chandra Shekhar Azad was killed fighting a pitched battle with the police at Allahabad. They were all crusaders for a cause, the freedom of their country. □

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You Ask The Question — We Will Find The Answer

● What is the range of 'Prithvi' missile ?

—Sudhir Singh, Ahmedabad (Gujarat)

The 8.5-metre short-range surface-to-surface missile Prithvi has a range of 150 kms to 250 kms. The missile, designed for quick maneuverability and wartime efficiency, was inducted into the Indian Army after successfully completing its user trials in June, 1994. It is presumed that the missile has already been deployed on the western front as a deterrent against Pakistan's Hatf-I and Hatf-II missiles. While the Army has ordered 75 of such missiles having 10 to 200-km range, the Air Force has asked for 25 of the 250-km range.

● Why is Se Cathedral famous ?

—Salil Kumar, Pune (Maharashtra)

Se Cathedral in Velha, Goa, is the largest Church in Asia. Built in 1552, it has a 80-metre long aisle and 14 altars. The Cathedral is dedicated to Saint Catherine has five bells of which is the famous olden Bell, one of the best in the world. It is a glorious example of renaissance architecture.

● What is the procedure of electing the President and Vice-president of India ?

—Rajinder Singh, Amritsar (Punjab)

The President shall be elected by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States. The President should hold office for five years and is eligible for re-election.

The Vice-President shall be elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the members of both Houses of Parliament. The Vice-President shall hold office for five years and shall be the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Council of States.

● When and where the last Olympics were held ? What was India's performance ?

—Sunil Sinha, Katihar (Bihar)

The last Olympics were held in 1996 in Atlanta. India's only medal came in the tennis event when Leander Paes won the bronze medal. India finished a poor eighth in hockey. It had its first shock when Argentina won 0 in the very first encounter. Although the Indian team managed to draw with Pakistan and Germany, and beat Spain, the fate was decided in the first match itself.

● What is a Cachet ?

—Vineet Shukla, Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)

Cachet is an imprinted or hand stamped inscription placed on an envelope to mark special occasions, such as national holidays and special sailings or flights. Cachets used on first-day covers may be of private or government origin. Cachets for events of limited or local interest are little more than souvenirs, and generally have negligible commercial value.

● Who holds the record for hitting maximum number of sixes in Test match ?

—Qamran Riffvi, Aligarh (Uttar Pradesh)

Wasim Akram of Pakistan holds the record of hitting maximum number of sixes—12, in a Test match. On October 20, 1996, playing

against Zimbabwe, Akram hit 12 sixes in his innings of 257 not out. The previous record was held by England's Wally Hammond, who hit 10 sixes in his 336-run innings against New Zealand at Auckland in the 1932-33 series.

● When and where was the first human heart transplant performed ?

—Shikha Singh, Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)

The first human heart transplant was performed on Louis Washkansky, 55, at the Groote Schuur Hospital, Cape Town, South Africa, on December 3, 1967 by a team of 30 doctors, led by Prof. Christian Neethling Barnard. The donor was Ms. Denise Ann Darvall, aged 25. Washkansky died on December 21, 1967.

● What is G-7 and who are its members ?

—Nandita Biswas, Calcutta (West Bengal)

G-7 is an organisation of seven major industrial democracies who meet periodically to discuss world economic and other issues. The organisation was formed on September 22, 1985. Its members are Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, United States and Britain. With Russia joining G-7 in June 1997, G-7 has now become G-8.

● What does the term 'Java' mean ?

—Joana M. George, Shimla (H.P.)

Java is a computer programming language which, in Sun Microsystems' slogan, the network in the computer, is partly a new computer language and partly a new way of designing computer software.

Sun Microsystems Inc. developed Java under the stewardship of James Gosling. The team started by devising a language called Oak that seemed to find no applications. Sun Microsystems renamed it Java, after a brand of Coffee, and released it free of charge on the Web.

● Why are fuses provided for electric installations ?

—Niti Sinha, Jabalpur (M.P.)

A safety fuse is a wire made up of a material having a low melting point. It is inserted in an electrical circuit as a safety device not to allow excess current to flow through the circuit. When the current exceeds the limiting value the fuse wire gets heated, melts and breaks the circuit.

● Why it snows on high hills, while it rains lower down ?

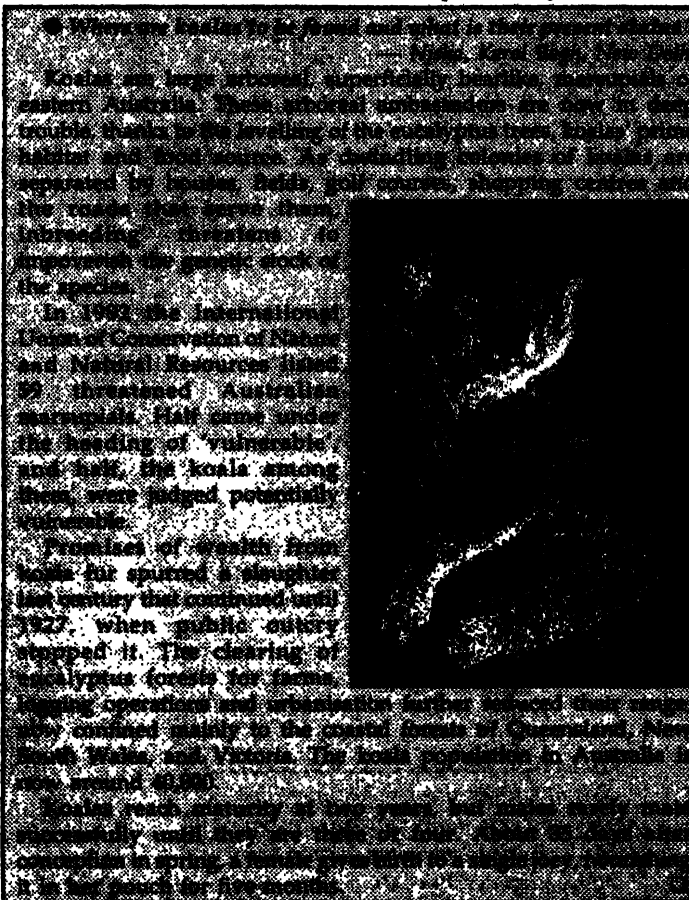
—Anjali Singh, Bangalore (Karnataka)

The temperature of the atmosphere at higher altitudes is generally below the freezing point. Hence, the water vapours present in the air at higher altitudes get converted into snow which collects on the hills. Lower down, the temperature of the atmosphere is above the freezing point of water. Hence, the water vapours are not converted into liquid water which come down as rains in those regions.

● When, in winter or summer, the Earth is nearer to the Sun ?

—Sunet Johri, Jaipur (Rajasthan)

In its yearly journey around the Sun, the Earth comes nearest to the Sun in early December (147,097,000 kms). While in July it is the farthest (152,099,000 kms). In other words, Earth is nearest to the Sun in winter and farthest in summer in the northern hemisphere. It is surprising that the winter season comes when the Earth is closest to the Sun, and the summer season comes when it is farthest away.





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Gujral Meets Clinton, Other World Leaders



Indian Prime Minister Mr. I.K. Gujral and US President Mr. Bill Clinton, holding talks in New York on September 22, 1997

That India now seeks a global role for itself is evident by the fact that in less than four weeks the Prime Minister, Mr. I.K. Gujral, has visited six countries.

And by any standard of reckoning, Mr. Gujral's New York odyssey can be termed as 'satisfactory'. In his meeting with the US President, Mr. Bill Clinton, Mr. Gujral confirmed the irreversibility of Indian economic reforms, welcomed an increasing US role in Indian economy and agreed to a strategic dialogue without yielding ground in vital security interests. Mr. Gujral used the visit to procure an assurance that the US will not play a mediatory role on the Kashmir issue.

On September 22, 1997, when the two leaders met in New York, the Indian Prime Minister apprised Mr. Clinton of the trends in South Asia, explaining that economic development was acquiring a great deal of importance. He also mentioned the growth of SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) and the plans to set up the South Asia Free Trade Association (SAFTA). With regard to the Indo-Pak dialogue, the Prime Minister made it clear that the two neighbours were trying to solve their problems, but it might take some time. Mr. Clinton expressed his support for the effort.

The US President urged greater cooperation with India on disarmament issues. The discussion touched on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) and whether it would be possible to arrive at a common agenda on the subject.

Their 35-minute meeting could not have covered all the major concerns of the two sides—but the process is certain to be carried

forward. Two points are particularly noted here. One, Mr. Clinton's reiteration of his country's interest in deepening engagement with South Asia. Two, the realisation by the US that "we have let too many opportunities go by." And in re-fashioning the relationship the United States would look to the future and not to the past. The stage for comprehensive discussions would be reached when specific subjects are taken up.

In fact, during the Gujral-Clinton meeting, the Indian Finance Minister, Mr. P. Chidambaram, made an excellent presentation about India's accelerating rate of growth and its rising need of investment, particularly in the areas of power and infrastructure. Referring to the capacities envisaged and the amount of money involved, the Finance Minister pointed to the excellent opportunities opening up for business and investment in India.

The Indian Prime Minister's meeting with his Pakistani counterpart on September 23, 1997 at New York was held in a cordial atmosphere. Carrying forward from the process at the Male SAARC summit, the Indian side emphasised the need for greater economic cooperation, not only between the two countries but with SAARC countries as a whole. The two leaders discussed the ongoing efforts of improving bilateral ties.

However, within a week of the Gujral-Sharif meeting in New York, where the two Prime Ministers pledged to maintain peace along the Line of Control, the heavy shelling in Kargil, Uri and Kupwara in Kashmir raises serious questions about who is actually in charge of Pakistan's Kashmir policy.

Mr. Nawaz Sharif's repeated mention of the Kashmir issue in the UN General

Assembly and later during his discussions with the US President created further mistrust between India and Pakistan.

On the other hand, Mr. Gujral did not mention Pakistan in his address to the UN General Assembly. This was a major departure from the past when the obsessive concern with Pakistan was the mainstay of India's foreign policy and its diplomatic effort in important world capitals. In his earlier incarnation as External Affairs Minister (a portfolio which he still holds), Mr. Gujral gave it a different twist. Pakistan was not ignored—but countering its moves and issuing rejoinders to its statements were no longer the be-all and end-all of India's diplomacy. India's role in the Association of South East Asian Nations and ASEAN Regional forum and the Indian Ocean Rim countries was intended to emphasise the demarcation from the near yet distant neighbour.

Against this backdrop, Mr. Gujral addressed the 52nd session of the UN General Assembly on September 24, 1997. In an address that minced no words on where India stands on the issue of UN reforms and disarmament, the Prime Minister took the opportunity on the floor of the UN General Assembly to formally state India's claim to permanent membership of the Security Council.



The Indian Prime Minister addressing the United Nations General Assembly in New York on September 24, 1997

The Indian Prime Minister eloquently presented India's credentials before the world body: he set out the Indian world view, its civilisational heritage, its enduring

(Continued on page 136)

HUMANTECH

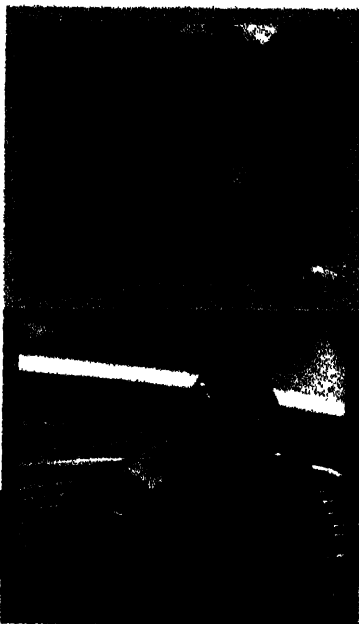
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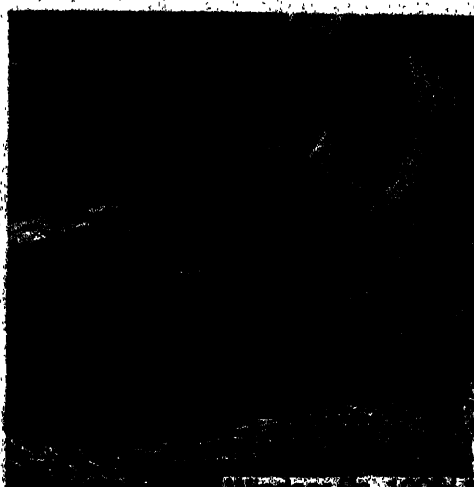
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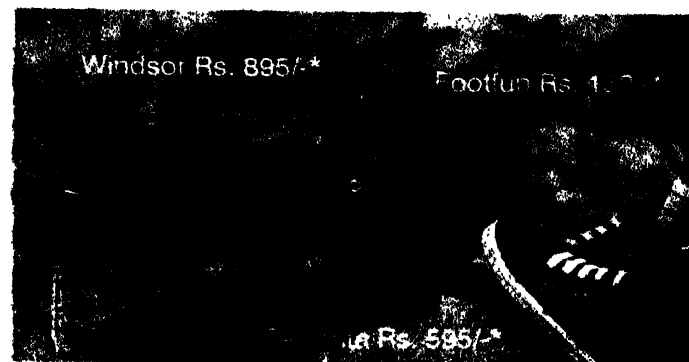
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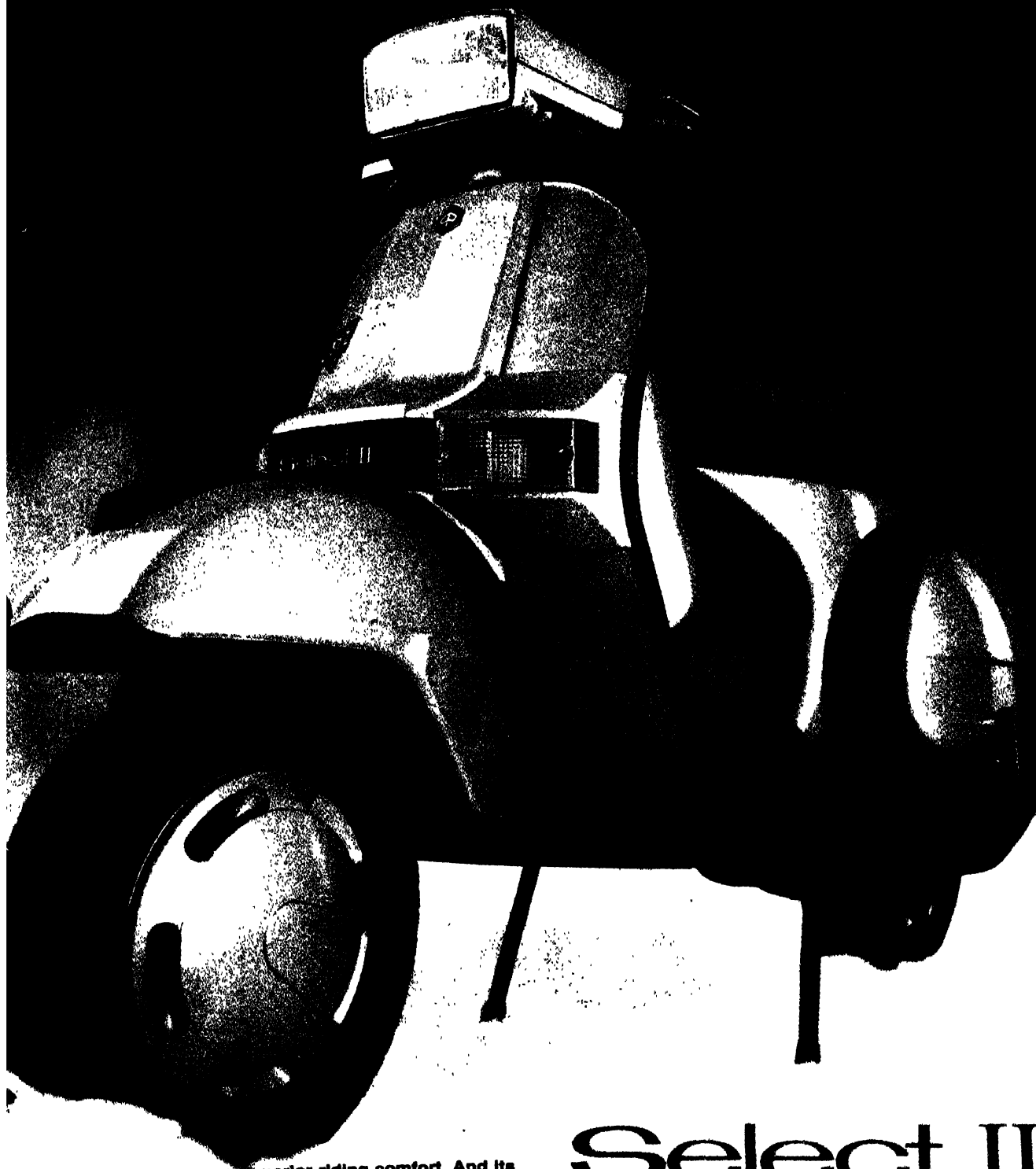


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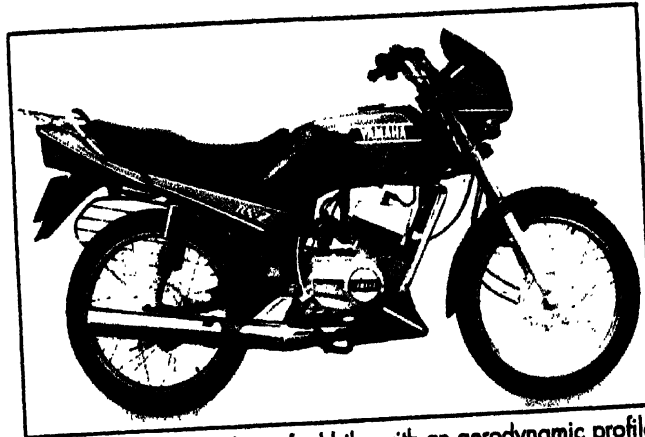


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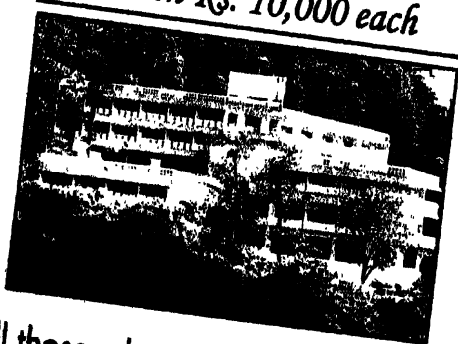


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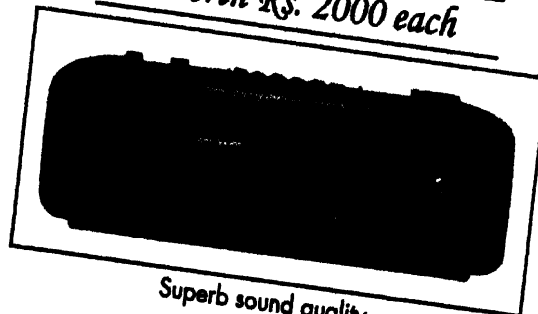
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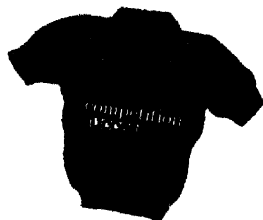


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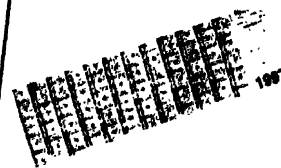
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BODY LANGUAGE

How to read others' thoughts by their gestures

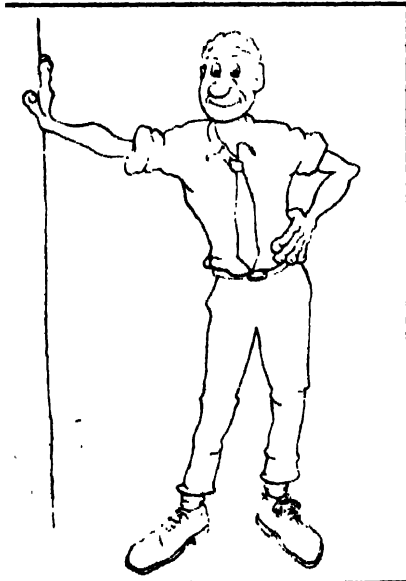
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...authoring on the art and science of communication skills. He has, in addition to his own research and research of over a decade, summarized many of the studies by leading behavioral scientists from around the world. His research has been used by people in other professions—sociology, anthropology, biology, psychology, family counselling, professional negotiating and selling. With many books, seminars and films he has become the Managing Director of a management consultancy company based in Sydney, Australia. Written in a simple and lucid style, this feature seeks to make you more aware of your own non-verbal cues and to demonstrate how people communicate with each other using the modern, formal and informal. It will give you greater insight into communication with your followers and you will develop a deeper understanding of other people, and therefore of yourself. This feature, which is a treasure house of knowledge, is now presented in such a way that any person, regardless of his or her vocation or position in life, can use it to achieve a better understanding of life's most complex event—a face-to-face encounter with another person. It will help you to communicate quickly, efficiently and with grace.

TERRITORIAL AND OWNERSHIP GESTURES

Some people are habitual doorway leaners who go through life intimidating most people in the first introduction. These people are advised to practise an erect stance with arms visible to make a favourable impression on others. People form 90 per cent of their opinion about you in the first

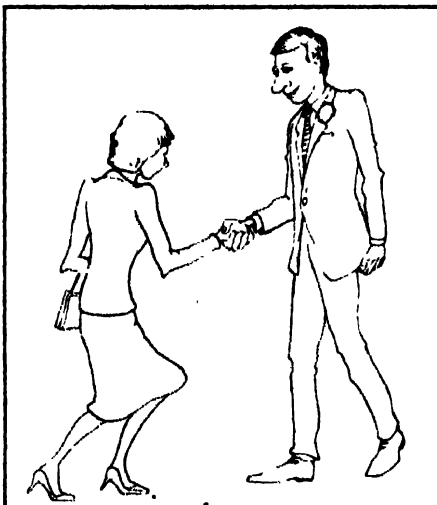


The intimidator

few seconds of meeting you, and you never get a second chance to make a first impression!

OWNERSHIP GESTURES

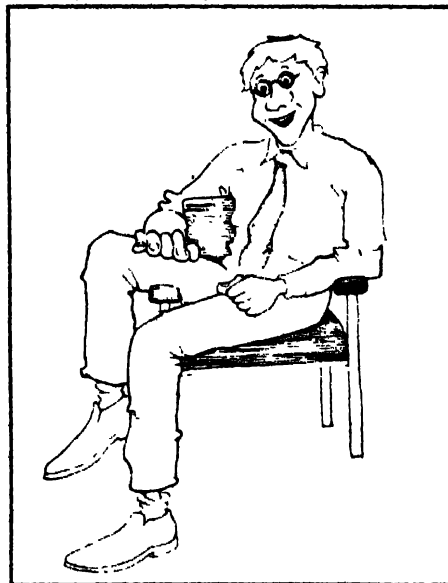
Management personnel are particularly likely of continually using the following gestures. It has been noted that employees who have been newly appointed to management positions suddenly begin to use



Mind speaks through the body in varied gestures more vocal than spoken words. An international authority on body language like Allan Pease has already done extensive research into different facets of body language like gestures, eye movements, the posture of standing and sitting, etc. In this section, the author dwells on the body language of the boss who is little concerned about the complaints of his employee. He also refers to the copying phenomena where people in a group tend to imitate the gesture of others. Research shows that when the leader of a group uses certain gestures and positions, subordinates copy them.

them, despite the fact that they seldom used them prior to their promotion.

It would be normal to assume that the position of the man in the figure given below reflects an easy-going, relaxed and carefree attitude, because that is in fact what it is. The leg-over-chair gesture not only signifies



Lack of concern

the man's ownership of that particular chair or space, but also signals that customary etiquettes may be relaxed.

It is common to see two close friends seated like this, laughing and joking with each other, but let's consider the impact and meaning of this gesture in different circumstances. Take this typical situation: an employee has a personal problem and he goes into the boss's office to ask his advice

hands on his knees, his face down and looking dejected and his tone of voice lowered. The boss listens intently, sitting motionless, then suddenly leans back in his chair and puts one leg over the arm. In these circumstances the boss's attitude has changed to lack of concern or indifference because of his carefree gesture. In other words, he has little concern for the employee or his problem and he may even feel that his time is being wasted with the 'same old story'.

A further question needs to be answered: what is the boss indifferent about? He may have considered the employee's problem, decided that it's not really a major one and he may even have become uninterested in or indifferent towards the employee. While he remains in the leg-over-chair position, he

his lack of interest. He may even terminate the discussion by telling his employee that he need not worry and that the problem will simply go away. When the employee leaves the office, the boss may breathe a sigh of relief and say to himself, 'Thank heavens



Claiming ownership of the desk
he's gone!' and take his leg off the chair. If the boss's chair has no arms (which is

desk. If his superior enters the office, unlikely that the boss would use such obvious territorial/ownership gesture, would resort to more subtle versions: as putting his foot on the bottom drawer of his desk, or, if there are no drawers in desk, placing his foot hard against the leg of the desk to stake his claim to it.

These gestures can be quite annoying if they occur during negotiation, and it is that the person should change to a different position because the longer he stays in leg-over-chair or feet-on-desk position, longer he will have an indifferent or hostile attitude. An easy way to do this is to tell him something that he cannot reach and him to lean across and look at it, or, if he has a similar sense of humour, tell him he has a split in his trousers.

CARBON COPIES AND MIRROR IMAGES

The next time you attend a social function or go to a place where people meet and interact, take note of the number of people who have adopted the identical gestures and posture of the person with whom they are talking. This 'carbon copying' is a means by which one person tells the other that he is in agreement with his ideas and attitudes. By this method, one is non-verbally saying to the other, 'As you can see, I think the same as you, so I will copy your posture and gestures.'

This unconscious mimicry is quite interesting to observe. Take for example, the two men standing at the hotel bar. They have mirrored each other's gestures and it is reasonable to assume that they are



Thinking alike

discussing a topic upon which they have the same thoughts and feelings. If one man uncrosses his arms and legs or stands on the other foot, the other will follow. If one puts his hand in his pocket, the other will copy and this mimicry will continue for as long as the two men are in agreement. This copying also occurs among good friends or people at the same status level and it is common to see married couples walk, stand, sit and move in identical ways. Scheflen found that people who are strangers studiously avoid holding mutual positions. The significance of carbon copying can be

one of the most important non-verbal lessons we can learn, for this is one way that others tell us that they agree with us or like us. It is also a way for us to tell others that we like them, by simply copying their gestures.

If an employer wishes to develop an immediate rapport and create a relaxed atmosphere with an employee, he need only copy the employee's posture to achieve this



Copying the other person's gestures to gain acceptance

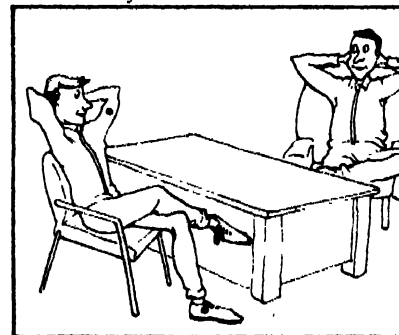
end. Similarly, an up-and-coming employee may be seen copying his boss's gestures in an attempt to show agreement. Using this knowledge, it is possible to influence a face-to-face encounter by copying the positive gestures and postures of the other person in a receptive and relaxed frame of mind, as he can 'see' that you understand his point of view.

When I was selling insurance I found this is a very effective technique for a 'cold' prospective customer. I deliberately copied each movement the prospective customer made until I felt I had established a strong enough rapport to allow the presentation to proceed. Invariably, if the prospect began copying my gestures, a sale would result.

However, before copying the other person's gestures when negotiating, it is vital that your relationship with that person be taken into consideration. Let's say, for example, that the junior clerk of a large corporation has asked for a pay rise and is called into the manager's office. As he walks in, the manager asks him to sit down and then assumes a superiority T-cross gesture and a leg lock while he leans back in his chair to show the clerk his superior, dominant and competitive attitude. What would happen if the clerk then copied the manager's dominant posture while discussing his potential salary rise?

Even if the clerk's verbal communications were on the subordinate level, the man would feel intimidated and even insulted by the clerk's non-verbal behaviour and the clerk's job could be in jeopardy. This manoeuvre is a highly effective method of disarming 'superior' types who try to take the corner. Accountants, lawyers and management personnel are known for assuming these postures in the presence of people whom they consider inferior. By taking the same posture, you can effectively disconcert them and force them to change their position, allowing you to take the control.

Research shows that when the leader of a group uses certain gestures and postures, subordinates copy them. Leaders also tend to be the first of a group to walk through a doorway and they like to sit on the end of a couch or bench seat rather than in the centre. When a group of executives walk into a room, the boss usually goes first. When executives are seated in the board room, the boss usually sits at the head of the table.



The non-verbal challenge

often farthest from the door. If the boss assumes a hands-behind-head T-cross gesture, his subordinates will copy.

People who sell to married couples at their home are well advised to watch the couple's gestures, to see who initiates the gestures and who follows.

For example, if the husband is doing the talking and the wife sits there saying nothing, but you notice that the husband copies his wife's gestures, you will inevitably find that she makes the decisions and writes the cheques, so it is a good idea to direct your presentation to her.

Test Of English Language

Bank Probationary Officers' Examination, March 1997 Conducted by Banking Service Recruitment Board, Hyderabad

Directions (Qs. 1 to 15) : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases are printed in **bold** to help you to select the correct answers while answering some of the questions.

In modern times Abraham Lincoln stands out as a model of a **compassionate** statesman. He owed this quality not only in striving for the emancipation of the American blacks but also in the dignity with which he conducted the American Civil War.

Lincoln did not fancy himself as a statesman. He thought it would be better for the emancipation was a gradual process spread over many years. He proposed compensation for slave-owners in US bonds in exchange for the rehabilitation of blacks—'colonisation' as he called it. But fate was to turn out otherwise. The haste with which the South wanted to break away from the Union and the North, compelled him to move faster than he expected. Perhaps more than any man of his time he had thought about the issue of slavery. 'We must free the slaves', he said, 'or be ourselves enslaved'. Before reading his first draft of the Proclamation of Emancipation, he told his colleagues, 'In giving freedom to the slaves, we assure freedom to the free'.

On September 22, 1862, Lincoln set his seal on the Proclamation of Emancipation stating that on the first day of January 1863 all persons held as slaves within any state or territory shall be then, and forever free'. Lincoln's revulsion for slavery left him without any moral indignation or passion against the slave-owners. The guilt of the slave-owners, he felt, should be shared by the whole country the North and the South, and seemed to him that everyone in the North was an accomplice in perpetuating the system. To have whipped up any hatred against slave-owners would, to him, have been an act of malice.

'I shall do nothing in malice', he wrote, 'I deal with it as too vast for malicious intent'. As the Civil War was coming to a successful conclusion, a Northerner remarked of Lincoln : 'Mr. President, how are you going to treat the Southerners when the war is over ?' Lincoln replied : 'As if I never went to war ?'

When the news came of the victory of the Union against the Confederate forces, one suggested that the head of the Reconstruction Administration, Jefferson Davis, really ought to be hanged. 'Judge that ye be not judged', Lincoln replied. 'The demand for the prosecution of

rebels, Lincoln replied : 'We must extinguish our resentments if we expect harmony and union'. This was his last recorded utterance.

Q. 1. The sentence 'In giving freedom to the free' (last sentence of para 2) means _____.

- (1) by freeing slaves, we are honouring the concept of freedom.
- (2) by freeing slaves, we are safeguarding our own interests.
- (3) if we give freedom to the slaves, they will serve us better.
- (4) if we do not give freedom to the slaves, they will free themselves.
- (5) None of these.

Q. 2. What came in Lincoln's way of carrying out emancipation as a gradual process ?

- (1) The haste of the South to break away from the Union with the North.
- (2) The inadequate compensation given to slave-owners.
- (3) His own over-enthusiasm to complete the process fast.
- (4) His proposition to give grant for the rehabilitation of slaves.
- (5) None of these.

Q. 3. Which of the following makes Abraham Lincoln a compassionate statesman ?

- (1) His hesitation in striving for emancipation of American blacks.
- (2) His indifference in conducting the American Civil War.
- (3) His efforts to force the American blacks from slavery.
- (4) His efforts to conclude the American Civil War without dignity.
- (5) None of these.

Q. 4. The term 'colonisation' as used in the passage means _____.

- (1) making separate dwelling arrangements for slave-owners.
- (2) rehabilitation arrangements made for slave-owners.
- (3) efforts made by American blacks to free themselves.
- (4) handing over slaves to the slave-owners.
- (5) None of these.

Q. 5. The incidents in the passage prove that Lincoln was _____.

- (1) not a firm administrator.
- (2) afraid of the majority of slaves.
- (3) unduly concerned for the safety of the rebels.
- (4) sympathetic and kind-hearted statesman.
- (5) unreasonably in favour of slaves.

Q. 6. The author of the passage seems to be _____.

- (1) a staunch and biased critic of Abraham Lincoln.
- (2) an advocate of the system of slavery.
- (3) an opponent of the system of slavery.
- (4) indifferent to Lincoln's remarkable achievements.
- (5) impressed with Lincoln's good qualities.

Q. 7. According to Lincoln, the culprits of the system of slavery were _____.

- (1) the slaver-owners alone.
- (2) the slaves alone.
- (3) both the slaves and the slave-owners.
- (4) all the people in the country.
- (5) None of these.

Q. 8. Which of the following statements is 'TRUE' in the context of the passage ?

- (1) Lincoln hailed the demand of hanging Jefferson Davies.
- (2) Lincoln turned down the demand of the prosecution of rebels.
- (3) Lincoln wondered how mere compassion could lead to harmony.
- (4) The Civil War was fought by the Northerners and Southerners against the enemies.
- (5) None of these.

Q. 9. Lincoln didn't have any hatred for the slave-owners because _____.

- (1) they were in a vast majority.
- (2) they all belonged to upper caste.
- (3) they would have treated him with malice.
- (4) they were not guilty at all.
- (5) None of these.

Q. 10. Lincoln's reply to the Northerner's question regarding the treatment to Southerners proves that _____.

- (1) the Southerners were wicked in their dealings.
- (2) Lincoln did not have revengeful attitude towards the Southerners.
- (3) the Northerners were in favour of the Southerners.
- (4) Lincoln did not like the Southerner's act of breaking away from the Union with the North.
- (5) Lincoln could control his anguish against the Southerners while expressing himself.

Directions (Qs. 11 to 13) : Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word or group of words given in **bold** as used in the passage.

Q. 11. PERPETUATION

- (1) aggravating
- (2) pioneering
- (3) criticising
- (4) destroying
- (5) continuing

- (1) drowned (2) conquered
(3) overwhelmed (4) submerged
(5) entangled
Q. 13. REVULSION
(1) disgust (2) avenge
(3) apathy (4) feelings
(5) violence

Directions (Qs. 14 to 15) : Choose the word which is most **OPPOSITE** in meaning of the word or group of words given in bold as used in the passage.

- Q. 14. GRADUAL
(1) unscrupulous (2) dynamic
(3) rapid (4) enthusiastic
(5) energetic
Q. 15. COMPASSIONATE
(1) unlawful (2) untrustworthy
(3) indecisive (4) unsympathetic
(5) humanistic

Directions (Qs. 16 to 20) : In each of the following sentences there are two blank spaces. Below each sentence there are five pairs of words denoted by numbers (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5). Find out which pair of words can be filled up in the blanks in the sentence in the *same sequence* to make the sentence meaningfully complete :

- Q. 16. Workers in earlier days were _____ because of which the industries _____ a lot.
(1) honest, lost (2) rich, flourished
(3) autocrats, developed
(4) inefficient, suffered
(5) idle, prospered

subject was seen through his _____ discourse.

- (1) mastery, fluent
(2) efficiency, thorough
(3) lethargy, dull
(4) grip, boring
(5) skill, pleasant

Q. 18. The judge _____ him because he was found _____ on the basis of the evidence.

- (1) acquitted, criminal
(2) punished, guilty
(3) sentenced, innocent
(4) suspended, involved
(5) pardoned, innocent

Q. 19. The other servants had to _____ since Ramu alone _____ all the food.

- (1) leave, prepared (2) eat, cooked
(3) wait, spoiled (4) cook, wasted
(5) starve, consumed

Q. 20. If you do not _____, all your monthly expenses would _____ your income.

- (1) spend, gain
(2) save, outwit
(3) economise, exceed
(4) think, swallow
(5) realise, enhance

Directions (Qs. 21 to 30) : Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is '5'. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any.)

for all is one of (2)/ the cornerstones of our (3)/ democratic way of life. (4)/ No error. (5).

Q. 22. The Trust has succeeded admirably in raising (2)/ money for (3)/ future programmes. (4)/ No error. (5)

Q. 23. Honesty, integrity and being intelligent (1)/ are the qualities which (2) we look for when (3)/ we interview applicants. (4)/ No error. (5)

Q. 24. In order to save petrol, (1) motorists must have to (2)/ be very cautious (3)/ while driving along the highways. (4)/ No error. (5)

Q. 25. If the by-stander had not been (1) familiar with first-aid techniques, (2)/ the driver which had met (3)/ with the accident would have died. (4)/ No error. (5)

Q. 26. Not one of the children (1)/ has ever sang (2)/ on any occasion (3)/ in public before. (4)/ No error. (5)

Q. 27. Neither the earthquake (1)/ nor the subsequent fire (2)/ was able to dampen (3) the spirit of the residents. (4)/ No error. (5)

Q. 28. The customer scarcely had (1) enough money to pay (2)/ to the cashier (3) at the cash counter. (4)/ No error. (5)

Q. 29. The apparently obvious solutions (1) to most of his problems (2)/ were overlooked by (3)/ many of his friends. (4)/ No error. (5)

Q. 30. By arresting the local criminals (1) and encouraging good people, (2)/ we can end (3)/ hostilities of that area. (4)/ No error. (5)

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Directions (Qs. 31 to 35) : In each sentence below, a word/group of words has been underlined. Below each four choices (1), (2), (3), (4) are given, pick out the one which can substitute the underlined word/group of words correctly, without changing the meaning of the sentence. If the sentence is correct as it is and no correction is required, give (5) as the answer.

31. Had I realised how close I was to the edge of the valley, I could not have carried the bags there.
 1) Had I been realised (2) If I would have realised
 3) When I realised (4) Had I had realised
 5) No corrections required
32. By such time you finish that chapter, I will write a letter.
 1) The time when (2) By the time (3) By that time
 4) The time (5) No corrections required
33. Anyone interested in the use of computers can learn much on have access to a personal computer.
 1) they have access (2) access can be available
 3) he or she has access (4) one of them have access
 5) No corrections required.
34. She cooks, washes dishes, does her homework and then xing.
 1) relaxing then (2) then is relaxing
 3) relaxing is then (4) then relaxes
 5) No corrections required
35. The chemist hadn't hardly any of those kind of medicines.
 1) had hardly any of those kinds
 2) had hardly not any of those kinds
 3) had scarcely any of those kind
 4) had hardly any of those kind
 5) No corrections required

Directions (Qs. 36 to 40) : Rearrange the following six sentences (B), (C), (D), (E) & (F) in the proper sequence so as to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below in :

- A) A case in point is the programme involving the Sardar Sarovar Dam which would displace about 2,00,000 people.
 B) Critics decry the fact that a major development institution appears to absorb more capital than it distributes to borrowers.
 C) For all its faults, critics however, concede that the bank remains a relatively efficient instrument for distribution of development-aid money.
 D) One of the key complaints focuses on this non-profit bank's recent "profitability".
 E) Although the lives of millions of people around the globe have been improved by the bank's activities, it is now under fire.
 F) The bank is also being blamed for large-scale involuntary resettlement to make way for dams and other construction projects.

36. Which sentence should come **FOURTH** in the paragraph?
 1) F (2) C (3) E (4) B (5) A
37. Which sentence should come **THIRD** in the paragraph?
 1) B (2) E (3) A (4) D (5) F
38. Which sentence should come **LAST** (i.e. **SIXTH**) in the paragraph?
 1) E (2) D (3) B (4) A (5) C
39. Which sentence should come **SECOND** in the paragraph?
 1) C (2) A (3) D (4) F (5) E
40. Which sentence should come **FIRST** in the paragraph?
 1) D (2) F (3) C (4) E (5) B

Directions (Qs. 41 to 50) : In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are noted below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate words in each case.

Do women ... (41) ... leadership differently from what men do? If so, will feminine leadership ... (42) ... where ... (43) ... leadership does not? A recent study suggests somewhat paradoxically that female managers ... (44) ... their male ... (45) ... even in the personal characteristics of both are very ... (46) ... Of the schools of thought, the structuralist theory argues that men and women do not receive the same treatment in the workplace and that

(Continued on page 106)

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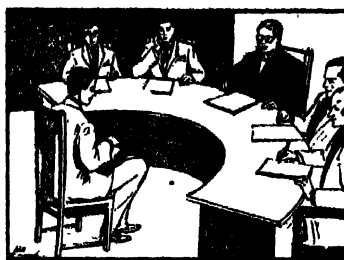
Facing The Interview Board

(Right Approach)

Ingredients Of The Interview

The interview to select officers for Civil Services and Management Trainees for public and private sector is not a mere question and answer session which is meant to test your knowledge in a particular subject discipline. The interviewer will be assessing not merely the level of your knowledge, but your personality traits or leadership qualities from your responses, questions and replies. In the interview, by and large, for most of the questions there will be no such thing as the correct or the best answer. The Board or the interviewer will be more interested in your views, arguments and the manner in which you put them across or present them. In all job interviews, the selectors are interested to find out your personality or leadership ability. Hence, the candidate should know what the leadership ability or personality concept implies in the context of this interview. Briefly, for our purpose, the leadership concept covers the following aspects.

- a) Intelligence or mental attributes : Ability to grasp, perceive and understand meaning of the question, its implications, whether the candidate is sharp, is quick on uptake, can he discern the problem ?
- b) Organisational competence : Ability to mobilise the resources and use them to optimum advantage, determining priorities, evolving methods, systems, procedures, saving time, avoiding confusion, delegation and control. In other words, getting the job efficiently, methodically and actually.
- c) Dynamic qualities : Liveliness, freshness, urge, enthusiasm, initiative, self-confidence, determination, commitments, alertness, dedication, stamina, enterprising, utilisation of opportunities and so forth.
- d) Social attributes : Adaptability, ability to mix with strangers, members of opposite sex, warmth, sincerity, outgoing nature, readiness to help, understand and sympathise, friendship, loyalty, consideration and duty before self, which makes the individual to function successfully in his social surroundings.
- e) Influencing ability : Capacity to



motivate others, ability to provide acceptable leadership to others, set example, use tact, persuade, convince and win others to your way of thinking. Sell yourself and your ideas. Ability to influence others favourably and positively.

A thorough self-assessment will help you understand yourself sizing up your plus and minus points. This will, in due course, help you mould a positive attitude towards the interview, a more objective idea of how the Interview Board sees you while going through your biodata. On self-appraisal, the interviewee should take every step to nurture his strong points and counteract the negative traits.

To illustrate how these personality traits are properly evaluated in the interview, we are very happy to present to our readers the tape-recorded version of a 'live' interview conducted at our Competition Success Institute.

The Candidate

Palghat Sivasankara Menon is a young man of medium height and tough build appearing for the IAS interview after successfully clearing the written examination. He is of rather dark complexion with abundant growth of hair on his head. He sports a toothbrush moustache and long sideburns. He keeps long hair according to

the fashion of the day which after proper shampooing looks neat and shining. We find him dressed with care, giving due importance to the formal nature of the interview. He is wearing dark striped trousers, white shirt with stiff collar and his dark-blue silk tie stands out prominently attracting attention to his proper grooming and well-tailored clothes. His high-heeled black shoes are well polished, shining and clean. He appears composed and cool and his firm steps, straight back and deliberate movements reflect self-confidence and determination. His eyes are alight with enthusiasm and interest. One could at once perceive and feel friendship, warmth, genuine interest and sincerity in his voice. He is fully at ease in meeting other candidates present in the waiting hall, be they of his own sex or of the opposite sex. We see him mixing freely with one and all greeting each heartily and shaking hands with the male candidates and saluting the lady candidates with *namaste*. In the conversation he had, he commands attention and respect. When his name is called out for the interview, he bids good-bye to those with whom he was engaged in some lively conversation and proceeds towards the interview room on a brisk pace. Before making the entry into the room, he taps gently on the door behind him. He walks up with full confidence and comes to a smart halt as he approaches the chair meant for the candidate. The Chairman and Members of the Interview Board are seated behind a semi-circular desk and the candidate's chair has been placed across the desk, in front of the Chairman. After coming to a halt, Mr. Menon springs to attention in the military or NCC tradition and proceeds to greet the Chairman and Members of the Board in a cheerful and audible voice with a trace of smile automatically showing up on his lips.

The Interview

Menon : Good morning to you all, Sirs.

Chairman : Good morning, Mr. Menon. Please sit down and make yourself comfortable.

Menon : Thank you very much, Sir. (He sits down smartly on the chair with minimum of

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namas are resting in his lap. He remains relaxed, but keeps his back straight.
Chairman : Mr. Menon I see from your biodata that you have been a Physics postgraduate who had gone in for space research. I am sure you like the research work and would like to carry it further in the same line. What has made you give up the research and opt for IAS ?

Menon : (Smiling) I was doing research in order to assist and help my former professor since I have great regard and affection for him. When I completed my post-graduation, he was in need of a dedicated person to help him in the research work he was doing. He knew that I was opting for the IAS as a career. All the same he asked for my help till I got selected for the IAS. That is how I was doing the research work. Of course, I enjoyed the research work with him enormously. It also helped me to prepare for the IAS. Even after the IAS, I would like to assist him during my spare time.

Chairman : As a student of Physics and space research, what do you think of our heavy investment on INSAT series ? We could have launched our communication satellites with the help of the U.S.A. and other countries who have put their spacemen on the moon. All data are already available to them and may be we would have got them for a small fee. We could have saved the heavy expenditure on INSAT satellites and diverted the funds to rural development, education, health, etc.

Menon : That is one point of view. But the INSAT is only beginning. If we are to become self-reliant, we have to start somewhere. It does not mean, we should start from the scratch ignoring what we can get from the experience of others. We can borrow the technology at a particular level and then develop further ourselves. That would be more practical and economical and would also help us to catch up faster. As for education and health, the satellite will pay off in a bigger and more effective way. It can also provide far more accurate weather forecasting facilities than the Green Revolution requires. Our television, telecommunication, etc. will be greatly improved with INSAT. The advantages justify the investment. However, we are also selective in importing the know-how and technology, going for the introduction of the latest which they are wanted. For instance, in the field of medicine and computer technology, we have decided to go in for the latest that is available.

First Member : Now you mentioned the computer technology. Do you also justify the import of computers at this point of time?

Menon : Certainly, Sir. Once we accept that computer is essential, it is better to start now than later. With inflation and cost escalation, delayed introduction of latest computers will only cost the country more. It will also obviate the import of know-how and technology which is linked to computers particularly in the field of space medicine and research. It is better to obtain the latest computer technology and develop from there so that we can catch up fast with the developed nations.

First Member : Mr. Menon, you said you would opt for research as your spare time activity. I would like to ask you whether you have any other hobbies or interests ?

Menon : (Smiling) I am very much interested in amateur drama. It includes acting, directing and producing dramas mostly in Malayalam and sometimes in English. I am the Secretary of the Amateur Dramatic Club in our locality and we produce three or four dramas in a year. In the College Dramatic Society we put on a few good variety shows and two dramas.

Second Member : Have you encountered any special problems in organising and producing the dramas, variety shows, etc ? If so, how did you cope up with them ?

Menon : Of course, Sir, (he smiles) there will always be problems and I have had my share of them. The main problem, of course, is finance. In amateur dramas, it means pushing or selling the tickets. In the case of amateur plays, the organisers and players have to collect and sell the tickets. Fortunately, most of us have been and are college students. In our group there are quite a few talented and capable lady students also. We go as a group and meet the shopkeepers, office people, students and so on. We have been able to sell enough to meet the expenses. We prefer social plays so that the expenses are minimal. The next problem is getting a good and centrally located auditorium or theatre hall. These are much in demand, with heavy advance bookings, particularly during weekends and holidays. We have tried community halls, school or college halls, etc. But they pose difficulties for stage setting, lighting, seating arrangements and so on. Therefore, we have opted for week days at a good auditorium.

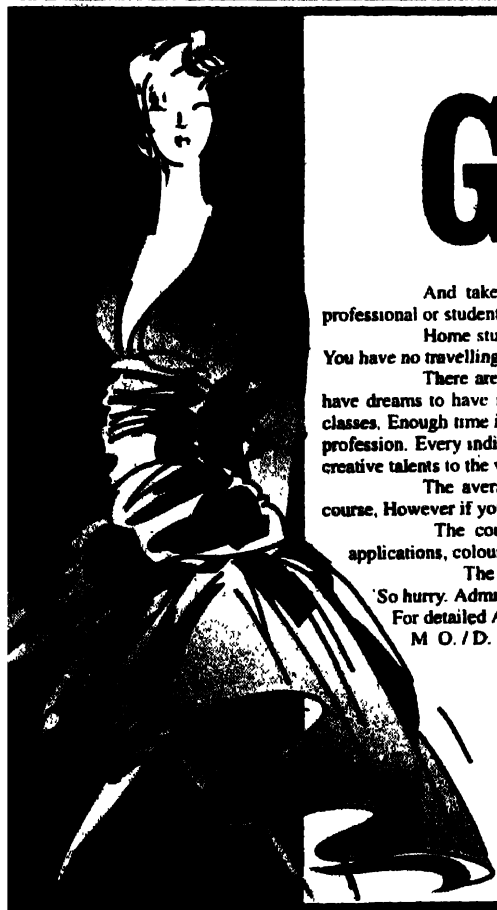
omments : The candidate has, at the very , successfully created a very good and rable impact on the Board with his smart out and bearing. He expresses himself clearly, ly and eloquently. His grasp is excellent and understands the question well and furnishes ers which are relevant to the point and incing. The Board finds him to be always ful, smiling and enthusiastic. To the query d by the Chairman as to why he is switching from scientific research to IAS career, he a convincing answer with frankness and rity. He makes it clear that his goal has oughout been IAS and this has not been romised in any way. On the other hand, he ade full use of the opportunities which came ay, to accomplish his goal. The second er attempts to probe the candidate in depth. The candidate is confronted with practical or tional questions in the sphere of organising staging amateur dramas. It could be seen the candidate speaks with great enthusiasm t his favourite hobby. The candidate proceeds in organised and systematic manner with an mind and determination to succeed.



The show stopped for a few minutes, but without the audience's cheer, the show lost its meaning. The crowd was so loud, it was like a giant hand clapping. The show was so good, it was like a giant hand clapping. The show was so good, it was like a giant hand clapping.

Menon : Kerala, as you know, Sir, is one of the smaller States in India with very limited land area. Even within the area of its borders, we have substantial mountainous terrain. Parallel to the seacoast we have a chain of backwaters. But the

population is increasing very fast. The density of population in Kerala per square kilometre is the highest in India. Next, there are sizeable numbers, with concentration in specific areas, of different religious groups like Hindus, Muslims and Christians. The Hindus are further divided into two large groups of forward communities and backward communities. Thirdly, the percentage of literacy in Kerala is the highest in India. However, there is not enough jobs or land to go around. There is, thus,



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acute unemployment and poverty. The unscrupulous political leaders can thus play upon regional, communal and economic susceptibilities of the people. The voting pattern is mostly on communal basis. Since the population is equally divided with concentrated packets of communities, it is difficult for any party to get absolute majority to stay in power for the full term.

Third Member : What is your recommended solution to the situation as outlined by you in Kerala ?

Menon : I can think of only a radical solution, Sir. In my opinion, the division of States on linguistic basis is the greatest blunder we made. The right thing would be to have State boundaries in terms of self-sufficiency in resources. There should be some correlation between population, area, natural resources like water, land, minerals, rivers, sea coast, harbours, communication facilities and some natural and historical boundaries. Multilingual States will promote national unity. There will be an end to the linguistic quarrels and sons-of-the-soil approach. It may be a good idea to have bigger States, like old Calcutta, Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

Fourth Member : Some people have criticised the larger States as administratively not viable. The backwardness of U.P., M.P. and Bihar is attributed to the enormous size of these States. Some have suggested that the States should be abolished and we must have only districts. Don't you think your recommendation to have larger States runs counter to these views ?

Menon : (Smiling) You are quite right, Sir. However, I would like to submit that the suggestion to have districts and abolish the States have been made mainly to counter the linguistic phobia and sons-of-the-soil attitude. I am afraid the substitution of the present linguistic States by districts will not solve our problem. On the other hand, it will only create more Legislative Assemblies, Governors, Cabinets and High Courts. That is why I suggested that we should go back to large multilingual States. Secondly, I also clarified that the States could be self-sufficient in natural resources and conform, if possible, to historical and natural boundaries. Lastly, the backwardness of U.P., Bihar and M.P. is not because of their size. They were, by and large, either zamindaris or princely States before Independence. During British days they had no industrial and commercial development on par with Bengal, Bombay and Madras Presidencies. With modern communication facilities and technological inputs they could be rapidly developed if only the political parties and vested interests would permit it.

Comments : The candidate is bold and forthright. He has the courage and intellectual integrity to state his views freely and frankly. He is able to face the issues squarely and meet the challenges with confidence. He has an eye for details and examines a problem in full depth from all sides and angles. His ideas are mature and balanced. He thinks not only of the immediate requirements but also of the long-term needs. He has kept himself well informed of the socio-political and economic development and progress of the country as a whole and his parent State in particular. His conclusions indicate an analytical

WINNING CHECKLIST

1. **Clear answers to all questions.** Menon has given a clear answer to the question about the Civil Services. He has not only given the information about the Civil Services but also about the candidates who are going through the examination.

2. **Be honest about revealing your weak points as well.** Nobody has perfect qualifications and a perfect work record. Everyone has had some failure or disappointment but the important thing is to be aware of these weak points yourself so that you can be prepared with the best positive interpretation of them if the Board picks them up.

3. **Demonstrate in every possible way that you are eminently suited for the Civil Services.**

mind, objective attitude and logical reasoning. He has demonstrated that as a leader he could take independent decisions and accept risks with courage and fortitude. He will seize the opportunities with courage and enterprise and work with determination to achieve organisation goals and objectives. He proves to be a well motivated and energised individual.

5th Member : After its Pokhran nuclear explosion, India has taken the stand that it will use atom only for peace and will not go nuclear. However, China has since then conducted many nuclear tests and Pakistan is stated to possess nuclear capacity. Do you feel that the time has come for India to abandon its nuclear celibacy ?

Menon : Pakistan has never proclaimed that it would go nuclear. On the other hand it has been maintaining that it does not possess nuclear weapons and that it has no intention of acquiring them. But, on the quiet, it has succeeded in producing and stockpiling nuclear bombs and weapons. China also never publicly talks about nuclear arsenal. It quietly increases and improves its nuclear armoury. I feel we should learn our lessons from such examples. We must talk less and act more.

5th Member : After Soviet disintegration America has emerged as the world arbiter. Does this call for drastic reorientation of India's foreign policy ?

Menon : The economic weakness of the Soviet Union contributed to its internal problems and collapse. All along it had been building its military might at the cost of its economic development. Secondly, the socialist philosophy and public ownership also did not result in economic betterment. For example, our public sector is inefficient

and unprofitable. The same is the case with China. Nevertheless, Russia is still a big power and China a big military power. We will have very little foreign policy option so long we are economically and militarily weak. Besides, we are having problems in Punjab, J&K, Assam, and so on. Our priority should be to acquire economic and military clout. Thereafter, we can play a decisive role in international matters.

Comments : Mr. Menon reveals very good grasp and understanding of current international issues. His bold and forthright view, supported by facts and logical reasoning. He has a wealth of information and data at his command which he puts to good use to argue and win his case. He is able to tackle controversial issues with understanding and tact and arrive at conclusions which find ready acceptance. Dynamically this candidate is bold and decisive. He is rather ready to take the plunge and seize opportunities than remain passive and indefinitely. He can face problems and challenges boldly and successfully. A positive and result-oriented individual who can deliver the goods.

6th Member : Would you agree Government's policy of liberal industrial licensing and relaxing of controls on the private sector has paid off ?

Menon : Yes, Sir, I definitely think so. Industrial growth rate has certainly picked up after the negative dive it took during the controls. The public sector has proved a white elephant and is still limping. Relaxation of controls has enabled the private sector to increase production and employment substantially within a short period.

6th Member : Don't you think this policy of relaxation of controls over the private sector goes against our socialistic concept ?

Menon : With your permission, Sir, I would like to disagree with you on this. I want to stress that socialism means the sharing of wealth and not sharing of poverty. With the public sector as the tight and unimaginative restriction on private sector results in industrial stagnation. There was no growth nor wealth. We had only inflation, unemployment and increasing poverty. We don't need any isms to share poverty. We want Socialism if this means only poverty, hunger and want ? Secondly, the controls have led to corruption and black marketing. Now we find a different atmosphere of selective removal of some irksome retrograde controls. It has helped industrial growth. With the creation of wealth we can eliminate poverty and distribute the riches.

Comments : This candidate, as we saw earlier, is well versed in current events and is able to tackle controversial subjects boldly, objectively and impartially. He relies on facts and results, not on opinions or slogans. He proves himself to be ready to concede the valid points of his opponent. But where it is warranted he does not hesitate to take a firm stand and present his case. He also successfully manages to keep the interview on a personal level and discusses the issues on a personal basis.

Chairman : Well, Mr. Menon, thank you for your cooperation and help. Hope you enjoyed the interview. The interview is over unless you have any questions.

Menon : Thank you, Sir. I have no more questions. May I say good day to you, Sirs. (He makes a smart exit.)

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There Is No Rationale In Linking Degrees To Employment

Nature And Scope

We present here to our readers a 'live' re-recorded version of a GD which took place amongst candidates for admission to an MBA course. The comments of our next examiner have been incorporated at appropriate places so that the aspirants can understand and appreciate the nature, scope, timing and secrets of this test better.

Now, let us listen to the address of the examiner to the candidates before he launches them on the task. "Gentlemen, I have great pleasure to welcome you here participating in this Group Discussion. I wish you all the best. I assure, you will find it very interesting and enjoyable. It is very easy and simple. There are eight of you in this group.

It is my guess that all of you have not met before this and do not know each other. Hence, to make identification and recognition easy you have been given roll sheet numbers, the ones each of you are sitting on your front and back. I request to address one another only by his sheet number. Secondly, I want to stress that this is not a formal debate but merely a friendly informal discussion or exchange of ideas. You can speak freely, frankly and as long as you feel like. You imagine yourself as a group of young men gathered together in a waiting room at a local railway station. Say, the train is delayed by an hour. Usually, while waiting as a group you all begin talking or discussing something or other, be it the weather, films, sports, news, well, anything that comes to anyone's mind. The only difference is that I now ask you to talk on the subject which I am going to announce. You can talk or discuss it for a maximum of 25 minutes. Do you all understand? No one has doubts? Well, I see you all have understood and no one has any doubts. That is very good. Now, here is the subject and I will read it out. Your subject for this Group Discussion is "There Is No Rationale In Linking Degrees To Employment". You are to discuss this moment on your own and can go on with the discussion. Thank you". (The examiner retires to the background.)

Preliminary Stage

As soon as the back of the examiner is turned, the tension hitherto gripping the group is broken, the candidates feel somewhat relaxed and start talking in asides to their neighbours in low whispers and murmurs. While initially these whispering conversations were limited to asides with neighbours, very soon there are also cross-talks and the noise grows. With several people talking at the same time and the volume raised, there is mounting confusion

GROUP DISCUSSION



Social adaptability is the ability to get along with others whatever be their temperaments, IQ levels or social and economic status. Anyone who lacks the knack of getting along with others will be a misfit as a leader. The leader has to adjust himself suitably with different elements so that he could fit in harmoniously in a group. He has to rise above his personal likes and dislikes to accommodate the larger interests of the group. He must serve as a cohesive force to bind the group strongly as a single unit or entity.

and din. At this stage, we find candidate No. 2 raising his voice so that he could be heard by all, over the confusion and general noise and addressing the group as a whole. His confident manner, slightly raised voice, friendly smile and enthusiasm, makes everyone turn their eyes towards him and pay attention to his words.

No. 2 : Friends. May I please have your kind attention for a few seconds? (There is momentary silence but Nos. 6 and 7 are still engaged in some whispering conversation. No. 2 now addresses them in particular.) Hello, dear No. 7. May I claim your attention also, please?

No. 6 : (Appears a bit annoyed and irritated) I say, what is this? Why do you want us all to listen to you? This is not a lecture session. In fact, my friend, Mr. 7 and I are discussing the subject. We don't want to waste any time in listening to lectures and sermons. What do you say, No. 7?

No. 7 : (Does not appear to be sure of himself. He does not know what to say.) Well, you see, it is all right. I mean, I agree with what you all say. I was only listening to No. 6.

No. 8 : Hello, Mr. 6, I do not see what precisely is your objection or point. No. 2 says that he has something to convey to us all. He wants us to listen to him for a few seconds. I am sure what he has in mind must be important and in our interest. And all of

us are keen to hear what he has to say. Now what is your problem? Why are you objecting to it?

No. 6 : No, no, Mr. 8. Don't accuse me of wrong things. How do I know that you are all keen to listen to No. 2? Next, how do you say I object to his saying anything? I thought he was about to give a lecture. And you know this is a discussion and not a speech-making session.

No. 1 : I am sorry, No. 6. You appear to be rather obstinate. If that is not the case you must be dull like a mule and haven't grasped what is being said. When No. 2 told us that he wanted us to listen to him, we all stopped our asides and cross-talks but you pressed on with your private conversation with No. 7. Even No. 7 was not interested in listening to you but you were imposing yourself on him. Finally, when you are specially requested to cooperate with the group, you talk high and blame No. 2 for nothing. I dare say you owe an apology to No. 2 and to the rest of the group. Better say sorry and keep your mouth shut.

No. 6 : Hey, you are nobody to tell me to shut up. I take very strong objection to it. In fact, I will make a written complaint against you to the authorities. I might even stage a walk-out to register my protest.

No. 1 : You can go to hell for all I care. Only get lost and don't be a nuisance to us. (At this stage No. 2 intervenes.)

No. 2 : Please, friends, I am afraid we are all moving away from our goal and from the task given to us. The time allotted to complete our task is quite limited and we have already lost precious minutes. May be all these misunderstandings arose because of myself not being very clear. Please, I do not want any ill-feelings on the part of anyone. We must all cooperate and make this exercise a success.

No. 6 : (Grumbling and muttering) All right, all right.

No. 2 : Friends, this being a very informal and friendly discussion, each one of us is required to give his views on the subject. I would even say that each one should share his ideas with the rest in the group. This is not a formal debate. Hence, in my view we do not require a chairman or a speaker. Everyone in turn can express his ideas, no matter whether he agrees or disagrees with the proposition. We can start with No. 1 and go clockwise to No. 2, No. 3 and so on till we complete the round with No. 5.

No. 6 : Why not we start with No. 1? What is so important about him? You heard him telling me to get out?

No. 1 : You are really dull. No. 1 is number one.

No. 6 : If I am dull, you are stupid. By being abusive, you can't convince anybody.

No. 2 : Please, let us not quarrel over

देखिये !

यह है
उनके लिए
मेरी
पसंद



स्वैता

कमल पुष्पों के लिए

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RESERVE

WINNING STRATEGY

unimportant matters. It matters little who speaks first and who last. We should only see that everyone gets a chance and no time is wasted. I am ready to be the last speaker.

No. 1 : Okay. But I won't allow No. 6 to be the first speaker either. Tit for tat, you see.

No. 4 : All right. Let us start with No. 2 or No. 3.

No. 3 : Thank you. But I would vote that No. 2 should start the ball rolling.

No. 4 : Let us agree on that, then. Come on No. 2.

Comments : In this group the activity starts rather slowly. No. 2 breaks the ice, takes the initiative and wants to launch the group on without delay. But No. 6 creates obstacles as he wants to be the first to speak. No. 6 also seems confused and mixed up. No. 7 is quiet and insipid. At this stage No. 8 intervenes and lends support to No. 2. However, No. 6 persists with his objections. This provokes No. 2, losing his temper abuses No. 6. No. 6 threatens to stage a walk-out. No. 2 steps in to take control of the situation. He smoothens the ruffled feelings between Nos. 6 and 1. The next problem to surface is who should be the opening speaker. Nos. 6 and 1 take rigid stands on this inconsequential issue. At this stage No. 4 intervenes and produces an acceptable solution. Nos. 2, 4 and 8 reveal constructive attitudes and awareness to accomplish the group task. No. 6 is obstructive and aggressive. No. 3 does not utilise the opportunity offered to him and has remained as a passive candidate throughout.

No. 2 : Friends, the topic given for our discussion states that educational certificates and university degrees should not be insisted upon for job selection and employment. In my view, this is too vague and general a statement. I feel, the requirement of a degree or school certificate depends upon the nature of the job. May be some have fared very well without university education and the famous example is the late Kamaraj Nadar. But he was in politics and to become a political leader one does not need any university degree or school certificate. We should realise that university education definitely provides for certain standards and knowledge which are useful. For professions like medical practitioners, engineers and so on, the prescribed education and training is a must. I would, therefore, conclude that we cannot accept the proposition in toto. We may say that much emphasis on degrees and certificates is bad. The requirement should be related to the nature of the job. Thank you.

Comments : No. 2 is able to speak well and make a strong impression on the group. He has extensive ideas and has grasped the subject. His arguments are rational, logical and appealing. He successfully attracts the attention of the audience and made them accept his ideas. He displays a high sense of responsibility, took the initiative and made meaningful contribution to launch the group on its task. Because of his social affability and stand, he got the support of the majority of the group-mates to overcome the obstacles created by No. 6. Despite No. 6 being aggressive and obstructive, No. 2 was able to get the better of him through persuasion and tact. This candidate is very cooperative, warm, friendly and flexible. He is reserved and tackles complex problems and situations in a competent manner. All-round he can be rated as a good leader. Selected with top grade.

No. 3 : Well, you see, I really don't know what exactly to say. Sorry, I must first address you all. Please forgive me for my nervousness. I already said sorry. I feel education is important. You need education for admission in schools and colleges these days. But examination in first division, second division, etc., are not necessary. Your question papers always leak out. You can't condemn me because I don't have a first or second division. That is bad. On the whole, I agree with No. 2. I support him. Thank you very much.

Comments : This candidate is quite confused and slow on his feet. His ideas are severely limited and his speech is incoherent. He is not clear as to what he wishes to convey. He has no priorities and he cannot put up his mind. He is lacking in dynamism and determination. He has not displayed any urge or involvement. He shuns responsibility and

A leader should display initiative, seek out good opportunities and shoulder them willingly and bravely. There could be unspoken provocations that get caught a leader mind to throw away all possibilities in a huff and take to a life of ease, but no man of stature shall convert provocations into challenges and become all the more determined to battle through life. Such leaders succeed in taking the group along with them and instill confidence in each member of the group.

ty as a follower. His usefulness even as a follower is limited as he : constant guidance. Rejected.

o. 4 : Friends, this controversy on university agrees has arisen in country because here too many people are chasing too few and unemployment is mounting everyday. Perhaps, there is some lacuna in the educational system as the vast majority of educated youth are after white collar, clerical or administrative. We are yet to accept the fact that education is primarily meant to acquire knowledge on one's own. The great inventor Thomas Edison was a self-educated man. He had never been to a college or university. But there are exceptions to the rule. There is no denying the fact that university education helps one to learn in a methodical and systematic manner. If there is none to guide and teach, one may waste a lot of time and resources in wading through a lot of unnecessary trash. Therefore, university education definitely helps an individual to lead a better life. It does contribute to his efficiency. So, No. 2 is right when he says that we must adopt a selective approach. For many jobs a college degree or school certificate may be necessary and need not be insisted upon. But where everything is equal, the degree or certificate will always command a weightage. Thank you.

Comments : No. 4 is a forceful and fluent speaker with original ideas. He argues his case well with ease, confidence and conviction. There is excellent logic and reasoning in his approach. Throughout he commanded the attention and interest of the audience. During the initial part he took active part and gave good support to No. 2. He intervened at the right time revealing sound judgement. He was firm and yet tactful and persuasive. He reveals courage and determination and meets the challenges boldly and confidently. A strong and powerful candidate who is capable of providing constructive leadership. Selected with top grading.

o. 5 : Friends, I endorse what No. 4 has said. I fully agree with him. It also means I support No. 2. These days everyone wants university degrees. How could we take part in this discussion without degrees? Even with degrees it is difficult. I am sure you all will agree with No. 4. That is all. Thank you.

Comments : No. 5 has no original contribution to make. He appears to be short of ideas on the subject. Neither has he shown earlier any urge, initiative or involvement. Throughout he has been a passive onlooker with no active participation. He neither perceives nor utilises the opportunity. Even as a follower he would be a burden for the team. Rejected.

o. 6 : Comrades, I don't care what others who spoke before me have opined, but no one can dispute the solid fact and known truth. I only favour the delinking of degrees and certificates from employment requirements. These degrees are totally alien to Indian mind and spirit. In ancient India, under the Gurukul system of learning, there were no examinations or degrees or titles. The British wanted to create a new class with vested interests to perpetuate the colonial rule in India. University education was dovetailed to produce a new class of Babus. Now, though the Britishers have left, we still cling to

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Communists took over was to downgrade the university education and the importance given to it. If two people can do the job equally well, where is the need to reject one because he or she does not possess a degree in the college. We learn all the bad habits. We become drug addicts. It is a sheer waste of time, waste of precious years of a youth. Let us stop this monstrosity. Down with degrees.

Comments : This candidate is no doubt intelligent and enjoys a fair range of ideas. He expresses himself in a very strong and assertive manner. But the impact he produces is quite negative. He has antagonised his listeners as there is no logic or reasoning to support his dogmatic assertions. With his rigid, intolerant and overcritical views and sweeping statements, he annoys and irritates others. He proves to be obstinate, unaccommodative and quarrelsome. He is selfish and cannot understand or appreciate even healthy criticism. His presence in the team will cause definite friction and lead to its break up. Rejected.

No. 7 : Gentlemen, I wish to confess that I really do not know what I should say. The more I hear, the more confused I become. First, I thought what No. 2 said was correct. Then I thought No. 4 was right. No. 6 has given totally different views. Of course, to me all are right. It is not for me to criticise one or the other. It is better to leave the decision to be taken by the group as a whole. May be we can a vote at the end. But I wish to remain neutral.

Comments : A mild and dull candidate lacking in originality ideas and urge. He is slow, cautious and unenterprising. He always prefers to play safe and goes out of the way to avoid taking even minor risks. He wastes all opportunities since he is indecisive and hesitant. No leadership quality in evidence. Rejected.

No. 8 : Friends, I wish to bring to your notice that often there is not much correlation with what we study in the school or college and the job we take on as our life's career. You can take my own case. I am a chemistry postgraduate. I have qualified in the Bank Probationary Officers' Examination which consisted of objective type tests, etc. There was nothing much of chemistry. I have also appeared for the IAS. There also, it is the same case. Then why should a B.Sc. or M.Sc. degree is required before I could appear for the IAS written examination. I agree my knowledge of chemistry would be relevant if I were to do research, teach in a university and so on. But for the job of a clerk, assistant and general administrator, it may not be valid. To this extent, we must admit that our proposition has some validity. We should be selective and insist on degrees only where they are relevant. Thank you.

Comments : This candidate has put in an appealing plea and succeeded in getting a good hearing from his audience. Though not totally original, he has advanced some new arguments in a convincing manner. His participation in the initial stages was marginal but he displayed

warm, cooperative and friendly. He can be given a chance as he is likely to respond favourably to training. Selected.

No. 1 : Friends, our friend or comrade, as he would perhaps like to be called, very eloquently explained to us that the university education created by the British has only produced a class or crowd of clerks. But then, you do need some knowledge, some qualification, some training and some standardisation, when you require people to perform public service with reasonable efficiency. In the modern age, State administration has become an extremely complicated job. In the olden days, when the Gurukul system was in vogue, time was not at a premium; people could lead a leisurely life and the State or government was mainly concerned with external security and internal law and order. Everything was decentralised, the population was very small and agriculture was the main or even sole occupation. But today, we live in a scientific and technological age. There is population explosion, industrialisation, urban civilisation, jet travel, satellite communication and the concept of Welfare State. The Government has become the great leviathan affecting all aspects of the citizens' life. Public administration under such circumstances is a specialised and highly skilled function. We need the best and properly qualified people to attend to the various facets of public administration. Those who study in schools and colleges follow a system and syllabus to acquire and widen their knowledge. There is standardisation and unification. The opportunities are open to all and there is no discrimination. Then there is fair selection through the UPSC tests. If qualifying standards, certificates or degrees are not prescribed, millions may appear for the UPSC tests, causing colossal national waste and delay. Room for corruption will increase. Hence, there is wisdom in linking degrees with jobs.

Comments : No. 1 is a forceful and interesting speaker and reveals a wide range of ideas. He has originality and imagination. It is obvious that he refutes the arguments of No. 6 but he does so with logic, rationale and solid facts. Perhaps he appears a bit aggressive but he has been assertive in order to promote group interests and not to gain personal recognition or importance. His arguments are objective and balanced. He will be an asset to the organisation. Selected.

Conclusion : From the live GD with expert comments played back above, our readers can have a fair idea that one has to display leadership qualities and coordinating ability in a harmonious manner to gain top positions in GD tests. Nos. 2, 4, 8 and 1 are seen displaying positive leadership qualities during this Group Discussion. Nos. 2 and 4 have secured top positions as they also proved to be enterprising. Nos. 8 and 1 are rated after Nos. 2 and 4. No. 6 has been rejected as he has marked negative attributes. Nos. 3, 5 and 7 have not made any impact at all on the group. □

(Continued from page 95)

stamping out...(47)... bias would stamp the observed...(48).... In contrast, socialisation theory contends that men women experience work differently because men see work as more...(49)... to their li These...(50)... explanations, apart, the business appears to be undergoing feminisation of leadership.

- Q. 41.** (1) exercise (2) undertake
(3) authorise (4) empower
(5) tolerate
- Q. 42.** (1) affect (2) succeed
(3) compete (4) progress
(5) dominate
- Q. 43.** (1) traditional (2) charisma
(3) masculine (4) benevolent
(5) authoritarian
- Q. 44.** (1) outlive (2) outcast
(3) outwork (4) outstand
(5) outdo
- Q. 45.** (1) employees (2) subordinates
(3) managers (4) counterparts
(5) superiors
- Q. 46.** (1) minimal (2) distinct
(3) unique (4) similar
(5) constant
- Q. 47.** (1) employment (2) culture
(3) gender (4) class
(5) category
- Q. 48.** (1) variations (2) discriminations
(3) resemblances (4) distortions
(5) equalities
- Q. 49.** (1) needy (2) desperate
(3) preliminary (4) trivial
(5) central
- Q. 50.** (1) contradictory (2) correspondence
(3) discriminating (4) analogical
(5) identical

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|---|---------|---------|----|
| 1. (1) | 2. (1) | 3. (5) | 4 |
| 5. (4) | 6. (5) | 7. (4) | 8 |
| 9. (5) | 10. (2) | 11. (5) | 12 |
| 13. (1) | 14. (3) | 15. (5) | 16 |
| 17. (1) | 18. (5) | 19. (5) | 20 |
| 21. (1): Part '1' should be 'The principle of equal justice' | | | |
| 22. (4): Part '4' should be 'its future programme' | | | |
| 23. (1): Part '1' should be 'Honesty, integrity and intelligence' | | | |
| 24. (2): Part '2' should be 'motorists to' or 'motorists must' | | | |
| 25. (3): Part '3' should be 'the driver had met' | | | |
| 26. (2): Part '2' should be 'has ever seen' | | | |
| 27. (3): Part '3' should be 'could damage' | | | |
| 28. (2): Part '2' should be 'any money pay' | | | |
| 29. (3): Part '3' should be 'were overpowered by' | | | |
| 30. (4): Part '4' should be 'hostilities in the area' | | | |
| 31. (5) | 32. (2) | 33. (3) | 34 |
| 35. (1) | 36. (1) | 37. (1) | 38 |
| 39. (3) | 40. (4) | 41. (1) | 42 |
| 43. (3) | 44. (5) | 45. (4) | 46 |
| 47. (1) | 48. (2) | 49. (5) | 50 |

Objective General Knowledge

Probationary Officers' Examination, July 1997 Conducted by Banking Service Recruitment Board, Guwahati

Q. 1. Recently, the Reserve Bank of India has set up a committee on capital account convertibility. Who is the Chairman of this committee ?

- (1) N. Vaghul (2) D.R. Mehta
(3) C. Rangarajan (4) G.V. Ramakrishnan
(5) S.S. Tarapore

Q. 2. Former Prime Minister, H.D. Deve Gowda, recently inaugurated Uri Hydel Power Project. The project is located in

- (1) Maharashtra
(2) Jammu & Kashmir
(3) Himachal Pradesh
(4) Orissa
(5) Uttar Pradesh

Q. 3. Who amongst the following is the author of the book "Nice Guys Finish Second", which was recently in news ?

- (1) B.K. Nehru (2) A.K. Mitra
(3) P.C. Alexander (4) Justice A.H. Ahmadi
(5) None of these

Q. 4. Recently, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma inaugurated the second World Bhojpuri Conference held at _____

- (1) Ranchi (2) New Delhi
(3) Patna (4) Varanasi
(5) Gaya

Q. 5. Dr. Jayant V. Narlikar is a famous _____

- (1) Medical Scientist (2) Chemist
(3) Biologist (4) Physicist
(5) Agricultural Scientist

Q. 6. Which of the following is *not true* about the "INS Prahar" ?

- (1) It is an indigenously-built boat.
(2) It is the fastest missile boat in world.
(3) It is built by a Swiss company for the Indian Navy.
(4) It has been inducted in the Navy recently.
(5) It can attack from ship to surface.

Q. 7. Prof. Durga Dass Bose who died recently was a famous _____

- (1) Sanskrit scholar (2) Medical doctor
(3) Philosopher (4) Psychologist
(5) Jurist

Q. 8. Who amongst the following won the Beighton Cup Hockey Tournament held recently in Calcutta ?

- (1) Punjab Police (2) B.S.F.
(3) Air India (4) Indian Railways
(5) Mohammedan Sporting

Q. 9. Which of the following awards was given away to the editor of *Malayala Manorama*, K.M. Mathew for the year 1996 ?

- (1) Saraswati Samman
(2) B.D. Goenka Award
(3) Kalidas Samman
(4) G.D. Birla Puraskar
(5) None of these

Q. 10. Which of the following statements is *not true* about Deng Xiao Peng who died recently ?

- (1) He was the President of China.
(2) He introduced economic reforms to strengthen China's economy.
(3) He supported Mao's theory of economic reconstruction.
(4) He allowed people of China to farm their own land.
(5) China emerged as a super power under his rule.

Q. 11. Which of the following films was adjudged as the Best Film and got the Filmfare Award for 1997 ?

- (1) *Khamoshi* (2) *Machis*
(3) *Mahanta* (4) *Raja Hindustani*
(5) None of these

Q. 12. "Sarhul" the festival of *adivasis* is celebrated with gaiety in which of the following areas ?

- (1) Chhota Nagpur (Bihar)
(2) Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh)
(3) Guwahati (Assam)
(4) Bilaspur (M.P.)
(5) Chandrapur (Maharashtra)

Q. 13. India has recently placed an order of purchase of "Super-Dvora MK II" extra fast attack craft for Indian Navy. Which of the following will supply the same ?

- (1) Israel (2) Germany
(3) Russia (4) U.S.A.
(5) None of these

Q. 14. The first International Conference on Global Drugs Law was organised recently in

- (1) Tokyo (2) New York
(3) Delhi (4) Mumbai
(5) Berlin

Q. 15. A new political party has been launched recently which is known as "Lok Shakti". Who has launched the same ?

- (1) Chandra Shekhar
(2) Laloo Prasad Yadav
(3) Rajesh Pilot
(4) Ramkrishna Hegde
(5) None of these

Q. 16. Which of the following is the name of the company owned by Bill Gates, who was recently on a visit to India ?

- (1) Digital Equipments Corporation
(2) Apple Corporation
(3) Zenith
(4) Microsoft Corporation
(5) None of these

Q. 17. As per the figures released recently for 1995-96, the Gross Domestic Saving touches a new peak of _____

- (1) 15% (2) 18.7% (3) 20%
(4) 22.8% (5) 25.6%

Q. 18. Recently, the highest mobile phone of India "Ericson" of 788 was launched in _____

- (1) New Delhi (2) Mumbai
(3) Bangalore (4) Calcutta
(5) Chennai

Q. 19. The name of Arundhati Roy is associated with which of the following fields ?

- (1) Dance (2) Classical singing
(3) Sports (4) Social service
(5) Creative writing

Q. 20. Which of the following organisations has recently launched countywide Water Quality Monitoring Programme (WQMP) ?

- (1) Central Water Commission
(2) National Hydro Power Commission
(3) Environment & Pollution Control Board
(4) World Wild Fund for Nature-India
(5) ICRESET

Q. 21. The recent economic survey estimates the growth rate of economy for 1996-97 as _____

- (1) 5.2% (2) 5.8% (3) 6%
(4) 6.8% (5) 7.3%

Q. 22. Which of the following is the festival dance of the people of Assam ?

- (1) Garba (2) Bhangra
(3) Bihu (4) Kathak
(5) None of these

Q. 23. Mahesh Bhupathi and Leander Paes won which of the following doubles title recently by defeating Oleg Ogorodov and Eyal Ran ?

- (1) Gold Flake Tournament
(2) Davis Cup
(3) SAARC Trophy
(4) Asia Cup
(5) None of these

Q. 24. Which of the following cities was recently (May 1997) rocked by severe earthquake ?

- (1) Jagdalpur (2) Nashik
(3) Indore (4) Satna
(5) None of these

Q. 25. Mikael Tillstorm, who won the Gold Flake Open Tennis tournament recently, is from which country ?

- (1) Sweden (2) Germany
(3) France (4) United Kingdom
(5) None of these

Q. 26. Jacques Chirac who was very much in news recently is the _____

- (1) President of Germany
(2) Prime Minister of France
(3) President of France
(4) Chancellor of Germany
(5) None of these

Q. 27. The country recently celebrated which of the following birth anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar?

- (1) 100th (2) 101st (3) 105th
(4) 107th (5) 110th

Q. 28. India's Railway Budget for the years 1997-98 is expected to yield an additional revenue of about Rs. _____

- (1) 1500 crores (2) 1650 crores
(3) 1700 crores (4) 1800 crores
(5) 2000 crores

Q. 29. The Indian Merchant Chamber conferred the 21st Century Award for Finance & Banking upon an official of _____

- (1) H.D.F.C. Bank (2) ICICI
(3) IDBI (4) ECGC
(5) State Bank of India

Q. 30. Orissa is the poorest State of the country. What percentage of people is living below poverty line in the State?

- (1) 30% (2) 35% (3) 40% (4) 45% (5) 65%

Q. 31. The name of Anupama Gokhale is associated with which of the following games?

- (1) Tennis (2) Badminton
(3) Athletics (4) Chess
(5) None of these

Q. 32. Recently, India has signed an agreement with which of the following countries owing which India will loan an amount of 3 million dollar to the country?

- (1) Bangladesh (2) Nepal
(3) Mauritius (4) Sri Lanka
(5) None of these

Q. 33. Recently, India conducted the naval exercises with which of the following countries for the first time?

- (1) Italy (2) Pakistan
(3) U.S.A. (4) Bangladesh
(5) China

Q. 34. At present, the major part of which of the following central revenue goes to the Central Government?

- (1) Gift Tax (2) Wealth Tax
(3) Income Tax (4) Central Excise Duty
(5) Sales Tax

Q. 35. Mr. Amartya Sen who was in news recently for being recipient of International Catalonia Prize is basically a _____

- (1) Economist (2) Scientist
(3) Social worker (4) Medical Doctor
(5) Journalist

Q. 36. President Alberto Fujimori, who was on an official visit to India recently, is the President of _____

- (1) Japan (2) Fiji
(3) China (4) Surinam
(5) Peru

Q. 37. "Model-500", which was in news recently, is a/the _____

- (1) Super computer
(2) Main battle tank of Pakistan
(3) Surface to surface missile system
(4) Software programme
(5) Fastest train in the world

Q. 38. Calorie is a unit of _____

- (1) Sound (2) Heat (3) Light
(4) Noise (5) Pressure

Q. 39. The World Watch Institute is engaged mainly in which of the following type of activities?

- (1) Prevention of cruelty on animals.
(2) Research in field of defence.

(3) Medical help to war victims.

(4) Protection of human rights.

(5) None of these.

Q. 40. The Central Government launched a special scheme of Rs. 750 crores to control which of the following ailments?

- (1) Plague (2) Dengue
(3) Aids (4) Tuberculosis
(5) None of these

Q. 41. Which of the following is the good conductor of electricity?

- (1) Copper (2) Wood
(3) Paper (4) Plastic
(5) None of these

Q. 42. Citrus fruits are considered rich in vitamin _____

- (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E

Q. 43. The elections for the post of the President of India takes place after every _____

- (1) six years (2) four years
(3) five years
(4) general election of the Parliament
(5) ten years

Q. 44. Which of the following is not a metal?

- (1) Antimony (2) Zinc (3) Sodium
(4) Plutonium (5) Radium

Q. 45. Who amongst the following won the Five-Nations Hockey Tournament held in Karachi in March 1997?

- (1) Pakistan (2) India (3) Germany
(4) Netherlands (5) None of these

Q. 46. President Ramos, who was on an official visit to India, is the President of _____

- (1) Mauritius (2) Philippines
(3) Angola (4) Namibia
(5) None of these

Q. 47. Which of the following countries celebrated its 26th Anniversary this year?

- (1) Peru (2) Surinam
(3) Mauritius (4) Angola
(5) Bangladesh

Q. 48. Which of the following is India's installed capacity of generating electricity? (in M. Ws.)

- (1) 91200 (2) 30500 (3) 15800
(4) 1 lac (5) 1.5 lacs

Q. 49. Bronchitis is the abnormality of _____

- (1) Liver (2) Respiratory tract
(3) Kidney (4) Blood
(5) Eyes

Q. 50. About what percentage of India's overseas trade in terms of volume moves by sea route?

- (1) 50% (2) 60% (3) 70%
(4) 80% (5) Above 90%

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (5) | 2. (2) | 3. (1) | 4. (2) |
| 5. (4) | 6. (3) | 7. (5) | 8. (1) |
| 9. (2) | 10. (2) | 11. (4) | 12. (1) |
| 13. (1) | 14. (3) | 15. (4) | 16. (4) |
| 17. (5) | 18. (2) | 19. (5) | 20. (1) |
| 21. (4) | 22. (3) | 23. (1) | 24. (5) |
| 25. (1) | 26. (3) | 27. (3) | 28. (4) |
| 29. (5) | 30. (5) | 31. (4) | 32. (3) |
| 33. (5) | 34. (3) | 35. (1) | 36. (5) |
| 37. (5) | 38. (2) | 39. (5) | 40. (4) |
| 41. (1) | 42. (3) | 43. (3) | 44. (1) |
| 45. (3) | 46. (2) | 47. (5) | 48. (5) |
| 49. (2) | 50. (5) | | |

Expected Questions Objective General Knowledge

(Continued from page 57)

(c) Performance of sacrifices

(d) Predominance of female goddesses

Q. 94. The Congress was split in 1907 into two moderates and extremists at its session at _____

- (a) Lucknow (b) Lahore
(c) Surat (d) Karachi

Q. 95. The draft of the "Quit India" resolution was prepared by _____

- (a) Acharya Kripalani
(b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru
(d) Pattabhi Sitaramayya

Q. 96. The most outstanding feature of Babar's memoirs is its _____

- (a) Literary value
(b) Authentic record
(c) Candidness in description
(d) Voluminous

Q. 97. Who, among the following, introduced local self-government in India?

- (a) Lord Canning
(b) Lord Rippon
(c) Raja Rammohan Roy
(d) Lord Mountbatten

Q. 98. Who, among the following, was the last Mughal emperor to sit on the Peacock throne?

- (a) Muhammad Shah (b) Alamgir II
(c) Shah Alam II (d) Bahadur Shah II

Q. 99. Who, among the following, was the leader of a number of anti-British revolts in Sambalpur?

- (a) Kattabomman
(b) Sayyid Ahmed Bareilvi
(c) Surendra Sai
(d) Utrair Singh

Q. 100. The statue of Gomateswara at Sravanabelgola was built by _____

- (a) Chandragupta Maurya
(b) Kharavela
(c) Amoghavarsha
(d) Chamundaraya

ANSWERS

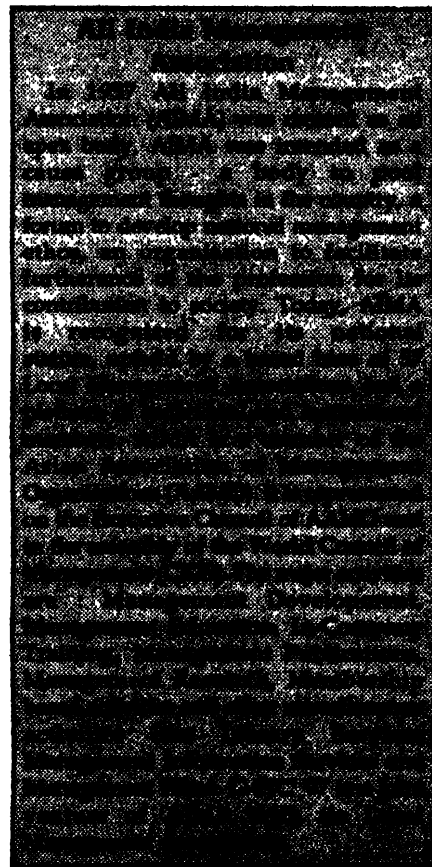
- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (b) | 3. (b) | 4. (b) |
| 5. (b) | 6. (c) | 7. (d) | 8. (c) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (b) | 11. (b) | 12. (c) |
| 13. (a) | 14. (c) | 15. (d) | 16. (c) |
| 17. (b) | 18. (c) | 19. (b) | 20. (c) |
| 21. (a) | 22. (c) | 23. (c) | 24. (b) |
| 25. (d) | 26. (d) | 27. (b) | 28. (c) |
| 29. (d) | 30. (a) | 31. (c) | 32. (a) |
| 33. (b) | 34. (c) | 35. (c) | 36. (b) |
| 37. (a) | 38. (b) | 39. (d) | 40. (c) |
| 41. (c) | 42. (b) | 43. (a) | 44. (d) |
| 45. (c) | 46. (a) | 47. (b) | 48. (a) |
| 49. (c) | 50. (c) | 51. (a) | 52. (b) |
| 53. (d) | 54. (a) | 55. (b) | 56. (c) |
| 57. (a) | 58. (c) | 59. (c) | 60. (b) |
| 61. (c) | 62. (c) | 63. (a) | 64. (b) |
| 65. (c) | 66. (d) | 67. (c) | 68. (b) |
| 69. (d) | 70. (c) | 71. (c) | 72. (b) |
| 73. (d) | 74. (b) | 75. (d) | 76. (c) |
| 77. (c) | 78. (d) | 79. (b) | 80. (a) |
| 81. (c) | 82. (b) | 83. (b) | 84. (b) |
| 85. (a) | 86. (c) | 87. (b) | 88. (d) |
| 89. (c) | 90. (c) | 91. (b) | 92. (a) |
| 93. (b) | 94. (c) | 95. (c) | 96. (c) |
| 97. (b) | 98. (a) | 99. (c) | 100. (d) |

All India Management Association Dedicated Its New Centre For Management Services To The Nation

Globalising of the Indian economy has brought with it an era of unprecedented economic reforms, resulting in a high degree of corporate change. Consequent to these developments and with the fast approaching 21st century a tremendous rise in the demand for management professionals (in India and abroad) is being witnessed along with a growth in the number of Management Institutes (MIs). All India Management Association (AIMA), the Apex body for Professional Management Development in India and harbinger of the state of the art management practices into the country since 1957, has always responded to these Indian realities with its selfless contribution towards Management Excellence.

Having sensed the need for a nation-wide, standardised and dependable testing service for assessing management aptitude of candidates seeking admission to MBA and equivalent programs. AIMA in 1988 took the strategic initiative of establishing a new subdivision, All India Management Aptitude Testing Services (AIMATS). AIMATS is to date commendably fulfilling this mega task with absolute clarity of purpose and it is not sheer coincidence that its Management Aptitude Test (MAT) has become popular and is reckoned to be the National Level Aptitude Test having wide acceptance (with over 100 AICTE approved Institutions and University departments and 200,000 MBA aspirants having availed of AIMA's Testing Services in the past five years). Rigorous testing standards, periodicity of 3 to 4 times a year, wide choice of test centres in India and abroad (70), continuous refinement with innovative inputs, uniformity, validity, transparency, reliable score delivery mechanisms, usage of state of the art (Barcode, optical scanner, optical mark reader) technologies and security systems have made MAT a National Test of High Standards. Current trends indicate that Management Institutions, their Faculty and MBA/PGDM aspirants benchmark the MAT against the well known Graduate Management Aptitude Test (GMAT) administered by Educational Testing Services, Princeton, USA. AIMA's initiatives were further reinforced by the resolve of All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) to regulate admission process of various University Departments and private autonomous institutions through a National level Test like - MAT.

AIMA in the 50th year of Indian Independence and its 40th year of contribution to management excellence dedicates a new division to the management profession - Centre for Management Service (CMS) to look after the testing operations of AIMATS and other management support activities for the Management Institutions and the Corporate Sector. This centre will operate under the able guidance of a National Advisory Board comprising eminent academicians and management professionals from reputed



Management Institutes and Corporations with a mission "to provide world class testing and support services for the corporate sector and institutions through efficient state of the art technology products in order to promote managerial excellence".

AIMA-CMS Would Provide

Student Related Services :

- Support the admission process through its restructured MAT and its pioneering Under-graduate Aptitude Test (UGAT).

- Specialised tests for entry to Management and other Institutes imparting focused professional courses.
- Provide the valued clients with turnkey services (to include designing and administering of the written test, providing faculty and industry experts facilitating conduct of group discussion and interviews).

Institution Related Service :

- Faculty Support Services (to primarily include faculty development programs and faculty accreditation)
- Marketing Promotion Services (to include joint promotion activities, workshops, conferences and seminars).
- Material & Resource Services (to include management-related readings and audio-visual materials).
- Quality Certification Services.
- Information Technology Services (to primarily include Student Management Games (SMG), Management Institute Search Service (MISS) and consulting services).

Corporate Related Services :

- Specialised tests for recruitment and in-corporate testing.
- Placement assistance through the National Placement Network with an analysed database of management graduates evaluated through TEM & Global Placement through Interaction and Consultation (G-PIC).

AIMA-CMS will also act as a focal point for developing and strengthen networking among management institutions so as to improve the quality of management education and to promote managerial excellence. Corporates & Management Institutes in India and abroad have an open invitation to participate and utilise any or all the above set of services provided by AIMA-CMS.

As a tribute to India's Golden Jubilee of Independence AIMA-CMS reached out to the student community with its MAT Practice Test. This test was meant for aspirants for MBA or equivalent programs, who have to appear in a CAT, MAT, GMAT or similar test. This was a diagnostic test which helped the candidate ascertain his/her potential by an analysed feedback through authentic scorecards.

The new centre of All India Management Association is located at :

Management House, 14 Institutional
Lodhi Road, New Delhi -11003 □



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"Management House", 14, Institutional Area, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003
Tel. : 4617354/55, 4617002, 4697651 Fax No. : 91-11-4626689 E.mail : Info.aima@access.net.in

List of Management Institutions Participating in 7th Dec., 1997 MAT

NORTHERN REGION

□ Aima-CME (PGDM), Multi-Locations
□ AIMA-CME (PGDITM), Multi-Locations
□ Academy of Management Studies, Dehradun
□ Amity Business School, Noida (U.P.)
□ Apeejay School of marketing, New Delhi
□ Asia-Pacific Institute of Management, New Delhi
□ BLS Institute of Management, Ghaziabad
□ Centre for Management Development, Modi Nagar (U.P.)
□ Dewan Institute of Management Studies, Meerut
□ EMPI Business School, New Delhi
□ Graduate School of Business & Administration, Ghaziabad
□ International Management Centre, New Delhi
□ Indian Institute of Finance, New Delhi
□ Institute of Management Education, Sahibabad
□ Institute of Marketing & Management (IMM), New Delhi
□ Institute of Productivity & Management, Meerut
□ Lucknow, Ghaziabad & Kanpur
□ Instt. of Environment & Management, Lucknow
□ Institute of Management Studies, Roorkee
□ Instt. of Management, Commerce, & Vocational Education (IIMCVE), Meerut
□ Instt. of Informatics & Management Sciences, Meerut
□ Institute of Professional Excellence & Management, Ghaziabad
□ Institute of Technology & Science, Ghaziabad
□ Ishaan Institute of Management & Technology, New Delhi
□ International Institute of management & Technology, Meerut Centt.
□ Integrated Academy of Management & Technology, Ghaziabad
□ International Institute for Special Education, Lucknow
□ Japan Institute of Management Studies, New Delhi
□ Jaipuria Institute of Management, Lucknow
□ Lal Bahadur Shastri Institute of Management & Development Studies, Lucknow
□ master School of Management, Meerut
□ National Institute of Management & Technology (NIMT), Ghaziabad
□ Northern Institute for Integrated, Learning in Management (NIILM) Baderpur (New Delhi)
□ School of Management Sciences, Varanasi
□ Shiva Institute of Management Studies, Ghaziabad
□ Sri Sringeri Sharada Institute of Management, New Delhi.



MAT

MANAGEMENT
APTITUDE TEST

ON SUNDAY DEC. 07, 1997

What is new with MAT

- ◆ Total transparency, Candidates get computer generated, photoscanned MAT-Score Cards.
- ◆ MAT scores have been normalized and scores of various administration of MAT (i.e. January, may, September and December) are comparable.
- ◆ Scores are reported in International format (akin to GMAT) as 'Scaled Scores' and % below

Last date for submission of filled-in MAT form :

- At AIMA : 8th Nov., '97
- At AIMA Nodal Centres : 1st Nov., '97

SOUTHERN REGION

□ Amrita Institute of Management, Coimbatore
□ Dr N S Kolla School of Business, Visakhapatnam
□ Hilton School of Management, (Instt. for Social Sciences & Research), Vellore
□ Institute for Technology & Management (ITM Group), Chennai
□ Institute for Technology & Management (ITM Group), Bangalore
□ Institute of Finance & International Management, Bangalore
□ Instt. of Management Education & Research, Belgaum
□ School of Communication & Management Studies, Cochin
□ SDM Institute for Management Development, Mysore
□ TIME (Technological Instt. for Management & Advanced Computer Education), Tirupati
□ Warangal Institute of Management (ITM Group), Warangal (A.P.)

WESTERN REGION

□ Goa University (Department of Management Studies), Goa
□ Indian Institute of Rural Management, (Faculty of management Studies), Jaipur
□ Institute for Technology and Management (ITM Group) Navi Mumbai (Bombay)
□ Maharishi Arvind Institute of Science & Management, Jaipur

EASTERN REGION

□ Assam Institute of Management, Guwahati
□ Bhubaneswar Institute of Management & Information Technology (BIMIT), Bhubaneswar
□ Institute of Management, Bhubaneswar
□ Institute of Business Administration & Training, Bhubaneswar
□ Institute of Administrative Studies, (R R Sahu Centre for Business Admn.) Muzaffarpur (Bihar)
□ Rourkela Institute of Management Studies, Rourkela
□ Tezpur University, (School of Management Sciences), Tezpur (Assam)

HOW TO APPLY

To obtain MAT bulletin & application form by post, send a Demand draft of Rs. 325 at AIMA-CMS address in favour of AIMA payable at New Delhi alongwith two self-addressed slips/ adhesive stickers. Also available in person on cash payment of Rs. 300/- at AIMA counter in Delhi or from AIMA Nodal Centres.

Bulletins are also available at AIMA Nodal Centres

Other services being offered by AIMA-CMS

- Student Related Services (SRS) ● Management Aptitude Test (MAT) ● Under Graduate Aptitude Test (UGAT) ● Specialised Tests (S-Test) ● Institution Related Services ● Marketing Promotion Services (MPS) ● Materials Resources Service (MRS) ● Information Technology Services (ITS) - (Student Management Games) - (Management Institute Search Services) - (Info-Tech Consulting Services) ● Faculty Support Services (FSS) - (Accredited Management Teacher) - (Faculty Development Programme) - (Faculty Database Service) - (Satellite Based Interactive Network for Education and Training) ● Corporate Related Services (CRS) ● National Placement Network (NPN) - (Test for Employability as Manager) - (Global Placement Through Interaction and Consultation) - (Specialised Corporate Test)

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* Step 1 :- Obtain **AIM** application package on payment of Rs. 275/- by cash or DD drawn in favour of Amrita Institute of Management, payable at Coimbatore.

Last date for submission of AIM application : 31st December 1997, 5.00 p.m.

* Step 2 :- Also obtain MAT bulletin and registration form from **All India Management Association, 14 Institutional Area, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110 033**, on payment of Rs. 300/- by cash or DD for Rs. 325/- favouring AIMA-CME payable at New Delhi.

Last date for submission of filled in MAT form at AIMA-CME, New Delhi : 8-11-'97 or 26-12-'97.

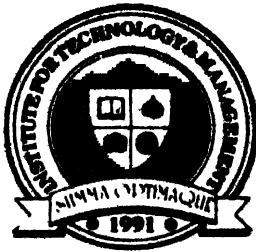
* Step 3 :- Do mention **AIM** code number and your **AIM** application number, on your MAT registration form.

For AIM Application Package write to...

**The Admission Co-ordinator, Amrita Institute of Management,
Ettimadai, Coimbatore - 641 105, Tel : (0422) 856 221, 273, 280, 281
Fax : (0422) 856 274 ; E-mail : alac@glasmd01.vsnl.net.in**

NOTE : AIM application package can also be obtained from the following Mata Amritanandamayi Math (MAM) centers :
Amritapur Ph : (0476) 821279, 897578 ; Chennai Ph : (044) 4833963, 573934 ; Coimbatore Ph : (0422) 453487, 452834 ;
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Last date for request : 8th November 1997.

- ★ **SDM-IMD PROSPECTUS :** While awaiting for MAT Bulletin and forms, obtain SDM-IMD PGDMS prospectus by sending DD for Rs. 300/- in favour of SDM-IMD, 2254, Vinoba road, Mysore - 570 005

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Dr. G.N. Gandhi
Executive Director

Why Do Indians Opt For Australian Education ?

Be it the globalisation of national economies including India's or a world becoming a global village what with satellite TVs, Internet, WW, E-Mail and teleconferencing, no nation can afford to be an and. When India started its economic liberalisation and globalisation, a sea change engulfed almost every sector: trade and commerce, marketing, tourism, manufacturing industries, civilisation, infrastructure and, on the top of all, though indirectly, on a quality of education.

Over the years India has built the best institutions for higher learning like the IITs and IIMs and others, but in contrast to the long queues of admission to these high profile institutions, the number of seats available for admission in these are just a few. With several MNCs and other global combines having begun their operations in India, they want the best hands and youngsters are prepared to go anywhere to get the best of education to meet not only the national but international standards.

It is here that the Australian education has become very popular in India. Australia's popularity as a high quality source of higher education has made a greater record in just a year with a 17 per cent increase in the number of students from abroad choosing to study at the Australian Universities which have on their rolls more 62,000 students from around the world.

The percentage of rise in the number of students from India has been an amazing 27 per cent, symbolising the rising aspirations of students from India. More students from India are keen to seek fresh pastures in Australia. Many of them realise that, equipped with the higher learning in Australia, they can compete with the best talents at home and abroad in diverse fields. Indian graduates in Australia feel confident and competent to vie with people from other countries and operate in an international and multi-ethnic and multi-cultural environments.

One of the objectives of Australian Universities—besides providing world class education at competitive prices in a safe, friendly environment—is to enable their graduates to operate anywhere and in any sphere, at a level of professionalism consistent with the best international practice. International student programmes are also a key factor in Australian universities. The benefits of internationalisation are reflected in the core university activities of teaching, learning and research. A large international student population leads to internationalisation of the curriculum, the research interests, the teaching and the overall quality of the courses. The education of foreign students in Australia not only provides economic benefits of an export industry, it increases the range of courses that is economically feasible to provide in Australia, and improves the services available for all students. It is worth noting that fees from foreign students are not the only source of non-government funding. Patenting and marketing new technology, attract consultancy, devising and running executive development programmes, project management, organising conferences, donations from alumni, industry sponsorships and leasing university facilities among the many income generating activities of the universities. Australia also provides aid by sponsoring overseas students for study in Australia. In 1995, through the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAid), 6052 students from developing nations received aid for higher education in Australia.

IDP Education Australia, Australia's premier international education, training and professional development corporation, plays a leading role in this internationalisation. IDP Education Australia is a not-for-profit Australian company providing free services like counselling, assistance with application and visa processing, accommodation, travel, airport pick up and pre-departure briefing to students. Its other areas of expertise include fellowship administration, project management, publication, promotions and English language testing. IDP Education Australia has an international office network in 20 countries across the world and the offices in India are located at New Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai for the benefit of Indian students.

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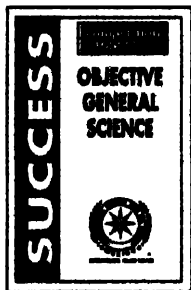
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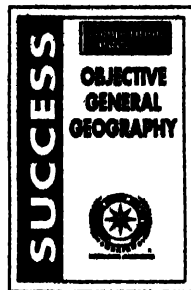


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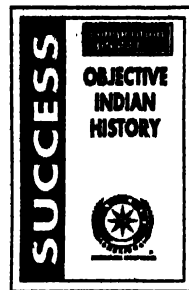
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Abstract



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Figure 1

answer to the question asked in any particular book. So my advice for the aspirants is to lay more emphasis on optional subjects which is of 300 marks each and also



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Sunil Kumar Barwal
IAS Toppers ID

its syllabus is defined.

Optional Subject (Physics) : I took Physics as my optional in Prelims. Since I had already gone through the Mains' course of Physics so preparation for Physics for Prelims was not difficult. I prepared formula bits for each topic in Physics. This formula helps a lot at the last moment when you

have to go through the entire course in a short span of four or five days. Also in the examination hall all formulas should be at your tips. One should not think of deriving the formula in the examination hall. The time is very less there.

In the last few days. I did a few test papers of *Brilliant*. This is very essential so that one is aware of one's speed.

Rahul Bhandari (R.B.) : General Studies : For all topics in G.S. I read CSR and *Unique* guide. I referred to Tata-Mcgraw Hill book for Prelims. I also had extensive study of NCERT books for topics related to History, Economy, Geography, etc. I also studied D.D. Basu for Polity. For current events, magazines like *Competition Success Review* and *General Knowledge Today*, and books like *Spectrum* are very useful. I also attempted model question papers from different good guides.

Optional Subject (Electrical Engineering): For Electrical Engineering, I read various books related to the subject (some as that for Mains).

Pamu Sampath Kumar (P.S.K.) : General Studies : First, I laid more emphasis on 'basics' in all the subjects of General Studies with the help of NCERT books. Simultaneously, I followed newspapers regularly from the examination point of view.

In fact, my total preparation for General Studies was a 'group effort'. This helped me a lot in getting the command over various topics of General Studies.

Optional Subject (Geography and Telugu Literature) : First, I laid strong foundations in the 'fundamentals' of the subject with the help of NCERT books. Then I analysed previous examination papers and after getting somewhat acquainted with the type of questions, I started reading *Brilliant's*

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and *Unique* material for Geography keeping in mind the way the questions were being asked.

Ms. Rita Singh (R.S.) : General Studies : I began with a study of the standard books for each prescribed area, e.g., D.D. Basu for Polity, Bipin Chandra for History. For Current Events I focussed on newspapers like the *The Times Of India*, *The Economic Times* and magazines like *Competition Success Review*, *Frontline* and *India Today*. Certain NCERT publications on Ancient and Medieval History, Geography and Economy were also helpful.

Optional Subject (Psychology and English Literature) : Since Psychology was a new subject for me, I began by a fairly



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**Mahendra P. Agarwal
IAS Topper (II)**

comprehensive study of the prescribed areas to gain insight into the subject. I began with introductory books by Zimbardo, Morgan & King, Chaplin & Krawiec and then moved on to more specialised books for each topic. For instance, Hilgard & Bower's book on learning, Kerlinger's book on Research Methods and so on. This sort of indepth studies, I believe, is necessary for the Prelims, since the questions tend to be very analytical and require a good grasp of the subject.

Manish Singh (M.S.) : General Studies : General Studies for Prelims has not got very concise syllabus but still it can be prepared with proper planning and organisation.

For Polity—D.D. Basu and Current topics from magazines like CSR and GKT.

History—NCERT XI, XII

Geography—NCERT XI, XII

Economy—Dutt and Sundaram and Current topics from magazines

Maths—O.P. Singhal—ICSE.

India year book is a must.

Optional Subject (Geography and Anthropology) : Geography optional for Prelims requires extensive preparation. The recommended readings are : NCERT (VI—XII), Leong & Morgan—Human Geography.

Leong & Morgan—Physical Geography, Made Simple series books.

For Regional Geography—Some new regional Geography book.

For Indian Geography—Gopal Singh, Economic Survey, India year book.

Also, Mr. Shashank Atonis' notes from Interactions IAS study circle are very useful.

Sanjeeb Kumar Mishra (S.K.M.) : General Studies : General Studies paper takes a long time to study. It is therefore better to take coaching which reduces one's time to study. I took vital tips from *Competition Success Review*. I think it is a broad-based magazine covering all aspects to update one's knowledge. I also read through *The Times of India*, *Frontline*, *Yojana*, etc.

Optional Subject (Mathematics and Physics) : As far as optionals are concerned there are standard books available in the market. There is no need to read different books on the same topic. I couldn't practise but it is always better to practise by solving questions in Mathematics mainly and also Physics.

Raghendra Kumar Singh (R.K.S.) : General Studies : General Studies in Civil Services exam has got a very wide syllabus that is why I first of all tried to cover the syllabus extensively. I paid equal attention to all portions of G.S.—Polity, Geography, Economy, History, etc. For Current Affairs, I went through CSR and for Polity I used D.D. Basu and Subhash Kashyap's books. I prepared selected topics in Indian economy from Misra & Puri and from newspaper cuttings and *Spectrum*. In History I used Bipin Chandra's book, TMH's guide and CSR. CSR contributes immensely in moulding the careers of the youth. While preparing for Civil Services Prelims in G.S. I tried to cover as many portions of Mains exam as I could.

Optional Subject (Civil Engineering) : Civil Engineering was my subject during graduation so I had basic knowledge about the subject. I prepared for Civil Engineering by covering every portion of syllabus—Surveying, Structures Fund and Soil Mechanics. I read popular books available in the market and tried to solve as many objective type of questions as I could. I prepared notes so that revision could be easy. These notes proved to be very handy and useful in subsequent attempts.

Dr. Swarna Srinivasan (Dr. S.S.) : General Studies : The General Studies paper required extensive study as it covers varied subjects. Magazines like CSR and GKE helped me prepare for the Current Affairs section. My academic background in science and revision of high school text books proved useful. I've always had an aptitude for History and Geography. I also read some NCERT books. Market guides proved useful in the beginning to provide an idea of questions likely to be asked and also to give an idea of

be supplemented with a great deal of extra reading. The subject matter should be understood well so that any questions can be answered. Time allotment and judicious use of it is necessary during the exam while preparing for the multiple choice question.

Optional Subject (Indian History) : My optional subject was Indian History. Since was not my subject in graduation I had to spend a considerable preparatory time getting myself reacquainted with it. Intensive study is called for as regards the optional details have to be gone into. Time management during the exam is rather easy when compared to General Studies. The choice of optional decides the plan of study to a great extent. History being vast and it also necessitates a chronological study scheduling one's study period becomes invaluable. I started off by getting a general idea of History from school text books and then proceeded to read each stage in great details from college books and also read



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**Rahul Bhattacharya
IAS Topper (III)**

books written by acclaimed writers History.

Km. Shahmeena Husain (S.H.) : General Studies : There is really no hard and fast method of preparing for the General Studies paper in the Prelims. How strong foundation you have had at school is what counts more. I consulted mainly NCERT text books for the History, Geography and Economy portion of the paper. I prepared the Polity portion mainly from D.D. Basu's Constitution of India. For current Events I read magazine and newspapers. *Competition Success Review* CSR Year Book and *Unique* guide were quite useful.

Optional Subject (Zoology) : My subject was Zoology. Since this had been my subject in the graduation and post-graduation, I did not have to prepare much. Nevertheless, I gave it about one month, where I concentrated on all the topics prescribed in the syllabus. The books which I consulted

clude : *Study of Invertebrates* by Kotpal, *Cell Biology* by De Robertis, *Embryology* by Dinsky, *Vertebrates* by Parkee & Haswell, *Book of Physiology* by Guyton, *Evolution* by Hull. I also did a casual reading of some important notes that I had earlier prepared for my Post-Graduation.

CSR : After your success in the Preliminary Examination, do you feel you could have scored better by introducing some changes in your method of preparation ?

S.K.B. : No, I do not feel that I could have scored better by introducing some changes, my method of preparation. In fact, I did my best in the Preliminary examination.

M.P.A. : No.

R.B. : Yes, by giving more stress on optionals. Power system and Machines could not be neglected for the Prelims in Electrical Engineering. By adjusting the speed of answering, more marks can be achieved.

R.S. : I believe my method of preparation is fairly adequate. The Prelims examination is a qualifying one and does not require very intensive study. A wide extensive study, specially for G.S., seems adequate.

S.K.M. : I believe, in General Studies one can always improve. There is no shortcut method for this, one has to read, update and remember. But yes, if somehow memory can be enhanced by whatever method, it shall be very helpful.

R.K.S. : I had chalked out a plan for Prelims and I don't think I could have scored better. I cleared Prelims with ease in all my attempts.

Dr. S.S. : This being my second attempt I felt that I had to give my very best. Hence my method of preparation was adequate. It I do feel one should also read a bit for the Mains along with the Prelims. For instance I feel I could have read some World History as well while preparing for the Prelims because it would have made study for the Mains much easier.

S.H. : No my method of preparation being self-framed provided me the best results.

CSR : What is your advice to the readers of *Competition Success Review* for their preparation for the Preliminary and Mains examinations ?

S.K.B. : I suggest the readers of CSR to be positive and optimistic about Civil Services examination. Prepare for exam using various recommended books and magazines. Hard work and patience never goes waste.

Preliminary Examination : I went through special numbers of *Competition Success Review* for History, Polity, Economy, Geography and Science & Technology. I also read Science & Technology supplement of *Hindu*. For current affairs I used *outline*.

For Physics, I went through my notes of meridian classes which I had done in 1995. Brilliant material on Physics for Prelim was tremendously helpful. I did take help of various recommended books on Physics.

Paper I—Indian Languages : I did not require any preparation in Hindi as till Xth class I had studied in Hindi medium.

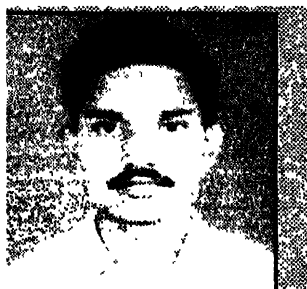
Paper II—English : For this paper I studied for only two days, the book on grammar by Wren & Martin and the *Brilliant material*.

M.P.A. : My advice to the readers will be that sincere and consistent efforts are needed for this examination. Also one should have a different strategy for Prelims and Main examination even if they have the same optionals in both. Preliminary examination is more of objective testing, so more emphasis should be paid on formula, etc., in Main examination, we generally have short notes, so a different strategy is required.

Main Examination : Paper I — Indian Languages : Hindi : I did not prepare anything for Hindi.

Paper II — English : For English paper I had gone through the last year's papers at the last moment. This gave an idea of the style of questions to be asked.

Papers III & IV — General Studies : General Studies is a paper which is not so easy for many aspirants. Most of the aspirants overlook this paper as they are not aware of the right material. They also



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**P. Sampath Kumar
IAS Topper (V)**

become afraid by seeing the vastness of course. My advice to them will be that there is no short cut to success. One should cover each and every topic before entering the examination hall.

General Studies I : For the Modern History portion, I read twice *India's Struggle for Independence* by Bipin Chandra. I also supplemented it by making notes from NCERT books, *Modern India* book and *CSR Year Book*. For the current affairs I had been constantly reading magazines like CSR, GKT and various dailies. At the last moment it is difficult to recall all that you have read in newspapers. CSR special issues and the *Spectrum* book on 'current affairs' are very helpful for last-minute preparation. It presents every event properly which can be easily memorised. For Statistics, I did not do much. I just went through the last year's unsolved paper.

General Studies II : For questions on Polity, I had gone through the book by D.D. Basu. I had made notes of important

chapters. Some questions asked are different from what you can find in D.D. Basu. So one should supplement the notes with some other book like *Our Parliament* by Kashyap or *Spectrum* book on Polity, etc.

Economy is one portion which makes G.S. very tough. One should not waste much time on it but that does not mean that he should skip it altogether. In my last attempt I had wasted a lot of time on Economy by going through books by Dutt & Sundaram and Mishra & Puri. The books require a lot of time and output is negligible. This time I went through the notes of last year and *Spectrum's* book on 'Economy and Geography of India'.

For Science and Technology portion, I had gone through the *Spectrum* book on 'Science & Technology'. In my opinion this is enough.

Optional Subjects : Mathematics : This paper is quite scoring. I heavily relied on it. To score high marks in this optional, a lot of practise is needed. Also one should be clear about the fundamentals of the questions. Just applying the formulas won't be useful.

Paper I : I prepared seven questions in this paper. Three questions were from Linear Algebra and Matrices. For this I solved questions and examples from books by Vashistha. Two questions were from ordinary differential equations. I solved all the questions of book by N.M. Kapoor. One question was based on 'Integral Calculus' for which I solved questions from D.C. Agrawal. For differential Calculation questions, I referred to the book by J.N. Sharma.

Paper II : In my last attempt, I had just prepared 6 questions in the paper. I thought that it would be sufficient which proved to be wrong. Hence, this time I went for two more questions. This time since I had prepared 8 questions, so I was feeling more at ease. I prepared two questions from Partial Differential Equation (by N.M. Kapoor), two questions from Operational Research (Manohar Gupta), two questions from Complex Analysis (book by J.N. Sharma, and a *Schaum* series book). One question from Numerical Analysis (book by S.S. Sastry) and one question from (book by Shanti Swaroop).

Physics—Paper I : For this paper I did the Mechanics portion from the book by D.S. Mathur. This book is not sufficient so I had to refer to some IGNOU notes on scattering. For Thermal Physics, I read the book by Singhal, Prakash and Agrawal. This book is almost sufficient. Some topics are not found in this book for which I referred to CSR issues and some books which are in circulation in IIT Kanpur. For 'Waves and Oscillation' I referred to book by B.S. Agrawal. For 'Optics' I banked on the book by Ghatak. I also looked through the book by B.S. Agrawal.

I also prepared short notes. There are about ten to twelve short notes. Once you prepare it, you are sure of answering at least one question. Since I had specially prepared the short notes, so as soon as I got the question paper I first attempted the questions on short notes.

Paper II : For the Electricity and Magnetic portion, I read the book by Griffiths. Some portions, which were missing in this book,

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had to be prepared from B.S. Agrawal's book. I prepared the question on electromagnetic Waves from Gupta & Kumar. For Modern Physics the base was prepared from a book by Basin. I prepared the question on Spectroscopy from the book by Raj Kumar. Some portions were prepared from the book by B.S. Agrawal. I read Electronics from Rakshit, Suha and Chattopadhyaya.

Since I did not have an Electrical background, so I was at a loss in this paper. This paper was more suited for students from electrical background.

R.B. : Preliminary : Studying for prelims is a part of studying for Mains, but approach is different. For Prelims, extensive and broad



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Ms. Rita Singh
IAS Tapper (VI)

study is required. For Mains, more indepth study is needed.

Paper I — Indian Languages : Hindi : No specific preparation is required. One can go through Hindi grammar book of class X for appearing in Hindi exam.

Paper II — English : Grammar book of class X may be studied. For English one should not waste much time unless he is very poor in English.

Papers III & IV — General Studies : Polity—D.D. Basu & P.M. Bakshi, History—Bipin Chandra and Spectrum, Economy—Dutt & Sundaram and Spectrum, Geography—NCERT books, Statistics—Class X Maths book and Current events—GKT, CSR, Spectrum and Unique.

Papers V, VI, VII & VIII — Two Optional Subjects :

Books on Electrical Engineering : Nagrath-Gopal, Kennedy, Malino, Millman-Falkas,

Rommanurthy-Valkenberg, Jordan Baloncis, Sawhney and P.S. Bimbhara are required.

For Anthropology : Madan & Majumdar, Ember & Ember, Nadeem Hasnain, Vidyarthi & Rai-Harrison, etc., are good books. Brilliant notes are also very useful.

P.S.K. : Since the time available for Mains Exam is short, it is better to complete at least one optional (Mains) before Prelims.

Paper III & IV— General Studies : I have read selected books for each subject. For example, Economy—NCERT, The Economic Times, Leo Notes in The Hindu; Polity—Kashyap; History—Bipin Chandra (NBT), Spectrum Science & Technology—Yojana, India Year Book; Current Affairs—R.C. Reddy, Sriram's, Spectrum; Statistics—Koteswara Rao material. During this attempt, I concentrated more on 'expression' as I was reasonably well equipped with 'information' during my last attempts.

Paper V, VI, VII & VIII—Two Optional Subjects : Geography : I have read NCERT books thoroughly. Later, I read some text books, Brilliant's material and Brain Tree material and prepared some notes myself.

R.S. : Before getting down to the actual task of preparation, aspirants should first determine the exact nature and requirements of the exam. For instance, at the Prelims stage, the optional paper must be given much more attention than G.S. One could end up wasting too much time on G.S.

Main Examination : I planned a careful schedule allotting ample time for G.S. and my optionals. I did not spend much time for the Essay paper since my aim was to be fresh, original and spontaneous. I did, however, plan the approximate length of the essay and decided to spend an hour at the exam first planning the structure and then the content of the essay.

For the other three subjects, my effort was to develop a precise and lucid style, and also be well-informed and analytical. I tried to be aware of all aspects of the topics I chose to study. For instance, while studying the consequences of deprivation on psychological development I considered all types of disadvantages—social, emotional and economic.

Paper I — Indian Languages : Since I am better conversant with Hindi, I did not have to prepare for this paper. In any case, the language paper only tests basic proficiency, which most candidates generally have.

Paper II—English : Similarly with English. If one has a basic acquaintance with English grammar, syntax, and precis-writing, one should not need any preparation for this paper.

Papers III & IV — General Studies : For G.S. I, I focussed on certain standard books—Bipin Chandra and Sumit Sarkar for History; for Current Events I kept in touch with magazines like CSR and GKT. Statistics was no problem since I have a Maths background.

G.S. II is a more technical paper and first requires, a basic grasp of the principles of Indian economy, Polity and Science & Technology. Later, I targetted at the applications of these areas and current developments.

Papers V, VI, VII & VIII — Two Optional Subjects : Psychology : A basic grasp of the

subject was acquired at the Prelims level; strategy in the Mains examination involved a focus on at least one standard book each area. I also kept in mind the aspects of the subject, especially in Indian setting. Paper II of Psychology requires extensive references to Indian research.

English Literature : I first made judicious selection of topics to study, since the syllabus is very wide and one has sufficient choice in the papers. I then visited the IIT Kanpur and D.U. libraries and referred to some of the major critics' works on the texts I had chosen to study. The effort was to arrive at an original synthesis of opinion about major literary works and historical trends.

M.S. : Plan and organise yourself and work hard. If you do this with little else, you should achieve your goal.

Main : The first thing in Main preparation is selection of the second optional. I think this should be based on



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It helped

Manish Singh

following parameters :

Your interest in the subject, sustaining interest in the subject for 1-2 years (from point of studying) and your background

Paper I — Indian Languages : preparation done.

Paper II—English : As above.

Papers III & IV — General Studies : Part I : History—IGNOU; Current Affairs—Newspaper (The Hindu), Frontline, and competitive magazine CSR; Statistics—practised previous years' questions.

Paper II : Science & Technology—India Year Book, Yojna, Spectrum; Polity—D.D. Basu and Magazines; Economics—Dutt & Sundaram and Magazines—Economic Survey.

S.K.M. : Read thoroughly Competition Success Review. It covers all that are necessary to update one's knowledge. Do not compare yourself with others. Put in hard work. Always believe in yourself.

Main : One should read all the standard books thoroughly, try to understand them. It is always better to make short notes and keep a note on specific problems. Revise, memorise and practise before the Main exam. I will do three times better than what you do otherwise. I tried my level best to do it, but couldn't follow what I advised. But believe if one does this, it shall pay.

Paper I—Indian Languages : Hindi—Spend me days (3-4) for Indian Language paper.

Paper II—English : Spend a day for English to brush up the grammar and how to write letters, comprehension, etc.

Papers III & IV—General Studies : I just read my notes before the examination. Earlier I used to thoroughly read *The Times of India* and *Frontline*. I used to watch current affairs programmes like *Crossfire* on D-II. This taught me how to put up one's arguments in a positive manner.

Papers V, VI, VII & VIII—Two Optional Subjects :

All that I had read over so many months, needed to revise, memorise and practise. I couldn't do it fully. I think one needs to be selective. Though I did work on that lines in my Physics paper (Paper-I).

R.K.S. : Prepare extensively and try to solve as many objective type questions as you can and be careful during the exam as time-management is going to be the most important factor.

Main : I tried to cover extensively the syllabus of G.S. and my optionals—Civil and Maths. But I did give some special attention to some topics so that I could prepare them in an intensive manner. I referred to a variety of books in G.S. and optionals so that I could have a better perspective. For Essay I did not do any special preparation, I just discussed some topics with my friends.

Paper I—Indian Languages : Hindi was my choice here and I have interest in Hindi literature, I did not prepare for this paper.

Paper II—English : No preparation was required for English paper as the paper is of secondary level and one can clear this paper by writing well during exam.

Papers III & IV—General Studies : I read popular books available in the market. Covered all portions of syllabus with equal emphasis and made notes on many portions. Practised some writing too so that I could avoid the mistakes. In exam I tried to stick to the word limit.

Papers V, VI, VII & VIII—Two Optional Subjects :

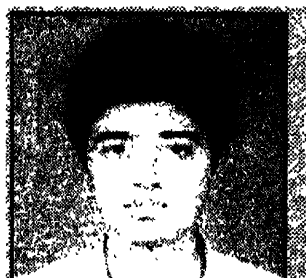
While preparing optionals I tried to cover the syllabus but I left out some tough portions of it so that burden could be eased. One has to be a bit selective so that one can develop better understanding. Superficial knowledge in optionals is going to be suicidal.

Dr. S.S. : *Competition Success Review* is a very useful supplement for the General Studies. General Studies as such does not fall into a strict syllabus; it needs random collection of information which comes in handy while writing for Mains. There is no better way of providing this than by having *Competition Success Review* as a constant companion. It gives a wealth of information in a capsule form.

Main Examination : The Main papers have to be approached differently. Clear thinking, concise and lucid style of writing, a good handwriting, completing the paper on time are all important factors. The study period should be qualitatively channelised. I methodically allotted time for different subjects and gave priority to areas in which I wasn't very sure of myself. I picked out areas where I had done blunders in the first attempt and tried to concentrate and rectify the mistakes in the second attempt. I paid more attention to Statistics and Current Affairs. The areas which demand intensive or extensive study should be discerned.

Paper I—Indian Languages : Tamil : I did not prepare much for my Indian Language paper. My paper was Tamil. The paper is merely to evaluate one's acquaintance with the language.

Paper II—English : The same goes for General English. The paper is of a higher secondary level and having studied in an



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**Sanjeeb K. Mishra
IAS Topper**

English medium there is no need to set apart time in the study schedule.

Paper III & IV—General Studies : I devoted quite a lot of time in preparing for General Studies. As time management is absolutely essential in completing the paper, I worked out on areas of weakness. Spent more time on Statistics and Current Affairs, than on History and Geography. I made notes on various topics and even made my own collection of random information. I did not have much time to give a second revision and so notes making helped.

Papers V, VI, VII & VIII—Two Optional Subjects : My optionals were History and English Literature. I put in more efforts and time for History as I had a considerable knowledge of English Literature. Selective, intensive study was needed for both. I paid special attention to map-reading in History

and annotations in English Literature. In History, an understanding of the broad trends of the age is more important than the nitty-gritty of the subject. In Literature, style and substance, matter and manner of presentation is important. I read reviews and criticisms of novels and poetry.

S.H. : Well-planned and systematic study is required for both Prelims and Mains. The ways and methods for preparation of Prelims and Mains are quite different. While for the Prelims one requires an extensive study with special attention on the optional. For Mains one should prepare some exhaustive and good notes on selected topics. One should also go through last 5-6 years' question papers. The syllabus mentioned must be covered thoroughly. Single-minded devotion is necessary.

Main : For the Main Examination initially I concentrated on the General Studies and my Philosophy II paper in which I had not done very well in my first two attempts. I prepared notes in History, International Relations, etc., and did reading of some books on Polity and Economy. After the Prelims results were declared, that is, from August onwards I concentrated mainly on optionals devoting around 8-9 hours to Zoology and 3-4 hours to Philosophy daily. I also made notes on some important topics in both the subjects.

The prescribed books were :

Zoology : *Study of Invertebrates* by Kotpal, *Study of Vertebrates* by Kotpal, *Chordata* by Panker & Haswell *Embryology* by Balinsky, *Evolution* by V.B. Rastogi, *Lull*, *Ecology* by Verma & Agarwal, *Textbook of Physiology* by Guyton, *Cell Biology* by De Robertis, and *Genetics* by P.K. Gupta.

Philosophy : *History of Philosophy* (Frank Thilly), *History of Philosophy* (Y. Masih), *Chief Currents of Contemporary Philosophy* (Datta & Chatterji), *Indian Philosophy* (Hiranayana), *Indian Philosophy* by Ramnath Sharma.

Main Examination : Paper I—Indian Languages : No preparation required.

Paper II—English : No preparation.

Paper III & IV—General Studies : For Current Affairs I utilised the information of newspapers like *The Hindu* and *The Pioneer*, magazines and guides. For History I read *Modern India* by Bipin Chandra. For Polity I referred to some books by Subhash Kashyap and the *Constitution of India* by D.D. Basu. In Economy I referred to Dutta & Sundaram, and Economic Survey. For all these, I became very selective and prepared a list of topics which were likely to be asked and prepared these in great detail. I also prepared notes for these topics, so that I could do quick revisions.

Papers V, VI, VII & VIII—Two Optional Subjects :

I did both extensive and intensive study of the whole syllabus mentioned. The books consulted were : *Study of Invertebrates* by Kotpal, *Chordata* by Parker & Haswell, *Embryology* by Balinsky, *Evolution* by V.B. Rastogi, *Lull*, *Ecology* by Verma & Agarwal, *Text book of Physiology* by Guyton, *Cell Biology* by De Robertis and *Genetics* by P.K. Gupta.

In Philosophy I engaged in exhaustive study and prepared lots of notes. The books I used were : *History of Philosophy* (Frank Thilly), *History of Philosophy* (Y. Masih), *Chief*

IAS Success Plan

Currents of Contemporary Philosophy (Datta & Chatterji) Indian Philosophy (Hiranyana) and Indian Philosophy (Ramnath Sharma)

CSR Now that you have succeeded in the Main Examination, do you think that, with some changes in your study plan, you could have secured still higher marks? Suggest the changes

S K B Yes, more emphasis on General Studies papers and wider study of Physics paper-II could have fetched me more marks

M P A In Maths my study plan was satisfactory. In Physics, I should have paid more attention to Modern Physics section. I did not prepare the spectroscopy portion thoroughly which proved disadvantageous. Since one is not sure of the questions on



CSR contributes immensely to youth. The magazine provides not only information but through the competitions.

IAS Topper (XII)

electronics one should prepare Modern Physics thoroughly

R B One should make brief notes for revision in the last days. In this way one feels more confident

R S I could have achieved higher marks if I had realised the nature of the exam earlier. This exam has an applied orientation. It is not for people with a research orientation.

M S Yes, had I paid some more attention to GS I could have scored more marks

S K M Definitely, There is a well known saying "Practise makes a man (also woman) perfect". Revise, memorise and practise. That's the key to cracking the optionals. I couldn't do that but I believe this is the answer.

R K S Had I prepared lesser questions in my previous attempts in Mathematics and Civil Engineering I could have done better.

Dr S S My study plan was very satisfactory but I could have started studying

immediately after the Prelims instead of waiting for the results. That way I'd have had more time to devote to current affairs.

S H No changes were needed. The only thing was that I should have practised Statistics more.

CSR What is your opinion about Competition Success Review?

S K B I have positive opinion about Competition Success Review. It is good for any competition and especially for the Civil Services Examination. In fact, it fulfills the needs of almost all the competitions.

M P A Competition Success Review plays a very important role in increasing the awareness about various career options to the youth.

R B Competition Success Review motivates the candidates, and provides them with suitable and adequate material. It gives an interaction with the toppers through interviews with successful candidates.

P S K Competition Success Review is a very useful magazine as it disseminates valuable information about different careers to the readers. It tells readers all about interviews.

R S Competition Success Review helped me by providing precise information regarding Civil Services, and by exposing me to the ground reality of the Examination.

M S Competition Success Review is an infinite treasure in a small cell and indeed a complete magazine. It helped me in Civil Services examinations because of its coherence and clarity.

S K M Competition Success Review is a broad based magazine covering all aspects which are needed to update one's knowledge when a student is in his/her formative years. It also inspires a lot of bright students to go for Civil Services. This is the greatest job in my opinion.

R K S Competition Success Review contributes immensely in moulding the careers of the youth. The magazine provides not only information but gives timely guidance to get through the competitions.

Dr S S Competition Success Review is both informative and inspiring. It develops an awareness and a firm conviction amongst the youth that they can come out successful in all competitive examinations.

S H Competition Success Review has contributed a lot by providing the right information and guidance about different competitive examinations. It also helps to educate them about current affairs.

CSR What is your advice to the readers of Competition Success Review for achieving success in the Main Examination?

S K B My advice to readers is that they must plan before starting preparation. For this they must go through earlier question papers and plans of successful candidates.

M P A In my opinion sincerity and consistent effort are two keys to the success in Main Examination. One should be prepared in each and every topic of the syllabus.

R B Have patience and faith in God, plan accordingly and do not go in for cheap and irrelevant books.

R S First determine the exact requirements of the exam then plan your strategy very carefully. Your optionals should be chosen

(Continued on page 123)

Query Australia

With regard to the flood of letters received at the Competition Success Review office about Query Australia, we present here a few selected queries regarding studying in Australia answered by Ms Vivienne Porter, formerly Director of University of Western Sydney, Nepean.

● **Mr Vijay Kumar from Aurangabad** wants to know about Marine Studies and advantage of studying in Australia as compared to USA or UK?

Ans Marine Studies is available as a TAFE course. Holmesglen TAFE in Melbourne have very good Marine Studies programme. Australia is a good destination for students for this course because of the unique Great Barrier Reef & sea research.

Compared to UK and USA, Australian education is very economical as it offers much cheaper tuition fees and living expenses. It offers alternative pathways for underqualified students to realise their true potential. As low population size environment internationally recognised qualifications give work rights whilst studying. Plus it adapts very quickly to emerging technologies and most importantly it recognises Indian University and students get direct credit for prior studies completed in India without the need for any bridging exams.

● **Mr Sandeep Adhikari from Siliguri** wants to know about TAFE courses and articulation into University after completing them.

Ans There are a number of TAFE (polytechnic) institutions in Australia offering a broad selection of courses at the certificate and diploma level. Two well known TAFEs are Northern Melbourne Institute of TAFE and Holmesglen in Melbourne. There are a number of private schools offering diplomas who have direct articulation agreements with Universities giving credit e.g. Alexander Institute of Technology in Perth and Sydney Institute of Technology and Universal College in Sydney.

● **Ms Manju Sundram from Kochi** wants to know about Biomedical Engineering at the Masters level.

Ans Universities offering Master of Applied Science in Biomedical Engineering are University of Western Sydney, Hawkesbury and RMIT. The course duration is one year. Graduate Diplomas are available to students who do not have the required percentage to direct entry.

● **Mr M Sajid Siddiqui from Patna** enquires about BBA entry requirements?

Ans Most universities require 65% in 12th to enter the Bachelors degrees. However, if student scores around 50% plus then he can

computing for 16 months and join 2nd year of the Bachelors programme.

way that guarantees sustained interest.
S.S. : Work hard and leave the rest to God.

K.M. : Assimilate, understand, revise, practise and practise. If you do that, you will be successful.

K.S. : Don't be afraid of hard labour. Be cool and confident during the exam.
S.S. : Diligence, hard work, patience, systematic study will definitely bring about success.

H. : Good planning, precise reading material, consistent efforts, and faith in God is what all you need. Preparation for the Civil Services Examination is a long arduous task. So it is very important not to lose heart and keep your level of motivation very high.

SR : What was your method of preparation for the interview?

K.B. : I started preparation for interview soon as I got information about Mains' result. I joined Civil Services' Times coaching class as it was very close to my place. There I got a good group. We had discussions on current national and international issues. I also prepared well about my place of birth, home State and hobbies. Then we had several mock interviews among ourselves. I gathered a lot from CSR's regular features on Group Discussion and Facing The Interview Board. Last year's coaching for interview at Ram & Rao was also helpful this year. During my preparation I thoroughly read newspapers and news magazines.

M.P.A. : Since my Main exam went well, as expecting a call. Hence, I started taking

three newspapers daily—*The Hindu*, *The Hindustan Times* and *The Economic Times*. I also used to collect important cuttings which could be of help in future while revising. For the question on State (UP). I got hold of a copy of annual issue published by Information & Broadcasting Department, UP. This book is of immense help. One of my interests was 'International Relations'. For this, apart from newspapers, I went through a standard book on it. My other interest was 'Non-Conventional Energy Sources'. For this I read the annual issue published by Non-Conventional Energy Department.

For the preparation of questions on Physics, I read 'Brief History of Time' by Stephen Hawking. I also read about the ancient Indian scientists who have made useful contribution to Science in India.

Apart from these, I also read some magazines like *Frontline*, *Outlook*, *Time*, *Newsweek*, etc.

R.B. : I read newspapers like *The Hindu* and *The Times Of India* and magazines like *CSR*, *India Today*, *Frontline*, *Sunday*, *Week*, etc. Read carefully model interviews given in various books. Prepare your bio-data well. Have mock interviews. Discuss with your friends. Practise speaking in English. Have sufficient cuttings of various articles. Have confidence in yourself.

R.S. : One cannot alter one's personality overnight. I tried to focus on updating my current awareness and on determining my strengths and how to highlight them. I read a number of newspapers and magazines like *CSR*, *GKT*, *Frontline*, *India Today* and

Outlook, and also spent time thinking analytically about various issues on the national and international agenda.

S.K.M. : Make a small group and hold discussions. Arrange mock interviews. Take coaching.

R.K.S. : I depended heavily on newspapers and magazines. We made a group to discuss the topics most likely to be asked. We took mock interviews to simulate the situation of actual interview. I took classroom coaching and personal guidance so that I could avoid the mistakes during interview. I also gave a cursory glance at my Civil Engineering portion so that I could answer specific questions on the subject.

Dr. S.S. : My preparation for the interview was of a varied assorted kind. I had collected paper clippings and articles on various subjects and had done so from the Prelims stage. They were of immense help. I discussed controversial topics with my parents and friends and so could get myriad points of view. I watched the news regularly and read the daily newspapers in detail.

The initial preparation was of my bio-data and the likely areas to be questioned, reasons for choosing the services, academic background, hobbies, etc.

S.H. : For the Interview I aimed to read as much as possible within the timeframe that I got. I kept in touch with the national and international scene by reading newspapers, magazines like *CSR* and *GKT* and watching programmes on television. I listed out topics on which I might be asked

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DELHI INTERVIEWS : Admission available for prospective students for February & July 1998 intake.

University of Western Sydney, Nepean : Prof Warren Hoesy computing Faculty : 12 - 16 October

University of Newcastle Gail White Director International : 18 October from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.,

JWS Haringbury Prof Baumgartner Dean of Science & Technology : 30 October from 11 - 6 p.m.

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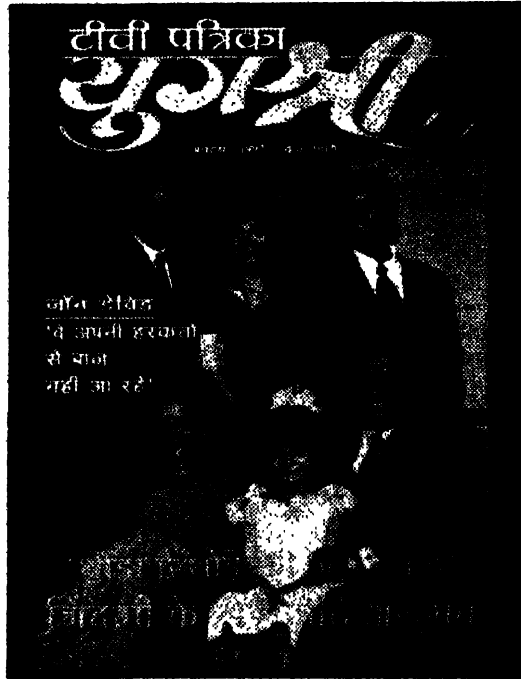
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मुलाकात : जॉन डेविड

धारावाहिक 'शक्तिमान' पर विशेष

साक्षात्कार : समर जयसिंह

स्टार ट्रैक : नाना पाटेकर

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questions and collected material on those. I concentrated especially on my hobbies, my home State and my subjects. Rather than reading bare facts I concentrated on analytical articles and spent sometime everyday thinking and forming my own ideas about important issues. The mock interviews and discussions with some experts in different fields helped me a great deal.

CSR : Please give a brief account of the wide range of questions you were asked during the interview.

S.K.B. : I was asked questions about my work in my organisation, Gas Authority of India Ltd., about aluminium sector, disinvestment, coal sector, petroleum prices, Delhi's problems. On international issues I was asked about SAARC and its achievements. I was also asked questions about my birth place, controversy about Bodhgaya Temple, about Nalanda University and about my home State Bihar.

M.P.A. : The first question was related to my studies and what was I doing presently. Then the Chairman asked me about the oil



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**Dr. Swarna Srinivasan
IAS Topper (XII)**

pool deficit and government's decision to increase oil prices. After this question the Chairman asked me about my lenses and why we use lens. Then there was question on Judicial Activism by the Chairman. After this one of the members asked me about the function of Comptroller and Auditor General. Then he asked me to name some of the fundamental duties. The next member asked me about non-conventional Energy sources and what the government is doing. Then he asked me about the nuclear energy. He also asked me whether I was deviating from my line of Engineering by choosing a career in Civil Services. Then the next member asked me about India's relation with its neighbours. The fifth member asked me a question on Central Asian Republics, Jawahar Rozgar Yojna, Mahila Samridhi Yojna and reservation for women in Legislature.

K.B. : Questions related to pollution, transport, MRTS, telecom in rural sector, job of IAS, politics vs executive, licensing of vehicles, hobby of reading etc.

P.S.K. : (1) Why do you want to join I.A.S. ? (2) If you become District Magistrate, what will you do for female literacy ? (3) What is your opinion on coalition governments ? (4) Which is the major problem of Indian administration ? How do you tackle that problem ? (5) Describe the geography of Andhra Pradesh ?

R.S. : The interview began with my hobby, judo. I was then asked about the application of Maths in different areas; the backlog of cases in subordinate courts; the relevance of bureaucracy in modern India; *Vastushastra*; research being conducted at IIT Kanpur and the framing of a comprehensive women's policy.

S.K.M. : Features of Indian society, sports, about State (Orissa), Kashmir problem, Narco-terrorism, Sainik School, Human Rights, etc.

R.K.S. : My interview lasted for about 45 minutes or so and wide-ranging questions were put to me from History to Economy and from Literature to Cricket. After some questions on bio-data I was asked to discuss Kashmir issue, poverty issue, HDI, *Hindutva* and Islamic fundamentalism, relevance of Tulsidas' writing, Indo-Pak division, Indian economy, Indian National Congress and the issue of population.

Dr. S.S. : My bio-data was read aloud and then the Chairman proceeded to ask me on my optional English Literature, the relevance of the subject, to name a few creative writers, and if creativity is necessarily linked to versatility. Many questions were posed on Foreign Affairs, the role of a diplomat abroad, India-China relations, whether India ought to form a pact with Russia and China. The other questions related to euthanasia, capital punishment, abortion, freedom of expression, gender bias and the right of a bureaucrat to approach the Press.

A few questions centered around my home State and the health conditions in Tamil Nadu.

S.H. : On my hobby - Creative Writing ... what do you mean by it and what have you written, and some supplementary questions on the articles that I mentioned. What is your own Philosophy about life, Questions on Taliban, Uniform Civil Code, Protection of Muslim Women's Rights Act, *Purdah*, etc. My opinion on 33 per cent reservation for women in Parliament. Questions about Reorganisation of Madhya Pradesh, strengths of M.P., etc. Common features of Bhopal and Lucknow. Some questions on feminism. My opinion was asked on 'the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world'.

CSR : Going by the trend, questions that are asked in the interview are broadly either fact/knowledge-based or opinion-based. Please elaborate it with instances and give your right kind of approach to answer them.

S.K.B. : In fact my experience of interviews is that interviews were both fact/knowledge as well as opinion-based. In my case it was about 50 per cent information-based and about 50 per cent opinion-based. Questions regarding Delhi's problems, about

Bihar, about SAARC were more opinion-based while others were mostly fact-based.

M.P.A. : In my opinion, the questions asked are a mix of fact-based and opinion-based e.g., in my case the questions asked on Jawahar Rozgar Yojna, Mahila Samiti Yojna, Fundamental Duties, etc., were more of knowledge-based.

But the questions relating to reservation for women in legislature, India's relation with neighbours were opinion-based. The right approach to answer opinion-based questions is to answer what you think is right because in that case you can defend your arguments more emphatically.

R.B. : Generally opinion-based and some fact-based questions are to check your sharpness of mind and your ability to compose yourself. For opinion type, give free and frank opinion but in case of fact-based do not give answers without taking Board members into confidence.

P.S.K. : Most of the questions are opinion-based. Since the interview is basically personality test, the questions are generally



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**Km. Shahmeena Husain
IAS Topper (XII)**

opinion-based because one's personality can be revealed only through them.

R.S. : Fact-based questions are often quite difficult to answer, and I believe at the interview stage they are of minimal importance. So the aspirant should not feel he/she must answer a question like "What is the extent of New Zealand's territorial waters ?" But one must have well-defined opinions on issues of national and international importance.

M.S. : Opinion-based questions are the most important ones in the interview because through them the candidates' values are tested.

In such questions, it is important to be frank and avoid being too perfect; instead the opinion should reflect the practical realities.

S.K.M. : There are some opinion-based questions and some knowledge-based ones. Give a balanced answer.

R.K.S. : In opinion-based questions one has to present a balanced answer and should look to the questions from different angles, while in the case of fact-oriented questions you have to present the facts you know.

Dr. S.S. : The questions were more opinion-based than on mere facts. In foreign affairs, for instance, one need not know the details of every pact, treaty or agreement but one has to know what the general fallout or consequence of such a tie-up with a particular country would be with respect to our relations with other countries and the likely polarisation, if any, in the global scenario.

S.H. : No comments.

CSR : After achieving your goal, do you think that there was any possibility of improving your method of preparation which could have helped in scoring still higher marks?

S.K.B. : Yes, there is always a chance of improvement. My mistakes could be overcome while making strategy for preparation.

M.P.A. : No, I don't think so.

R.B. : I don't think so.

P.S.K. : Yes, more sincerity and hardwork would have achieved higher marks.

R.S. : As I said before, I should have focussed on the pragmatic side of my subjects rather than spending time on reading highly technical journals dealing with theoretical aspects of the subjects.

S.K.M. : Yes, I should have revised and practised.

R.K.S. : I could have done better in the interview and in Main exam too and could

have avoided some mistakes.

Dr. S.S. : I could have given more importance to Current Affairs towards the end.

S.H. : Only If I had practised Statistics more, I would have surely scored still higher marks.

CSR : What advice would you offer to the readers of Competition Success Review regarding preparation for the three stages of the Civil Services Examination?

S.K.B. : In fact, each stage of examination requires special type of preparation and strategy should be made for each, keeping in view the final goal.

M.P.A. : My sincere advice to the reader will be to have a lot of patience, and be sincere in your examination. One should be prepared to put in a lot of effort in this examination.

R.B. : For all three stages, have patience, faith, be relaxed, plan well, socialise, take care of your health and prepare well having faith in God.

R.S. : At the Prelims stage, your grasp of your optional should be thorough. In the Mains, you should delimit your area of study carefully focussing on important topics. It is essential to display self-confidence and well-informed opinions.

M.S. : Plan your study according to your own abilities and constraints. Work hard and leave the rest to God.

S.K.M. : Be positive. Do not fall back. Don't compare yourself. Be confident.

R.K.S. : Endure yourself physically, mentally and psychologically. Work hard and success will be yours.

Dr. S.S. : It is a strenuous effort. One should try to ward off frustration and despair and always remember that the higher the climb, the lonelier it gets. Never to lose heart and hope.

S.H. : Faith in one's own capabilities, realistic analysis of one's own abilities and systematic hard work according to a plan is needed for all the three stages of the Civil Services Examination.

Cricket Quiz Winners— Prizes are on the way for all of you

Cricket Quiz 4

1st Teiborlang L. Ryntathiang, C/o Mr. F.B. Lyngdoh 0/0 DER & AR (B) Deptt. Main Secretariat Bldg. # 364 Shillong -793001
2nd Rahul Chillar, A-81, Acharya Niwas, Navy Nagar, Colaba, Mumbai-400005
3rd G. Deepa, 81, Thiruvalluvar Street, Thenpalani Nagar, Kolathur, Chennai-600099

Answers : 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4 (d) 5. (d)

Cricket Quiz 5

1st Rajeev Khokher, V.P.O. Chaprauli, Distt. Meerut (U.P.) (Near Tansa Road) - 250611
2nd Gurdeep Singh, H.No. 2366/B Abdullapur Basti, Ludhiana - 141003
3rd Raj Anand, C/o Sri K.L. Das, Navahath, Lohat, Madhubani, Bihar - 847231

Answers : 1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (b)

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Latest In General Knowledge

Abv.

ASEM : Asia Europe Meeting

The Asia Europe Meeting, scheduled to be held in April, 1998, has run into rough weather with British Foreign Secretary Robin Cook opposing Myanmar's participation while the Malaysian Prime Minister, Mr. Mahathir Mohamad, insisting that SEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations) could even think of boycotting the SEM if European side insisted on banning Myanmar from the dialogue.

JKSF : Jammu and Kashmir Solidarity Forum

A new separatist group, called Jammu and Kashmir Solidarity Forum, has been created in Kashmir with the help of Pakistan's ISI. The group has its headquarters in the Pakistan-Occupied Kashmir. It is generally presumed that the front is promoted by the Pakistani establishment, especially the ISI—at the expense of All-Party Hurriyat Conference (APHC) as the APHC leadership failed to deliver as per the expectations of the ISI mass.

BADC : Backward Area Development Council

Several Janata Dal leaders and MLAs have formed an apolitical outfit under the banner 'Backward Area Development Council' to fight unitedly against the 'injustice' meted out in the development of backward areas of the State.

CPSTU : Committee of Public Sector Trade Unions

A two-day extended meeting of CPSTU at New Delhi on September 21, 1997, announced long-term action plan to defeat the anti-public sector policies of the government. This includes a two-day nationwide strike, dates of which are yet to be decided.



Mahatma Gandhi Birth Anniversary : The nation paid rich tributes to the 'Father of the Nation' on his 128th birth anniversary on October 2, 1997. The President, Mr. K.R. Narayanan, the Vice-President, Mr. Krishan Kant and the Prime Minister, Mr. I.K. Gujral, were among those who paid floral tributes to the Mahatma at his Samadhi at Raj Ghat in Delhi.

Lal Bahadur Shastri Birth Anniversary : Rich tributes were paid to the former Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri on the occasion of his 93rd birth anniversary on October 2, 1997. In New Delhi, the main function was held at his Samadhi at Vijay Ghat.

Vinoba Bhave Birth Anniversary : Rich tributes were paid to renowned social worker and Mahatma Gandhi's spiritual heir, Acharya Vinoba Bhave on September 1, 1997, to mark the 102nd birth anniversary

of the Bhoodan Movement leader.

International Day of Peace : That India should take a greater initiative in freeing the world from the scourge of war was highlighted at a discussion on 'Peace : The Crucial Factor of Human Progress' organised by the United Nations Information Centre and Forum of Indian NGOs for cooperation with UN on September 16, 1997, on the occasion of the International Day of Peace.

National Security Guard Raising Day : The 13th Raising Day of National Security Guard (NSG) was celebrated on September 24, 1997.

Ramakrishna Mission Centenary : The Ramakrishna Mission celebrates its centenary this year. The year also coincides with Swami Vivekananda's return from the West in 1897. A ten-day cultural programme was organised on the occasion. A commemorative souvenir was also released.

Moscow's 850th Anniversary : Moscow celebrated its 850th birthday in a lavish way on September 7, 1997. Heads of State from former Soviet republics, and delegations from 55 other countries attended the \$ 210-million extravaganza. India was represented by the Chief Minister of Delhi, Mr. Sahib Singh Verma, and a 12-member folk group, *Langas*.

Govind Ballabh Pant Birth Anniversary : The 110th birth anniversary of veteran freedom fighter and first Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant was celebrated on September 10, 1997. In a message, the President, Mr. K.R. Narayanan, said the life and work of Pandit Pant, an eminent parliamentarian, astute administrator and a symbol of probity in public life, will remain a beacon to all.

Roorkee University 150th Anniversary : University of Roorkee, a premier engineering institution in the country, is celebrating its sesquicentennial anniversary. The University, founded in 1847, has planned year-long celebrations on the occasion. Besides the functions planned by the University, its departments are also organising workshops and symposia.

Air Force Day : For the first time this year SU-30 aircraft alongside Mig-29, Mirage-2000, Jaguars and transport aircraft performed an aerobatic display on the occasion of Air Force Day on October 8, 1997. Also, for the first time, six Kiran aircraft from the 'Surya Kiran' team carried out a full sequence of aerobatic display.



US Ambassador to India : The US President, Mr. Bill Clinton, has nominated the former Governor of the State of Ohio, Mr. Richard Celeste, as the next ambassador to India. The 58-year-old Mr. Celeste is not a stranger to India, for he was the executive assistant to the US ambassador to India, Chester Bowles, between 1963 and 1967 and

later was the director of the Peace Corps. He was the Governor of Ohio between 1981 and 1990.

Nepal Prime Minister : Surya Bahadur Thapa has been appointed the new Prime Minister of Nepal on October 6, 1997. Mr. Thapa held the longest tenure as Premier during the now overthrown partyless panchayat polity in the Himalayan kingdom.

Vietnam President : Vietnam's National Assembly elected the Communist Party's choice for the country's new President, Mr. Tran Due Luong, by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Luong stood unopposed for the job.

Vietnam Prime Minister : The former Deputy Prime Minister of Vietnam, Mr. Tran Duc Luong, after being unanimously voted the new President of the country, nominated another Deputy Premier, Mr. Phan Van Khai as the new Prime Minister.

Supreme Court Judges : Mr. Justice M. Srinivasan, Chief Justice of Himachal Pradesh High Court and Mr. Justice S. Rajendra Babu, Judge, Karnataka High Court, have been appointed by the President as new judges of the Supreme Court.

INS President : Mr. Vijaya Varada of the 'Lokamat' has been elected President of the Indian Newspaper Society (INS) at the society's 58th annual general meeting at Bangalore on September 25, 1997.

Congo Prime Minister : The mayor of the Republic of Congo's capital Brazzaville, Mr. Bernard Kolelas, has been named as Prime Minister of a new national unity government of Congo.

Vice-Chief Army Staff : Lt. General Chandra Shekhar is the new Vice-Chief of the Army Staff, replacing Gen. V.P. Malik, who has been elevated to the post of Army Chief. Commissioned in the Second Battalion, Fourth Gorkha, Lt. General Chandra Shekhar later commanded the elite 50 (Independent) Parachute Brigade. He also commanded an infantry divisions in the desert sector and was the Chief of Staff of a corps in the Kashmir Valley during the peak of militancy.



Katiza's Journey : Sensational revelations of Winnie Mandela, the former wife of South African President Nelson Mandela, and her role in the murder of a 14-year-old youth Stompie Seipei Moeketsi have been made in the book *Katiza's Journey*.

Based on the statements of Cebekhulu, a one-time activist of Winnie Mandela's 'gang' who was later spirited out of South Africa and held in a Zambian prison where he was freed by British House of Commons member Emma Nicholson and taken to a hideout in England to eventually tell his story, the book, authored by British journalist Fred Bridgland, states that Winnie Mandela personally carried out the murder of the activist youth after accusing him of spying.

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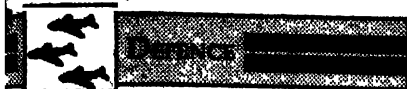
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With the government and the African National Congress covered up the true extent of Winnie's involvement in the order of the youth so as not to endanger talks leading to the democratic transition.

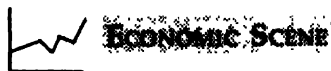


'India's Military Spending Quite Low' : India's military expenditure is incredibly low by any standards despite a huge frontier the country has to defend, a US agency has said. Despite India having to defend the huge frontier on land, at sea and in the air, including the border with Pakistan, across the Line of Control in Kashmir and the international border, its military expenditure is remarkably low in comparison to that of Pakistan and China, the latest figures of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (CDA) revealed recently. According to the agency, the Pakistani military expenditure per capita in 1995 was \$ 30, China's \$53 and India's only eight dollars.

Nag Testfired : The indigenously-developed 'Nag' anti-tank missile, which was earlier testfired on September 10, 1997, is successfully testfired again on September 29, 1997.

The latest series of the trial, which took place at the Interim Test Range (ITR) at Chandipur in Orissa, tested the 'Control and Guidance' of the missile in the 'top attack' mode. 'Nag' is one of the five missiles under the Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme (IGMDP) of the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO).

New Generation Submarines : The Indian Navy is planning indigenous construction of six new generation submarines which will not only enhance defence preparedness but also yield hi-tech spin-offs for industry. The proposed submarines are at "various stages of design" and are likely to acquire the best features of Western and Russian origin platforms. These diesel powered boats will replace the Russian origin Kilo class submarines, which were procured from Moscow by India in the 1980s.



World Bank to Lend \$ 3 billion to India : The World Bank will substantially step up \$ 3 billion its lending to India in 1997, making it the single largest new commitment to any country. The Finance Minister, Dr. P. Chidambaram, listed the World Bank's decision to lend \$ 2 billion of credit addition to \$ 1 billion of concessional IDA credit as a response to India's good track record. Refuting the charge of a decline in savings rate, Mr. Chidambaram said the 1995-96 figures showed that it was 25.6 per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP) while for 1996-97, the CSO's final estimates are not available.

UNCTAD Annual Report : The UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) 1997 Annual Report focuses on the growing inequalities

as a result mainly, it says, of the rapid liberalisation characteristic of the past decade and a half. According to the report, polarisation has sharpened both between North and South and within countries. UNCTAD says "the income share of the richest 20 per cent has risen almost everywhere since the early 1980s, in many cases reversing a post-war trend."

The report scotches the widely held belief that growth in the high-performing East Asian economies has come simultaneously with a more equal distribution of wealth. Income inequality in most of these economies today is as high as or higher than that in other developing countries.

New Fiscal Package : The Central Government has decided to raise taxes and cut plan and non-plan allocations to tackle the precarious fiscal situation created by additional expenditure commitments. It also decided to defer proposals for new expenditures until the next financial year.

In a mini-budget of sorts, the Government decided to increase the rate of foreign travel tax from Rs. 300 to Rs. 750 (tax on visit to neighbouring countries remains unchanged) and import other levies to mop up Rs. 1,480 crore in additional revenue during the current financial year. A three per cent hike in customs duty on all imports, except petroleum products and project goods, was effected. The government also effected a five per cent cut in both the plan and non-plan expenditure to save Rs. 3,200 crore and cleared a proposal for strategic sale of equity in some public sector undertakings (PSUs) to generate an additional Rs. 2,200 crore during 1997-98.

In all, the increased revenue and savings from this package is expected to add up to Rs. 6,880 crore in 1997-98.

Gates Stays Richest : Microsoft Corporation co-founder Bill Gates' ever-increasing billions have kept him on top of Forbes' list of the 400 richest Americans for the fourth consecutive year, the magazine announced on September 21, 1997. Gates, 41, more than doubled his net worth from \$ 18.5 billion in 1996 to \$ 39.8 billion this year—an increase of about \$400 million a week.

India Among 'Big Five' : The next 25 years will see an unprecedented boost in the prominence of the developing countries in the world economy, and this will be reflected in and driven by the emergence of the 'Big Five'—China, India, Brazil, Indonesia and Russia, according to a World Bank report. The report 'Global Economic Prospects and the Developing Countries, 1997' says that the 'Big Five' are projected to fundamentally change the way the world does business.

The report says that policy reforms together with a favourable international economic environment could allow developing countries to grow at between five and six per cent between now and 2020 and in the process their share of the world output from around one-sixth at present to around one-third. At present the 'Big-Five', which account for about the half of the world's labour force, only provide between 8 and 10 per cent of output and trade. But given the continued policy reforms and in the strengthening of the world trade system and

double by 2020 and with "substantial repercussions for global resource allocation, production, trade and pricing."



First Law University : The first law university of the country was inaugurated in Chennai on September 20, 1997. At the inauguration ceremony of the University, called the Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University, the President, Mr. K.R. Narayanan, said that the university had a deeper function to play from the point of view of social perception and transformation in society.

PF, Gratuity Laws Amended : The government has promulgated two separate Ordinances, one for raising the rate of Provident Fund contribution by two per cent and the other for enhancing the gratuity limit. As per the amended PF law, the PF contribution has been raised from the current 10 per cent to 12 per cent. This came into effect from September 22, 1997. The gratuity limit has been raised from Rs. 1,00,000 to Rs. 2,50,000. The gratuity laws will also be applicable to schools, societies and trusts.

Merger of Anti-Poverty Schemes : The government has decided to merge the three anti-poverty programmes for urban areas—Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY), Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP) and the Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUEP)—into one single scheme.

The new scheme, called the 'Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana' (Golden Jubilee Urban Employment Scheme), is to come into effect immediately. The scheme primarily provides for setting up of self-employment ventures by the urban poor as also wage employment through creation of durable community assets. Under the component for self-employment, a subsidy of 15 per cent of the project cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 7,500 is to be provided. While the beneficiaries are expected to contribute five per cent of the project cost, the remaining cost is to be met by financial institutions.



Gandhi Award : Gerhard Fischer, a former German diplomat and a social worker has been chosen for this year's prestigious Gandhi Peace Prize for his outstanding work for the treatment and rehabilitation of leprosy patients and polio victims and commitment to serve the deprived. The prize, carries a cash award of Rs. one crore, a citation and a plaque.

Nobel Prize in Medicine : American biologist Stanley B. Prusiner of the California University, San Francisco, who discovered a new class of germ that causes Mad Cow disease and other brain-wasting conditions, has won the Nobel Prize in Medicine on October 6, 1997. He was cited for his discovery of Prions, an entirely new genre of disease-causing agents.

Alternative Nobel Prize : The 1997

contributions to the solution of ecological problems and the preservation of the environment, would be shared by five winners. Mr. Michael Succow, 56, a professor of ecology at Greifswald University in Germany is being awarded for his exemplary work in preserving natural environment for future generations. Mr. Schneider (France) and Mr. Takagi (Japan) will get the award in recognition of their struggle against plutonium being stored and transported in France and Japan. Mr. Ki-Zerbo (Burkina Faso) a historian, gets the prize for his life-long efforts at establishing an African identity. Ms. Cindy Duehring (US) who became ill years ago from toxic chemicals, is recognised for decades of her courageous struggle against the use of poisonous chemicals.

Miss International Contest : Diya Abraham of India won for herself and India second place in the Miss International Beauty Pageant in Kyoto, Japan on September 20,



Winner of the Miss International Beauty Pageant Consuelo Adler of Venezuela (centre) poses with first runner-up Diya Abraham of India (left) and second runner-up Marie Pauline Borg of France (right) at Kyoto, Japan on September 20, 1997

1997. Bangalore-based Psychology major Diya, won a cash prize of one million yen and 'a host of other prizes'. Consuelo Adler of Venezuela won the contest and Marie Pauline Borg of France was placed third.

Cinema Express Awards : *Kathal Kottai* won the Best Picture Award in Tamil at the 17th Cinema Express Awards function, held on September 20, 1997 at Chennai. Music director A.R. Rehman was honoured with 'Multifaceted Award'. While *Police Story* and *Dharmacharam* won three of the four major awards each in Kannada and Telugu

and *Kana Kinavu* shared the honours winning two awards each.

International Man of the Year: The Pro-Vice-Chancellor of Indira Gandhi National Open University, Professor Rakesh Khurana has been nominated 'International Man of the Year 1996-97' by the International Bibliographical Centre of the United Kingdom. Professor Khurana has also been nominated by the American Biographical Institute for "Five hundred leaders of Influence". Professor Khurana was the founding director of the School of Management, IGNOU, the founding director of the All India Management Association's Centre for Management Education and the founding programme director of JMJ India.

Euromoney Best Finance Minister Award : The Union Finance Minister, Mr. P. Chidambaram, has been rated as Asia's best Finance Minister by the London-based financial publication, 'Euromoney'. While complimenting the Harvard-trained lawyer for his "unequivocal commitment to economic reform", the publication recognises the challenges the Indian Finance Minister faced while building consensus in the 13-party coalition government.

Appan Menon Memorial Award : The first Appan Menon Memorial Award is to be given to Mr. Ash Narain Roy, an assistant editor of *The Hindustan Times* for his proposal to work on issues relating to Latin America and the Third World with special focus on Mexico and Argentina. The award, which carries a cash amount of Rs. one lakh, has been instituted in memory of journalist Appan Menon, who specialised in Latin American Affairs.

Bhatnagar Awards: Dr. J. Gowrishankar of the Centre for Cellular and Molecular

Biology, Hyderabad and Dr. Kanury Venkata Subba Rao of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, New Delhi, have been chosen for the prestigious Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Award in biological sciences.

Dr. Kankan Bhattacharya from the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science (Calcutta) and Dr. A. Srikrishna from the Indian Institute of Science (Bangalore) will receive this prize in the field of chemical sciences.

The Engineering Sciences prize goes to

Institute of Technology, Mumbai while the Medical Sciences prize has been conferred on Dr. Satish Kumar Gupta, of the National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi, and Dr. Vijay Kumar of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, New Delhi.

Dr. Bikas Kanta Chakraborti of Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics (Calcutta) and Dr. Amitava Raychaudhuri of University of Calcutta will get the prize in Physical Sciences.

The award, in five disciplines of science, carries Rs. one lakh and a citation each.

Jamnalal Bajaj Awards : The nonagenarian Gandhian, Mr. R.K. Patil of Nagpur, gets the Bajaj Award for outstanding contribution in the field of constructive work. While Professor S.S. Katagihallimath of Bangalore gets the award for application of science and technology for rural development, the Vinoba Niketan Ashram founded by the late Swami Tapasyananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Thiruvananthapuram, bags the award for outstanding contribution to upliftment and welfare of women and children. Dr. Young Seek Choe of Seoul, Korea, gets the award for promoting Gandhian values outside India. Each award consists of a citation, trophy and a cash prize of Rs. 2 lakhs.

Rockwell Award : Bhaba Atomic Research Centre (BARC) director Anil Kakodhar has been selected for the 1977 Rockwell medal, becoming the first Indian to receive the highest award instituted by the International Technology Institute.

UNDP Award : Indonesian President Mr. Suharto, bagged the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Award for his success to eradicate poverty in the world's fourth most populous country.

Ramkrishna Bajaj Award : Chairman of Perfect Machine Tools Ltd (PMT), Mr. D.L. Shah, has bagged this year's Ramkrishna Bajaj National Quality Award.

BRS Award : Dharwar-based dental surgeon Paul Salins has been selected for the first BRS Award for dentistry. The award, carrying a cash prize of Rs. 51,000 and a citation goes to the Karnataka professor for his innovative technique in facial surgery and aesthetics, particularly his technique 'approach to the base of skull'.

Kautilya Award : The Kautilya Award by the Planning Commission has been given to Madhu Soodan Tripathi. The award has been given for his work on 'Indian Economic Planning—realities and possibilities'. Professor Tripathi has been making efforts to develop the model of development based on Indian Vedic tradition in the last few decades.

Michael Madhusudan Award : The Michael Madhusudan Award for 1997 has been presented to Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak for his pioneering efforts towards eradication of scavenging. A social reformer and campaigner for a clean and healthy society, Dr. Pathak is known for his Sulabh Movement which today has branched out into all corners of the country and also abroad.

Mondello Award : Writer and journalist, Mr. Khushwant Singh has been selected for the Mondello Award for literature for his

Champions' Choice

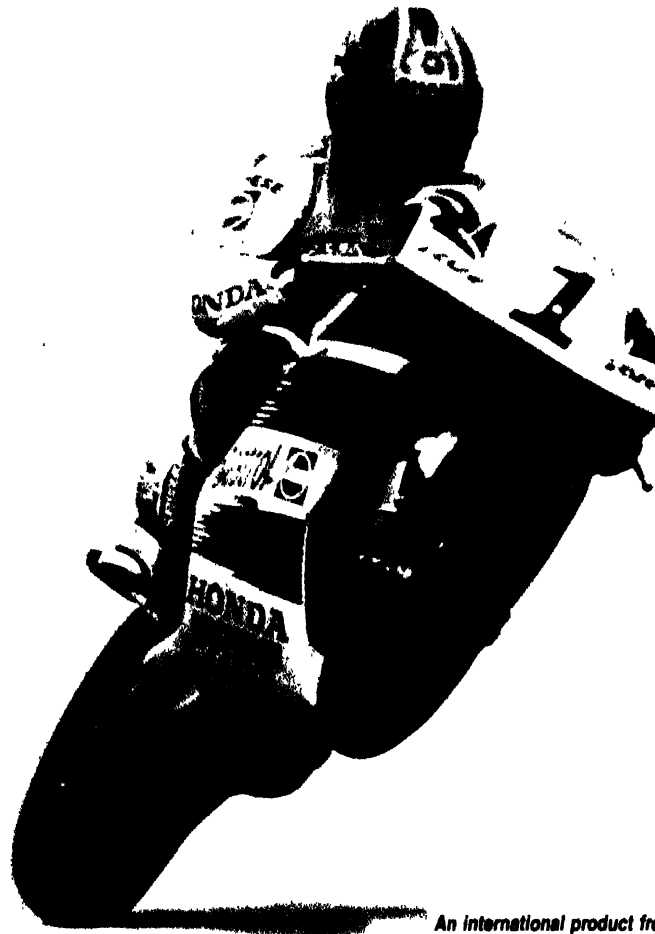
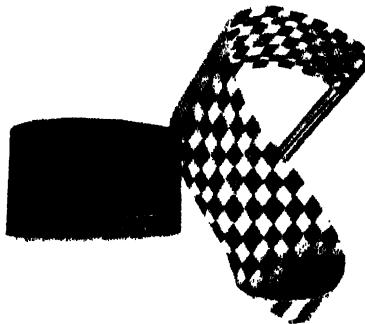
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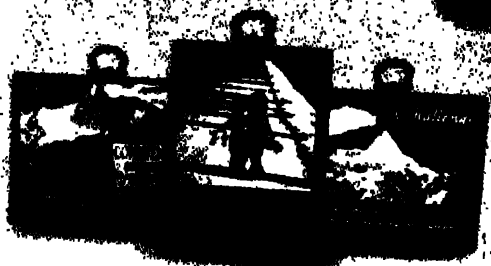
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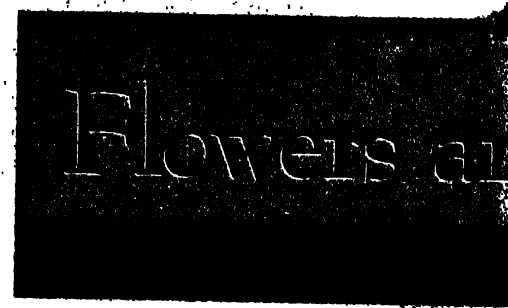
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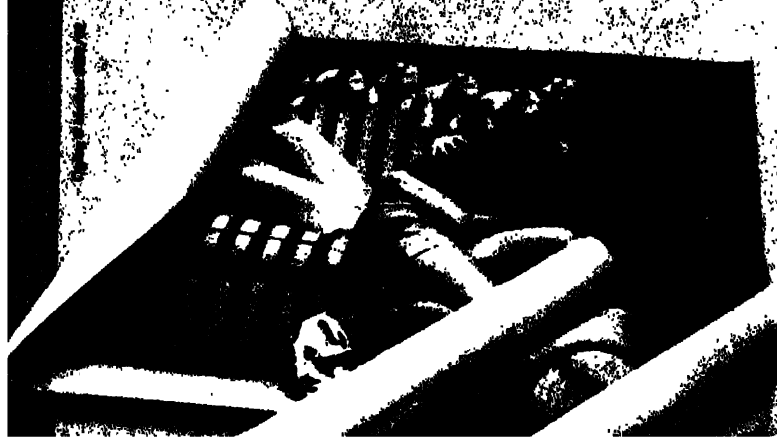
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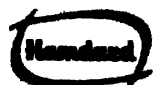
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Gujral Meets Clinton, Other World Leaders

(Continued from page 68)



Mr. I.K. Gujral with Pope John Paul II in Rome on September 25, 1997

democratic values, its growing economic potential and its ability to stand big-power pressure. India's contribution would be to present the perspective of an interdependent world as embodied in the concept of *Vasudeva Kutumbakam* (all the world is a family), Mr. Gujral said. Reiterating his view that reform should not be treated "simply as an exercise to trim the budget of the UN," the Prime Minister said that the intended reforms should contribute toward a strengthened UN and its capacity to respond effectively to the priorities identified by the overwhelming majority of its membership.

Though Mr. Gujral did not refer explicitly to India's dispute with Pakistan in his address, it is believed that at some other level there was the need for responding to Mr. Sharif's offer of talks on a 1991 aggression pact—so as not to let him get away with propaganda dividends he ought to garner. The offer was highlighted by the electronic media in the US and elsewhere and sections of the American Press. India should not have allowed Pakistan this unearned advantage.

Earlier, on September 19, 1997, Mr. Gujral held wide-ranging discussions with Tanzanian President, Mr. Benjamin William Mkapa at Dar-es-Salaam. As Chairman of the group of 77, Mr. Mkapa assured India its full support to the latter's candidature for permanent UN seat. Recalling that Tanzania had always supported India on major international issues, including CTBT and NPT, Mr. Gujral said uniformity of views held by the two countries also provided the platform for beefing up bilateral relations.

On September 25, 1997, Mr. Gujral held talks with the Italian Prime Minister, Mr. Romano Prodi, and also with the Italian President, Mr. Oscar Luigi Scalfaro in Rome. Mr. Gujral apprised Mr. Prodi of India's policy towards its neighbours as well as creation of a free trade zone in South Asia. The two leaders felt that there was tremendous scope for increasing trade between the two nations which had already touched \$ 2.5 billion. Mr. Gujral also called on the Pope John Paul-II in Rome.

The first leg of the three-nation October tour of Mr. Gujral began with his visit to Uganda where he met the Ugandan President, Mr. Yoweri Museveni on October 4, 1997. The two leaders held discussions on various bilateral and global issues. Mr. Museveni declared his country's "unconditional" support to India's candidature for a UN Security Council seat. The two countries also signed two agreements on air-services and cultural exchanges.

On October 7, 1997, the Indian Prime Minister held talks with the South African President, Mr. Nelson Mandela. The two leaders held wide-ranging discussions which included expansion of UN Security Council, cooperation in the fields of geology and mineral resources, tourism and science and technology.

The Prime Minister's African safari, close on the heels of his 11th visit, sent right signals that while India would like stronger links with the West, it would accord importance to emerging nations in Africa with whom it has traditional ties.

in to get the award, which carries \$ 5,000 a citation.

Joseph Beuys Prize : India's first woman officer, Ms. Kiran Bedi, has been awarded the Joseph Beuys prize for her work in running the country's largest prison. The prize carries \$ 14,000.

International Dairy Person of the Year : In recognition of her contribution to Indian dairy industry, the managing director of National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), Dr. Amrita Patel, has been awarded International Dairy Person of the Year' at the World Dairy Expo, Wisconsin, US. Dr. Patel, who has been closely associated with Operation Flood—is also the woman recipient of the Borlaug Award 1992.

INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES

Buddhist Relics : Excavators of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) unearthed upon a 2nd century B.C. crystal casket containing a bone of the Buddha apart from flowers made of gold and silver and



The crew of the Russian space station Mir bidding farewell to the US space shuttle Atlantis' crew

precious stones at Kotturu village, 52 km from Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh, ASI, which has made arrangements to recover the casket, described the find as 'one of rare'.

Dinosaur Footprints : The world's largest collection of dinosaur footprints has been discovered in Western Australia. The prints, made between 115 and 120 million years ago, and range in size from just a few centimetres to 1.7 metres. They cover more than 80 km of coastland to the North and South of Broome, but their exact locations are kept secret.

MISCELLANY

'Rattle in the Wind' Sells 8 Million Copies : Pop singer Elton John's new version of 'Rattle in the Wind', which he sang at the funeral of Princess Diana, has sold eight million copies in advance sales in the United States. Proceeds from the disc, including master royalties, artist royalties, and record company profits, will benefit the

set up in her name to carry forward the causes she espoused while alive.

PROJECTS

Project to Improve Status of Girl Child : The Government will implement a project to improve the status of girl child from financially backward families. The project was aimed at rural and urban girls from poor families and those studying in class five to ten. Under the programme, mothers of children born after August 15, 1997 would be given a grant of Rs. 500 for post-pregnancy care. Postal savings deposits would be used to provide scholarship for the girls from the age of six. A lumpsum would be provided to unmarried girls above the age of 21 for higher education, vocational training or self-employment.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Super Conducting Fusion Device : India's first superconducting fusion device, which is under construction at the Institute for Plasma Research (IPR), near Ahmedabad, Gujarat will be ready in 2002, the IPR director, Prof. P.K. Kaw, has said.

The Indian 'Tokamak' device being built at IPR will not produce electricity. It will be used in experiments to generate data that will help eventually in construction of a power plant fuelled by isotopes of hydrogen abundantly available in sea water.



SPACE RESEARCH

Spacecraft Enters Mars' Orbit : US Space engineers took a major step towards a possible future manned mission to Mars, blasting a tiny robotic craft into orbit around the red planet to map the surface for landing sites. The manoeuvre was the climax of a 10-month voyage of 43.5 million miles to Mars.

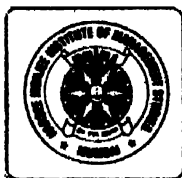
After the analysis of the first scientific data transmitted by the 'Surveyor' it was revealed that Mars does have a magnetic field. Its magnetism may be weak, compared to other planets, but is considerably stronger than scientists had suspected. Scientists said the existence of a planetary magnetic field had important implications for the geological history of Mars, the nature of its deep interior and the possibility that life of some kind could have emerged there.

Surveyor is designed to circle Mars for two years, making a topographic map of the surface and searching for good spots to land future manned missions to the planet. □

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**Y. K. BHUSHAN,
Director.**

For details contact Mr. R. D. Shetty, Registrar on working days

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Continuing the Special Section on 'Studying Abroad', we are glad to provide information on the many opportunities available in professional universities in Australia — one of the most advanced and most rapidly growing abroad. This exclusive feature provides a detailed coverage of the procedures of admission as well as support services for assistance in terms of connecting and financial aid for studying at various Universities. William Angliss Institute Of TAFE and University of Technology in Australia is the leading institution for taking up some more reputed universities.

Australia

Over the years the Australian education system has gained tremendous popularity exceptionally wide range of subjects, world-renowned faculties, unmatched facilities provided at competitive prices in a safe and friendly environment which makes it unparalleled in the world. Thousands of students from many countries long to go to Australia for graduation, post-graduation or other specialisation, the reason being numerous opportunities it has in store for various students. Until recently Australia has extensively expanded its academic horizons when as a result of government decree in 1988, many small government institutions amalgamated with bigger ones and consequently outgrew into 35 universities of international repute. A few of the factors that encourage students to opt for Australia are: the conducive atmosphere, multi-cultural applicants and a low-cost education system.

The popularity of Australian education can be gauged by the percentage of rise in number of students from India which has been an amazing 27 per cent, realising the rising aspirations of students in India. More students from India realise that, equipped with the higher learning in Australia, they can compete with the best talents at home and abroad in diverse fields. Universities in Australia are world-wide famous for very high standards in teaching and research. They normally expect overseas students not only to have good scores in qualifying exams like GMAT and TOEFL but also to have work experience for entry into their Master Degree Programmes. In technical fields such as Engineering, Medicine and Science, there are more hours of lectures, tutorials and practical classes where students are expected to spend more time in individual reading and research.

Australian Education System

The Australian University has a curriculum that is scientifically planned and open to various students from hundreds of

countries. Broadly, the education system in Australia is based on three tiers of education: Primary Education, Secondary Education and Tertiary Education. Tertiary Education itself has two components: Universities (Higher Education) and TAFE (Technical and Further Education). TAFE is a naturally recognised government system of vocational education and training and it is the major provider of the skills required by the Australian workforce. The TAFE year runs from February to December.

Griffith University

Griffith University, established in 1971, is a government-funded multi-campus University with an international reputation for teaching and research. Griffith is an innovative and dynamic institution, developing courses which equip graduates with the skills and knowledge needed to meet the challenges that today's internationalised world brings in industry, business, government, or academic research.

A total of 19,000 students including 1600 international students are enrolled at Griffith.

Griffith University offers the following special education programmes:

English Language, Foundation.

Leading Fields of Instructions

Griffith University offers courses in the following fields: Asian studies; international business; commerce; education; applied psychology; disability studies; leisure

management; law; environmental science; environmental engineering; information technology; creative and performing arts; hotel and tourism management; nursing; health and sports science; construction and civil engineering.

Students can obtain the following levels of qualification at Griffith University:

Doctoral Degree,
Masters Degree,
Graduate Diploma,
Graduate Certificate, and
Bachelor Degree.

Entry Requirements

International students enrolling at Griffith University need to satisfy academic entry



requirements and English language proficiency requirements. Undergraduate studies applicants must provide evidence of English language proficiency as follows: a minimum score of 550 of TOEFL; or a minimum overall band score of 6.0 on IELTS with no sub-test score of less than 5.5; or ASLPR3 documentary evidence that their

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language of instruction is, or was, English. Some faculties of University require a higher level of English for undergraduate entry than indicated above. A TWE score of 5.0 in addition to the TOEFL score may also be required. Higher levels of English language proficiency are required for both coursework and research for high degrees.

There are two semesters: semester one is from February to June, semester two is from July to November. A summer semester with limited courses is also available from November to February.

To enable adequate time for assessment and for students to obtain student visas for Australia, applications should be submitted by the end of December to commence courses in February, and by the end of May for courses commencing in July.

Accommodation

Griffith's International Accommodation Officer can assist students find accommodation in campus residences, homestay or off campus accommodation.

Support Services

International student advisors, located at each of the international centre's offices, are the initial contact point for international student Services available include: personal and academic assistance; welfare advice; religious/spiritual advice; child care service; medical services and career advice. An extensive range of student clubs and societies are available.

Tuition Fees

The tuition fees at the Griffith University generally range from A\$9,000 to A\$14,000 per year.

Scholarships

ADCOS scholarships are available to students of exceptional academic merit for which students should contact the Australian Overseas Mission or the AEC in their home country. Application

forms are not available from Australian universities. OPRS and GUPRS (Griffith University Postgraduate Research Scholarship) are available to Ph.D. and research masters students from overseas.

More details regarding the Institute can be had from

Griffith University
Kessels Road
NATHAN
Queensland 4111



William Angliss Institute Of TAFE

William Angliss Institute of TAFE has for more than fifty years been providing quality education and training for the hospitality, tourism and food industries. It is Australia's largest specialist institute designed specifically to provide top quality training for these industries and is the only single-purpose hospitality and tourism government education institution in Australia. The Institute has won a reputation for excellence, both nationally and internationally.

Located in the heart of Melbourne's business district and easily accessible by bus, tram or train services, William Angliss Institute of TAFE offers students modern training facilities, with the latest educational technology, resources and student support services. The facilities include: seven quality training kitchens, three restaurants, a language laboratory, food technology training laboratories, on-line tourism computer training centre using the Galileo Reservation Information System, Internet facilities for student research, computer laboratories.

Over 5,000 students, including 200 international students from more than fifteen countries, complete their training at the

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Institute each year and a new building programme during 1997 will double the number of places available by the year 2000. The Australian Government has endorsed plans to establish the Australian Centre for Tourism and Hospitality in the William Angliss Institute of TAFE campus in conjunction with Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology.

Leading Fields of Instruction

At William Angliss Institute of TAFE students can study hospitality management, tourism management, food technology, retail food studies, dive resort management, and divemaster plus.

Students can obtain the following levels of qualification at William Angliss Institute of TAFE :

Advanced Diploma, Diploma, Certificate I, Certificate II, Certificate III, Certificate IV and Associate Diploma.

Entry Requirements

The Institute requires Australian Year 12 (or recognised equivalents) for most programmes although some programmes require only Australian Year 11. Sufficient industry experience and maturity to successfully undertake the course may be considered as entry for senior students. The other requirements are advanced proficiency in English IELTS 6.0 and TOEFL 7.70.

Tuition Fees

Tuition fees at the William Angliss Institute of TAFE are : Hospitality Programmes—A\$4250 per semester or A\$8500 per year; Tourism Programmes—A\$4000 per semester or A\$8000 per year; Food Technology—A\$8000 per year; Retail Food Studies—approximately A\$250 per week; and Dive Programmes—A\$7000 to A\$19500.

Accommodation

The Institute offers a free accommodation placement service to assist students in

finding appropriate accommodation. Options include : hostel, home-stay flats; or Student Village about 30 minutes from the Institute.

The longer term accommodation options include : Student Village with shared facilities from around A\$3,500 for a 35-week period. There are other options to choose from on a casual basis. About 30 minutes from William Angliss Institute of TAFE by train, tram or bus, home-stay from A\$150 per week with full board; one bedroom flats or small houses from around A\$120 per week depending upon size and location, two bedroom flats or houses from around A\$140 to A\$200 per week depending upon size and location.

More details regarding the Institute can be had from :

William Angliss Institute of TAFE
International Education Office
555 La Trobe Street
Melbourne 3000, Australia.

University of Tasmania

Established in 1890, the University of Tasmania is one of Australia's oldest and most distinguished universities. It is the only University in the State of Tasmania, an unspoiled and uncrowded island of great natural beauty. Tasmania is an ideal place to study.

The University has a total student population of around 11,000 with 900 international students from more than 40 countries studying at the University's two campuses: Hobart in the south and Launceston in the north of the State.

University of Tasmania offers the following special education programmes:

English Language

Leading Fields of Instruction

The University of Tasmania offers courses in: accounting; architecture; art; commerce; computing; economics; education; engineering; environmental studies; humanities; law; management; marketing; medical laboratory science; medicine; music; nursing; performing arts; pharmacy; science; social sciences; and social work.

Students can obtain the following levels of qualification at University of Tasmania:

Diploma,
Doctoral Degree,
Masters Degree,
Graduate Diploma,
Graduate Certificate,
Bachelor Degree, and
Associate Degree.

Entry Requirements

International students applying for undergraduate admission need to have completed 12 years of secondary education, with specified grades of merit. English language requirements specify IELTS minimum 6.0 with no band less than 5.5; TOEFL 550, with a TWE not less than 4.5.

Semester one begins in February and ends in June with a mid-semester break in early

April. Semester two begins in July and ends in November with a mid-semester break in early October.

Applications should be lodged before November for Semester 1 commencement and before 30 April for Semester 2 commencement. Late applications may be considered if places are available. Mid-year intake is available in some courses, and advanced standing is granted for diploma and other relevant qualification.

Accommodation

For those who prefer to live on campus, residential colleges in Hobart and the University of residence in Launceston, a variety of options are provided, both fully-catered and self-catering. Shared off campus accommodation is popular with single students who like independence and are prepared to cook their own meals.

Students are given assistance in finding



accommodation that suits their needs and budgets.

Support Services

The University of Tasmania employs full-time International Student Advisors to assist international students enrolled in all courses, and a further two English Language Centre International Advisors to cater specifically to the needs of English language students.

Tuition Fees

Tuition fees vary according to programme stream. For undergraduate courses and fees range between A\$9000 and A\$14,000, with a A\$20,500 to A\$26,500 range for medicine/surgery degrees. Postgraduate courses range from A\$10,000 to A\$15,000 per year.

All admission-related enquiries can be done at :

University of Tasmania
PO Box 1214
LAUNCESTON
Tasmania 7250

Sports Round-Up



ATHLETICS

Track Grand Prix Overall Title : Wilson Kipeter of Kenya, who runs for Denmark, held the 1997 Track Grand Prix Overall on September 13, 1997, after winning 100 metres in one minute, 42.98 seconds in year's final meet, the Fukuoka Grand Prix. The victory gave him an additional 27 points, bringing his total to 114. German shot thrower Lars Riedel finished second with 99 points, and American hurdler Mark Richardson was third at 95.

The women's overall title went to German shot-putter Astrid Kumbernuss, who scored 99 points. A 400-metre hurdler Deon Hemmings of Jamaica was second with 90 points.

Berlin Marathon : Elijah Lagat of Kenya won the Berlin Marathon on September 28, 1997, outstripping compatriot Eric Mwangi to win by two seconds. Lagat won the race in 2:07.41 minutes.

International Athletics Meet : Astrid Kumbernuss of Germany continued her winning streak by stretching her streak of victories to 23, leaving Vita Pavlysh of Ukraine to settle for the second spot in the women's shot put event at the ITC International Athletics Meet at New Delhi on September 16, 1997. Astrid's fourth throw of 20.65 metres was her best effort.

Two meet records were created in the men's 400 metres and 100-metre hurdles. Opara of Nigeria won the 400 metres in 51.12 seconds while Angela of Nigeria won the 100-metre hurdles race, clocking 12.95 seconds to create a new meet record.



BADMINTON

US Open Badminton Championship : Peter Gade of Denmark won the men's singles title with a 15-6, 7-15, 15-12 victory over compatriot Peter Gade. Gade lost to Peter Gade in the US Open Badminton Championship at Orange, California on September 14, 1997. Denmark's Camilla Martin rallied to defeat second-seeded Dai Jun of China 11-4, 6-11, 12-10 for the men's singles crown.

Asian Badminton Championship : Sun Jun of China beat Indonesia's Hendrawan 4, 8-15, 15-9 to claim the Asian Badminton Championship crown at Kuala Lumpur on September 8, 1997.

The women's singles Yao Yan of China won the world junior champion and compatriot Hua 2-11, 11-9, 11-5 to claim the title. The women's doubles and mixed doubles were all-chinese affairs.



CRICKET

Arthur Walker Trophy : Joe Grech of Malta won the Arthur Walker Trophy after

coming back strongly from an over 600 point deficit to push India's Ashok Shandilya to second spot, at Malta on October 5, 1997.



BOXING

Super-Middleweight Title : Briton Robin Reid retained his World Boxing Council Super-middleweight title with a largely lacklustre points victory over Frenchman Hacine Cherife at Widnes on September 12, 1997.

WBC Heavyweight Title : Britain's Lennox Lewis stopped Poland's Andrew Golota in 95 seconds to keep the World Boxing Council (WBC) title at Atlantic City on October 4, 1997.



CRICKET

Sahara Cup : India defeated arch rivals Pakistan 4-1 in the five-match one-day Sahara Cup cricket series, played at Toronto, Canada, from September 13 to 21, 1997. India won the first match by 20 runs, the second



Saurav Ganguly of India holding the Man of the Series Award, Sahara Cup, in Toronto on September 21, 1997

one by seven wickets, the third match by 34 runs and the fourth one by seven wickets. The fifth game of the series went Pakistan's way when they won by five wickets. Saurav Ganguly achieved a rare distinction of bagging four successive 'Man of the Match' awards, and also 'Man of the Series' award.

India-Pakistan Wills One-day Series : Pakistan beat India by nine wickets on October 2, 1997, at Lahore to win the three-match one-day international Wills Challenge series 2-1. Set to score 217 for victory, Pakistan reached the target in the 27th over itself as Ijaz Ahmed made a mockery of Indian bowling hitting 139 runs which contained nine sixes and ten fours.

Pakistan had won the first one-dayer, played at Hyderabad (Sind) on September 28, 1997, by five wickets. However, India bounced back in the second one-dayer at

Karachi on September 30, 1997, and inflicted a four-wicket defeat on Pakistan.

New Zealand-Zimbabwe Test Series : The two-match cricket series between New Zealand and Zimbabwe ended in a draw when both the Test matches failed to produce a result. The first Test match, played at Harare from September 18 to 22, 1997, saw Zimbabwe scoring 298 runs and 311 for nine declared in the two innings. The Kiwis replied with 207 runs in first innings and then struggled to make 304 runs for eight wickets in pursuit of a victory target of 403 runs.

The second Test match, from September 25 to 29, 1997, also ended in a draw when a sporting declaration by Zimbabwe left Kiwis to make 286 runs from 68 overs after Zimbabwe piled up a mammoth 461 in first innings followed by 403 by the Kiwis. The match ended with New Zealand delicately poised at 275 for eight wickets.

The three one-day match series between Zimbabwe and New Zealand ended in a draw with one game each for both countries and one being tied.



FOOTBALL

SAFF Championship : India beat Maldives 5-1 in final of the SAFF Championship trophy, held at Kathmandu on September 13, 1997. Strikers I.M. Vijayan and Baichung Bhutia were the stars of the tournament.

Asian School Soccer Championship : South Korea defeated Thailand 1-0 to win the 26th Asian School Soccer Championship at Patna on October 2, 1997. India finished third beating Indonesia 3-1.



GENERAL

Asian Men's Volleyball Championship : China beat Japan 15-12, 8-15, 15-7, 15-10 to win the final of the ninth Asian men's Volleyball Championship at Doha on September 11, 1997.

Asian Men's Basketball Championship : South Korea won the Asian Men's Basketball Championship pipping Japan 78-76 in a thrilling final match played at Riyadh on September 19, 1997.

Latif Masters International Snooker Championship : India eventually terminated the Thai dominance in Asia when Yasin Merchant and Geet Sethi won a tense final against Anan Terananan and Kwan Poomjang by a 5-3 margin in the Red and White Latif Masters International Snooker Championship at Karachi on September 24, 1997.

Asian Junior Table Tennis Championship : Wang Jian Jun and Niu Jian Fang of China won the boys and girls singles title respectively in the sixth Asian Junior Table Tennis Championship at Panjim on September 6, 1997.

Junior World Powerlifting Championship : B.H. Bharati of India

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set a world record in the squat event in the 48-kg category as India won three silver and one bronze medal in the Junior World Powerlifting Championship in Bratislava, Slovakia, on September 1, 1997. Bharati eclipsed the record of Elena Yamskich of Russia (50 kg) by lifting .5 kg more, which fetched her the silver, she achieved a total lift of 350 kg. Elena, however, grabbed the gold.



Ryder Cup : Europe just barely resisted a tremendous fightback by the American on September 28, 1997, to hang on to the Ryder Cup with a narrow victory by 14½ points to 13½.

Canadian Open : Steve Jones won a spirited exchange of birdies and bogeys with Greg Norman that went down to the last putt in the Canadian Open for the second time at Montreal on September 7, 1997.



Junior World Cup Championship : Australia won the Junior World Cup Hockey Championship. In the final match they beat India 3-2 on September 28, 1997 at Milton Keynes in England. Rank outsiders, India, stormed into the final beating defending champions Germany 4-3 in semi-final. On the other hand, Australia outclassed England 2-1 for a final berth.

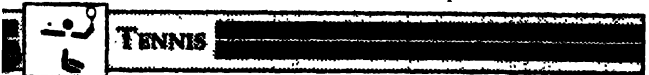
HONOURS

ICC President : Malcolm Gray of Australia has been appointed to replace India's Jagmohan Dalmiya as the International Cricket Council (ICC) Chief in the year 2000. Gray, 57, will serve as Vice-president from June 1999 before replacing Dalmiya as President a year later for a three-year term.

Grand Master : Pravin Thipsay, who was the first Indian chess player to gain a Grand Master norm in 1985, has been awarded the coveted title making him the third Indian Grand Master after Viswanathan Anand and Dibyendu Barua.

SQUASH

Diet Squash Championship : The top seeds in the junior boys, Ritwik Dutta (under 19), Abhijit Kukreja (under 16), Siddarth Suchde (under 14) and Karanpal Sethi (under 12) all won in straight games. In the Invitation Classic, Akhil Behl beat Paul Ferreira 9-6, 4-9, 9-2 to win the title. Aisha Shah bagged the women's title beating Parisma Juneja in the final at Mumbai, on September 28, 1997.



Davis Cup : India beat Chile 3-2 in the five-match Davis Cup tie, which consisted of two reverse singles and a doubles match. After remaining locked 2-2,



Mahesh Bhupathi and Leander Paes doing a victory lap after India beat Chile 3-2 in Davis Cup play-off tie in New Delhi on September 21, 1997

Mahesh Bhupathi of India beat Gabriel Silberstein 6-7, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4, 6-3 to give India a 3-2 victory and helped the team retain its place in the elite World Group of 16.

China Open : Leander Paes and Mahesh Bhupathi of India beat Jim Courier and Alex O'Brien of the US 7-5, 7-6 in the final of the \$ 303,000 China Open ATP Tour event, to bag their eighth title of the year, at Beijing on Oct. 5, 1997.

President's Cup : Briton Tim Henman claimed his second ATP title of the year by beating Marc Rosset of Switzerland 7-6, 6-4 in the final of the President's Cup at Tashkent on Sept. 14, 1997. □

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Word Power

OBJECTIVE TYPE

Against each key word are given five suggested meanings.

Choose the word or phrase which is *opposite* in meaning to the key word.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) Callous —A : soft. B : hardened. C : sensitive. D : religious. E : compact. | (13) Carte blanche —A : capitalistic. B : investment. C : importance. D : restriction. E : current. |
| 2) Calm —A : without rough motion. B : placid. C : tempestuous. D : self-possessed. E : superior. | (14) Catholic —A : religious. B : pacific. C : narrow-minded. D : weighty. E : funny. |
| 3) Candid —A : vague. B : secretive. C : experienced. D : anxious. E : shallow. | (15) Caustic —A : severely critical. B : mordant. C : pleasing. D : ornamental. E : straight. |
| 4) Capacious —A : militant. B : capable of holding much. C : positive. D : voracious. E : confining. | (16) Celestial —A : heavenly. B : earthly. C : imaginary. D : supreme. E : vigorous. |
| 5) Capital —A : prime. B : accumulated wealth or goods. C : excellent. D : trivial. E : bitter. | (17) Celibate —A : investing. B : married. C : retired. D : commodious. E : dubious. |
| 5) Capricious —A : satisfied. B : insured. C : photographic. D : steadfast. E : scattered. | (18) Centrifugal —A : centripetal. B : ephemeral. C : lasting. D : barometric. E : algebraic. |
| 7) Captious —A : tolerant. B : capable. C : frivolous. D : winning. E : recollected. | (19) Ceremonial —A : informal. B : conventional. C : formal behaviour. D : delectable. E : polished. |
| 3) Captivate —A : seize. B : repel. C : to enthrall. D : subjugate. E : dangerous. | (20) Cessation —A : premium. B : gravity. C : beginning. D : composition. E : stoppage. |
| 3) Carnal —A : not spiritual. B : spiritual. C : lecherous. D : pertaining to flesh. E : ornamental. | (21) Chaffing —A : achieving. B : serious. C : capitalistic. D : sneering. E : expensive. |
| 3) Carnivorous —A : gloomy. B : tangential. C : productive. D : weak. E : vegetarian. | (22) Chaotic —A : wholly disordered. B : formless. C : systematic. D : intriguing. E : pathetic. |
| Carousal —A : awakening. B : sobriety. C : acceleration. D : direction. E : productive. | (23) Charitable —A : generous. B : benevolent. C : merciful to others. D : sophisticated. E : selfish. |
| Carping —A : acquiescent. B : mean. C : limited. D : farming. E : racing. | (24) Chaste —A : pure in thought. B : unadorned. C : virtuous. D : immoral. E : elegant. |

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) C : sensitive. | (9) B : spiritual. | (17) B : married. |
| 2) C : tempestuous. | (10) E : vegetarian. | (18) A : centripetal. |
| 3) B : secretive. | (11) B : sobriety. | (19) A : informal. |
| 4) E : confining. | (12) A : acquiescent. | (20) C : beginning. |
| 5) D : trivial. | (13) D : restriction. | (21) B : serious. |
| 6) D : steadfast. | (14) C : narrow-minded. | (22) C : systematic. |
| 7) A : tolerant. | (15) C : pleasing. | (23) E : selfish. |
| 8) B : repel. | (16) B : earthly. | (24) D : immoral. |

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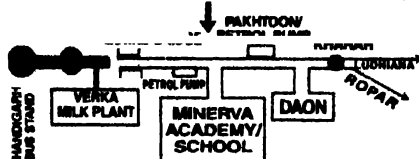
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The decision-making process

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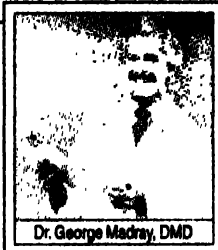
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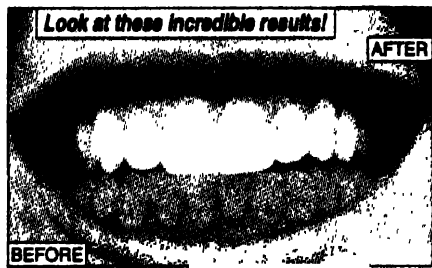
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Letters

INFORMATION ON COMPUTERS

I am a novice in the vast field of computers, so I have only a little knowledge of windows-95, etc.

I request you to start a column on the computers, as a number of youth is choosing this field. I would also like you to publish the names of those books which will come handy in acquiring information on computers.

Mumbai (Maharashtra) **Ambarish Dongre**

EXCELLENT MBA COURSE MATERIAL

I am a regular reader of CSR and would like to thank you for featuring MBA course programmes in a very lucid style in the September 1997 issue. You richly deserve the International Mexico Award.

Furthermore, your feature on "Body language" is one of my favourite topics. I seriously go through it and try my best to put the suggestions into practice.

Mumbai (Bihar) **Alok Ranjan**

PAPERS ON INDIAN FOREST SERVICE

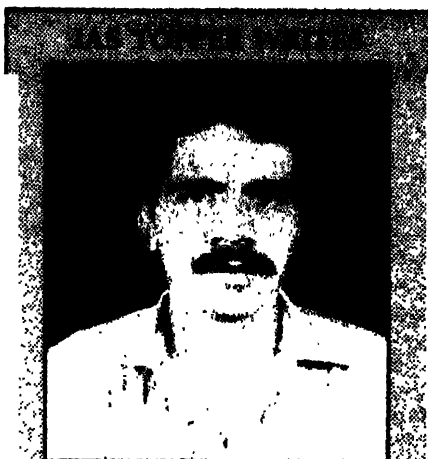
No doubt, CSR is a superb magazine for AS aspirants and the students preparing for their competitive examinations. I would request you to publish the previous years' question papers of Indian Forest Service examination with model answers (solutions) of General Knowledge and General English paper. This would be beneficial for the students.

New Delhi **Himanshu Rawat**

TASTING SUCCESS THROUGH CSR

I have been a regular reader of CSR since 1994 and I believe it is really indispensable for anyone preparing for any type of competitive examinations. The variety of special features makes CSR the first choice for competitions.

I owe my success in the following examinations to CSR: Bank P.O., Inspector of Income Tax, Central Excise, etc. Asstt. light Purser, Management Trainee SAIL and RBI Staff Officer (written); IIMC (English Journalism); Central Monitoring Service (French); UPSC Main (Hindi Literature and Anthropology); UPSC Prelims (Political Science); Eligibility Test for Lecturership and Entrance Tests for several management institutes. I have achieved this success under the able guidance of CSR in spite of the fact that for a major part of the last three years, I have been suffering from acute back pain.



I have been a regular reader of Competition Success Review for last 15 years right from my early school days. It is this magazine that developed Civil Services interest in me. I took keen interest in reading interviews of IAS toppers right from the beginning. This magazine helped me in giving last ideas as how to face this tough examination. Apart from these, the columns published in it during preparation for other.

This magazine is very useful not only for Civil Services but also for many other competitive exams like MBA, Chartered Accountancy etc. For this reason it is the largest selling general knowledge monthly in India.

I wish all those Success Review aspirants who are preparing for competitive exams to get success in their endeavours.

Please provide an extensive coverage to the economic scene.

New Delhi **Jay Kant**

SELECTION FOR CDS

I am a regular Reader of CSR & General Knowledge Today. In fact, I have been reading CSR ever since 1993 and because of its extensive study material and comprehensive coverage of events, excellent presentation of facts, it has become my favourite magazine.

Sir, I would be pleased to inform you that I came out with flying colours in CDS May 1997 written examination (Roll No. 12286). I owe this to your magazine. Believe me, this is the secret behind my success.

I would like to thank you for publishing this useful and success-oriented magazine.

Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh) **V. Deepak Venkat Ramaiya**

IMA SELECTION

With great pride and happiness I wish to inform you that I have been selected as an officer in SSB interview for IMA (ACC Wing) Army Cadets college Dehra Dun.

Actually I was a sepoy in the Indian Army and I applied for commission and got it.

Thank you for your kind guidance in helping me achieve my aim. Your CSR is of a great importance for every competitive exams.

Bangalore **Manoj Gurung**

CSR IS AN INSPIRATION

I am highly impressed by the helpful and interesting information you give to the students. With the help of this magazine, we come to know that there are many careers which we can build for our successful life.

I am a student of class XI and I have selected Biology as my future career. I have also decided to appear for different competitive exams. Till now, I have appeared for Math Olympiad contest in class IX and X. I had successfully passed in those exams with the help of CSR.

It is the best magazine I have read till now. I would be highly thankful to you, if you give me some useful information about different courses in the field of Biology or other subjects in Science.

I have secured 83% in class X, and I want to become something in my life, that too successfully with your guidelines. You are the inspiration for me, as you always succeeded in making students successful, you will surely try to help me as well.

Indore (M.P.) **Mayuri Desai**

SELECTION FOR MBA

I am happy to inform you that I have been selected for M.B.A. course at Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University, Agra.

I am at a loss for words to thank the CSR family. Truly speaking, I didn't have to look for other sources like coaching class and other books of information, once I read through CSR. I express my profound sense of gratitude to CSR for helping the students to attain their goal. I had a stiff competition at hand while taking the MBA exam. But thanks to your comprehensive coverage of national and international events, I performed brilliantly at the written examination and later at group discussion and Interview.

I believe that CSR is a must for anyone aspiring to achieve high rank in life.

Etah (U.P.) **Kailash Srivastav**

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Persons And Places In News



PERSONS

Surya Thapa : Rashtriya Prajatantra Party (RPP) president Surya Bahadur Thapa, leading a three-party centrist-alliance, was on October 7, 1997, appointed Nepal's new Prime Minister by the country's constitutional monarch King Birendra.

Mr. Thapa held the longest tenure as Premier during the now overthrown party-less Panchayat polity in the Himalayan kingdom.

Gerhard Fischer : A former German diplomat and a social worker, Gerhard Fischer, has been chosen for this year's prestigious Gandhi Peace Prize for his outstanding work for the treatment and rehabilitation of leprosy patients and polio victims and commitment to serve the deprived. Mr. Fischer retired prematurely from a successful diplomatic career to establish a network of centres for leprosy patients and children affected by polio in India. The 76-year-old German 'ambassador of humanity' and distinguished Gandhian, will be presented the award on January 1, 1998.

Alyaksander Lukashenka : The Belarus President, Mr. Alyaksander Lukashenka,



Alyaksander Lukashenka

visited India in the last week of September, 1997. The two countries signed five framework agreements, anchoring their economic and political readership. The Belarus President also assured his country's full support to India's candidature for a permanent seat in an expanded UN Security Council.

R.K. Patil : The nonagenarian Gandhian, Mr. R.K. Patil of Nagpur, is this year's Jannalal Bajaj Awardee for outstanding contribution in the field of constructive work. Mr. Patil, after fighting for the country's freedom from within the Indian Civil Services for many years, resigned from the ICS in 1943 and joined Mahatma Gandhi.

Later, he came in contact with Acharaya Vinoba Bhave and joined his Bhoodan-Gramdan Movement. Mr. Patil was the Chairman of the Bhoodan Yojna Board for more than 20 years.

Dr. Young Seek : A passionate preacher and promoter of international peace and understanding, Dr. Young Seek of Korea, has been selected for the Jannalal Bajaj International Award for promoting Gandhian values outside India.

In the late 70s during the US-Soviet tension when it seemed that the Third World

War was inevitable, Dr. Young visited several world capitals and drove home the point that peace was more precious than triumph. He is believed to have made key contribution towards the Geneva Summit and the collapse of the Cold War.

Keizo Obuchi : The Japanese Prime Minister, Mr. Ryutaro Hashimoto, reshuffled his Cabinet on September 11, 1997, naming Mr. Keizo Obuchi, a political heavyweight, as Foreign Minister and allowing a comeback to a scandal-tainted veteran.

Mary Robinson : Ireland's first woman President, Ms. Mary Robinson, has stepped down to take up her new post as the United Nations Human Rights Commissioner. Ms. Robinson, 52, left three months before the end of her seven-year term to take up her new assignment.

Jiang Zemin : The 7-day five-yearly 15th Chinese Communist Party Congress ended with the President, Mr. Jiang Zemin, staging a grand coup and considerably bolstering his position by placing his supporters in key places and also getting the party to adopt his main economic reformist programmes.

At the end of the session, when Mr. Jiang, who is also the General Secretary of the party and the Chairman of the Central Ministry Commission, led the new Politburo Standing Committee line up in its traditional appearance before the media, it became even more clear that for Mr. Jiang it was a huge victory, bringing him out of the shadow of Deng Xiaoping and confirming him as the undisputed leader.

E.S. Venkataramiah : Former Chief Justice of India, E.S. Venkataramiah, passed away at Bangalore on September 25, 1997.

Mr. Venkataramiah was the first Chief Justice of India from Karnataka and held that office for just six months retiring on December 18, 1989.

Matrika Prasad Koirala : Former

Prime Minister of Nepal, Matrika Prasad Koirala, who led his country at the dawn of its modern era over 40 years ago, died in Kathmandu on September 11, 1997. Koirala was the first ordinary Nepalese to become Prime Minister in 1951 and he held this position until 1954.

Mobutu Sese Seko : The Zairian leader, Mobutu Sese Seko, who was toppled in May, 1997, after 32 years of despotism that left his country in shambles, died on September 7, 1997 at Rabat in Morocco.

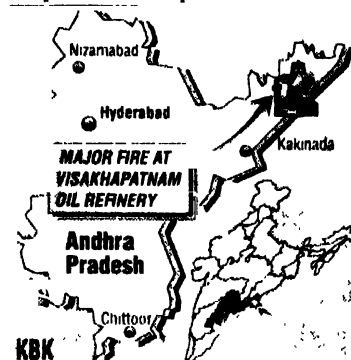
Ganesh Man Singh : The supreme leader of movement for restoration of democracy and seniormost leader of Nepali Congress,

Ganesh Man Singh, passed away on September 18, 1997 at Kathmandu.



PLACES

Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh : A huge fire and explosions devastated the terminals and storage tanks at the Visakh Refinery of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) in Visakhapatnam on September 14, 1997. The



fire claimed 30 lives and left many injured. It all started when one of the eight Kortan spheres or globae tanks, which contained LPG, crude and kerosene tanks separately, near the main gate of the HPCL refinery, caught fire and exploded rocking the entire city.

Sriharikota, Andhra Pradesh : With the successful blast-off of the PSLV-C1, country's first operational polar satellite launch vehicle, from the Sriharikota Range (SHAR) in Andhra Pradesh, India, on September 29, 1997, joined the exclusive club of nations capable of launching the heavier class of satellites.

Medan, Indonesia : All the 234 passengers including 12 crew members on board of an Indonesian Airbus were killed on September 26, 1997, when the plane exploded and burst into flames while approaching the airport in the smog-hit northern Sumatra island of Indonesia.

Montrouis, Haiti : An overcrowded ferry capsized and sank off Haiti's Central Coast on September 8, 1997, killing as many as 400 people who were trapped inside the vessel. The 18-metre vessel, 'The Pride of Gonave', was certified to carry only 80 passengers.

Kargil : Eighteen civilians were killed and many got injured when on September 30, 1997, Pakistani shells landed in Kargil town and the villages on its outskirts. Located on the strategic Srinagar-Leh highway, the predominantly Shia town, was the target of Pakistani firing for almost six hours. The Pak troops aimed at the main market square, a hotel, a school and a place of worship. This created total panic and residents of the town either ran away from Kargil or took shelter in schools, hospitals and offices. The Kargil power station was also hit in the firing which plunged the entire town into darkness. □



E.S. Venkataramiah

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Requiem For the Mother of the Poor

Love transcends distinctions of class, caste, religion and national and geographical boundaries. So demonstrated Mother Teresa in life as well as death. While national governments and international bodies wasted time and resources over ways of eliminating poverty, in a remote corner of the world, a frail nun, with her band of workers, showed to the world how love and care can heal the wounds of both the body and spirit. In its issue dated September 15, 1997, **NEWSWEEK**, published from New York, says:

Widely regarded as a "living saint," Mother Teresa was perhaps the most admired woman in the world. When she appeared, as she often did, at the side of John Paul II, it was the Pope who stood in the diminutive nun's shadow. Although she was a Roman Catholic, her simplicity and manifest concern for the dying, the abandoned and the outcast transcended boundaries of religion and nationality. "By blood and origin I am Albanian," she once said of herself. "My citizenship is Indian. I am a Catholic nun. As to my calling, I belong to the world."

As to my heart, I belong entirely to the heart of Jesus.

At first Sister Teresa taught slum children whose parents were too poor to send their children to school. They called her Mother Teresa, and that is who she became. One day, as she later recalled, she found a woman "half eaten by maggots and rats" lying in the street. She sat with her, stroking her head, until the woman died. With that experience a new vocation—and a new religious order—was born. Her goal, she decided, would be to minister to the "unwanted, unloved and uncared for" strewn throughout the teeming streets and sprawling slums of her adopted city. And to that end she gathered a small group of women around her, forming the Missionary Sisters of Charity.

Mother Teresa's love of India was transforming: she learned Hindi and Bengali, became an Indian citizen, took over a hostel that had once served pilgrims to the temple of Kali, the Hindu goddess of death and destruction, and adopted the simple sari as her order's official habit. As the nuns scooped up the dying from the city's gutters and took them to their clinic to die in peace, local citizens complained to the civil authorities. But when a police commissioner

inspected the makeshift clinic, he was so stunned by the stench and misery that he said he would evict the nuns only when the complainants persuaded their mothers and sisters to take over the work the nuns had started. None came forward.

Jiang's Recipe for the Chinese Economy

Just as we in India genuinely feel that all is not well with the State-controlled PSUs, the Chinese too have discovered that if the economy is to become healthy, it must begin with the reform of State enterprises. He has already silenced the dissenters who attribute corruption and the growing rich-poor divide to capitalist-style reforms. The **FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW**, September 25, 1997, published from Hong Kong, takes a look at the initiative of Communist Party Chief Jiang Zemin.

Eight years after the Tiananmen uprising brought him to power, Communist Party chief Jiang Zemin looked ready to define himself when he opened the party's 15th Congress. His aides had presaged everything from sweeping political restructuring to bold economic reforms. Some observers even hoped for hints of a reappraisal of the massacre that helped bring him to power.

But when Jiang finally addressed the 2,048 delegates seated in the Great Hall of the People on September 12, he clarified only one thing. After years of squirming away from its most intractable economic problem, Beijing is finally ready to face state-enterprise reform. It was, Jiang hopes, a continuation of the party's pact with the Chinese people—the party offers prosperity; the people remain mum.

For many Chinese, that makes Jiang look as ineffectual as ever.

"Deng Xiaoping knew where to steer the Chinese junk," says a Beijing editor. But Jiang, the little helmsman, "still looks adrift." And while state-enterprise reform might yet leave its mark in China's economic history, Jiang failed to cut through communist jargon and explain what the party should mean to its people, or why he is the most fit to lead it. Says a party scholar in Beijing: "It can't be the 'oppose-chaos, economic-growth' party forever."

Whether Jiang shows more strength in manoeuvring his people into key positions will be determined on September 19, when the new Central Committee elects a politburo. He will need all the support he can muster. The plan to reform state enterprises will send China down a dangerous path. When implemented, it will not merely liberate the natural business creativity of

people once shackled to state jobs, as earlier reforms did; it will instead push most of China's money-losing companies off a plank, encouraging them to merge, sell themselves, buy others—or sink. The chits the party accrues through a more efficient economy it could lose to worker unrest, says the scholar, but "the leadership finally decided that not attacking these problems is more dangerous than attacking them."

Eternal Energy from the Sun

The energy crunch in the 70's spawned by the hike in global oil prices sent every country spinning into looking for alternatives. Though we Indians relentlessly tapped our own oil deposits onshore and offshore, for the first time we too looked for alternatives like biomass, solar energy, wind power, tidal power and the like. Solar energy is abundant, renewable and non-polluting, and if only we know how to lessen the cost of producing solar energy on a massive scale, we may emerge "a world leader in solar power", if we go by what **THE ECONOMIST**, September 6, 1997, published from London, reports on the potential of solar power in Rajasthan alone.

The north-west Indian state of Rajasthan is said to receive more sunshine than anywhere else in the world. If solar power can produce electricity at competitive prices, it should be here. All the same, India has dithered for some ten years before committing itself. Money has been one problem. Getting suitable technology is another. Both seem now to have been solved. The World Bank has granted \$45m through one of its agencies, and a German development bank has provided a soft loan of \$149m. The technology is mainly American, developed in sunny California. Robert Kelly, of Amoco-Enron, an American company involved in the project, says it will establish India as a world leader in solar power.

Politically, there has been doubt about turning to solar power when the country has plenty of coal. But coal is polluting and, anyway, India's is of poor quality. The mines and the power stations they serve, mainly in eastern India, cannot meet even India's present demand for electricity. Looking to the future, the state government of Rajasthan and the central government in Delhi have decided to go for cleaner solar power, even though, on present figures, the electricity it produces costs three times as much as that produced by coal.

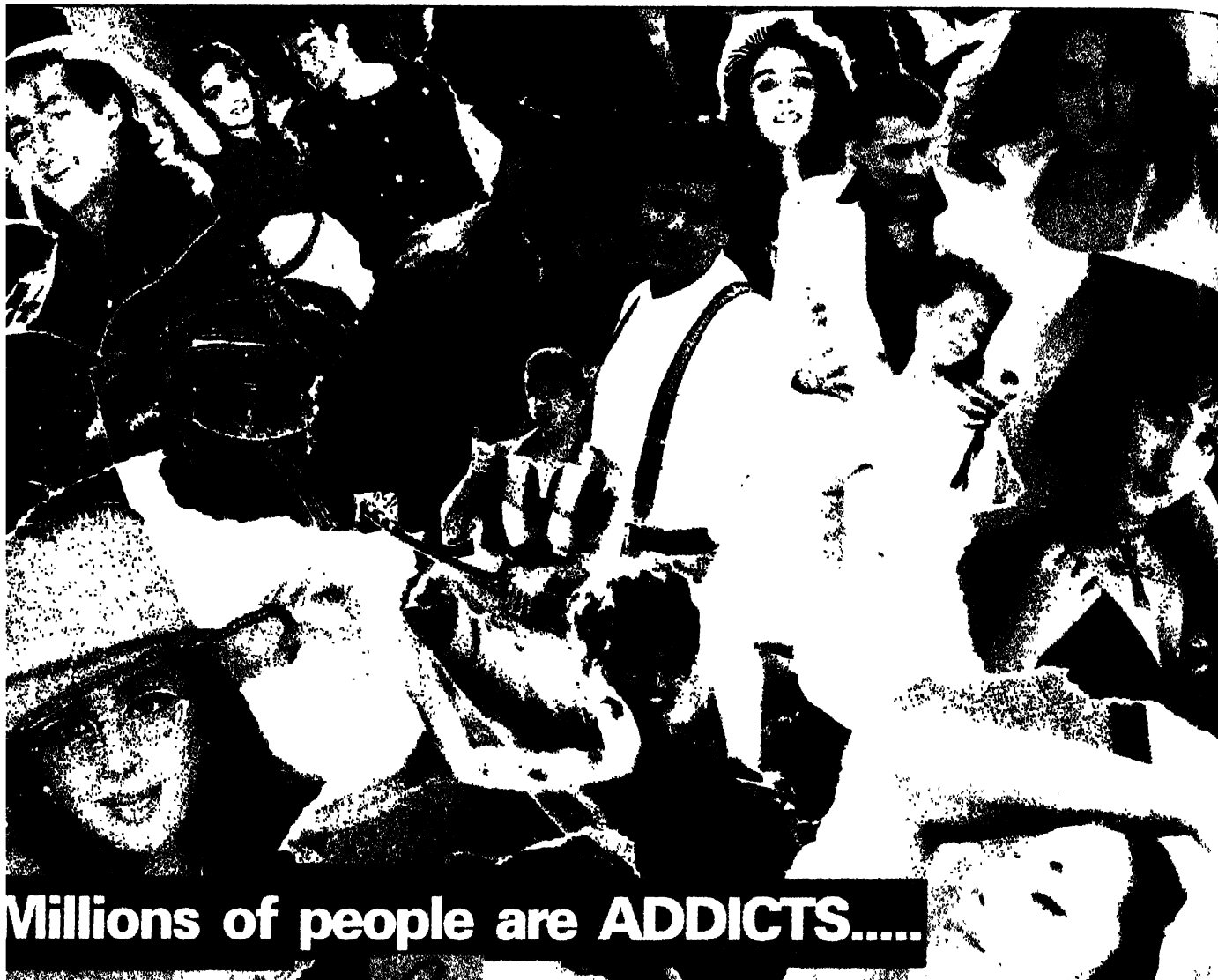
Prabhat Dayal, the chief of the Rajasthan Energy Development Agency, is optimistic about bringing down the cost of solar-generated electricity. Eventually, he believes, it will be no dearer than that produced by a conventional plant. The first plant is to be built in the desert region of Mathania, near Jodhpur. Tenders are to be awarded by the end of this year and generation is expected to begin in 2001. □



With Pope John Paul II



Jiang Zemin



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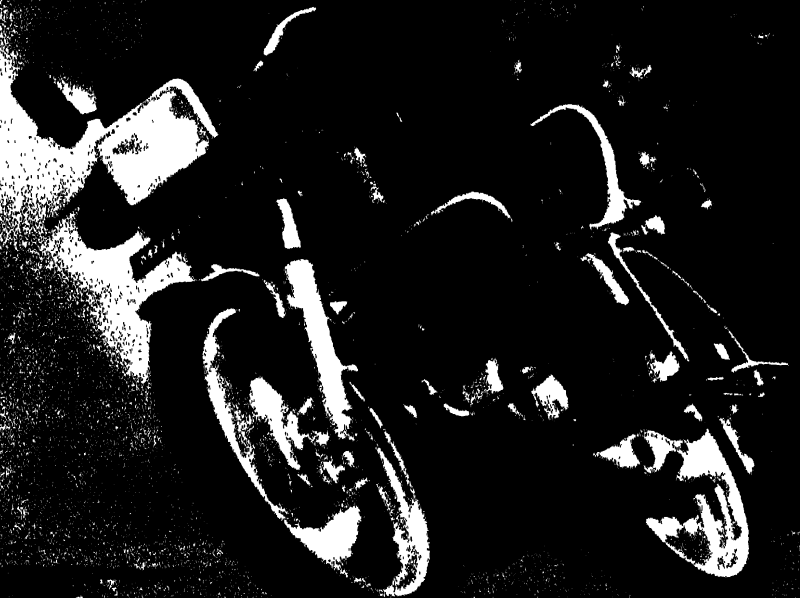
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Think & Act

To be blessed with profound contentment, have faith in God and put in your best efforts honestly in the beneficial works of society. One surely and inevitably gains that which one truly desires and for which one works honestly and patiently.

—Rig Veda

Have infinite patience, and success is yours.

—Swami Vivekananda

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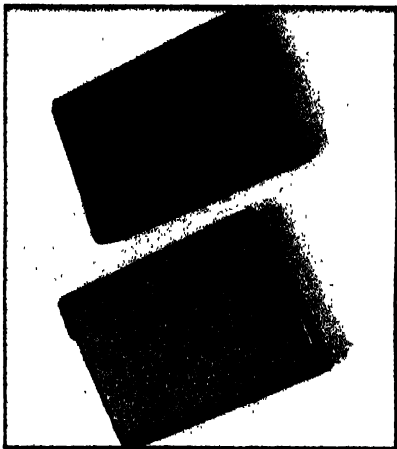
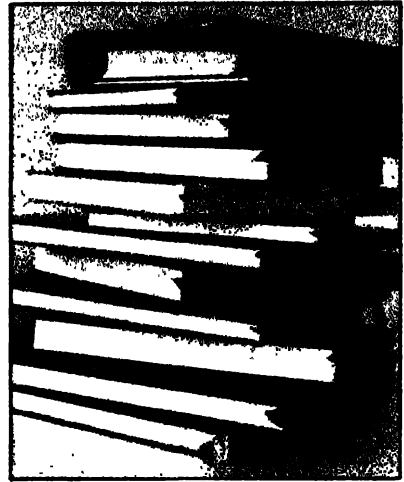
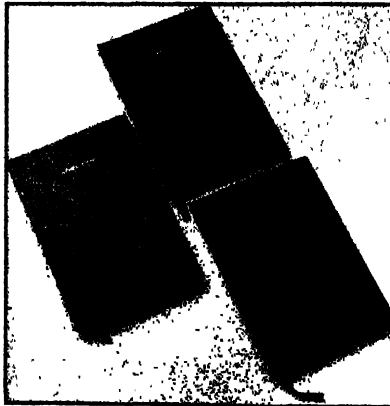
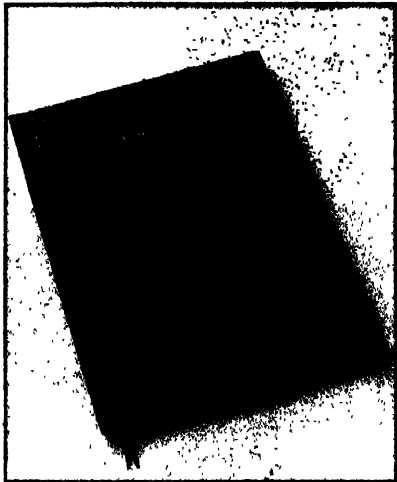
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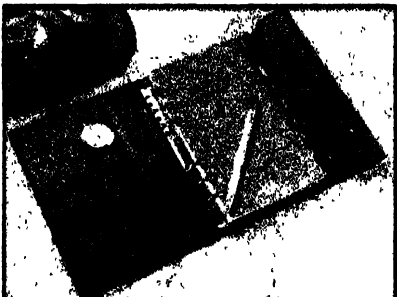
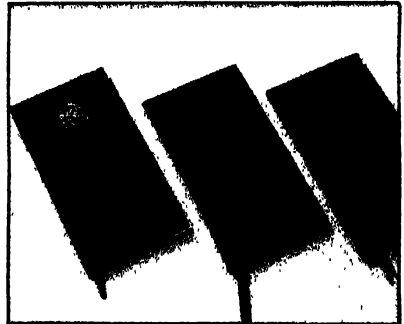
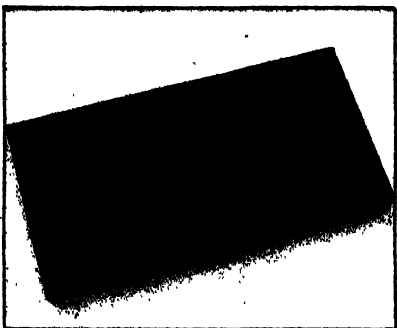
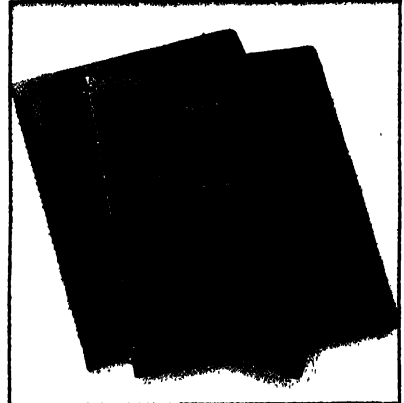
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Give More And Get More

Dear Friend,

You wish to enjoy. You want to have a grand time. You long to be rich, powerful, popular and famous. You desire to be liked and loved. You yearn to feel important, recognised and appreciated. Of course you want to be happy always. If only you pause and think for a second, you will realise that not only you but all others thirst for these blessings and benefits. Practically, all human beings want to enjoy themselves, be rich, have power and remain popular and famous. Every one has a craving to feel important and wanted, though the priorities and intensity may differ from individual to individual due to age, social background, education, time and place. In other words, there could be individual differences and preferences but all will have basic needs plus other wants, desires and dreams.

Thus, on the surface it may seem that each one of us is competing with everyone else in this world and engaged in a bitter, never-ending rat-race. It is but natural for all human beings to desire and work for wealth, power, prestige, recognition and appreciation. We can take it that this is the law of human nature.

Having understood the law of human nature, we can now try and see how we could benefit from it. If you can grow rich and powerful while helping others also to gain the same, they will be only too willing and eager to work with you and throw in their lot with you. This is the big secret of making people want to do things for you. We can make others want to do things for us by knowing and learning as much as possible about what the other person wants—what makes him hungry, thirsty and eager for things in life.

In any legitimate enterprise or transaction, both parties—we and the others—should get something. The secret is to highlight what the other person would get or how he would benefit and not ourselves. The first thing the other person is keen to know concerning any proposition you make is what he would get out of it. We must, therefore, approach him from his angle. We must first tell him how he stands to gain and benefit. We must magnify manifold the "You" and minimise or still better leave out the "I" when you deal with others. Let them see and understand what they will get, what benefits they could derive.

Apart from various material needs and comforts, human beings have four basic desires or cravings. They have the desire to feel important, to obtain appreciation, to earn love and liking and to avoid effort and exertion as much as possible. We must begin by catering to these desires to win them to our side. We must, thus, help them to help us. Get interested in others. Learn more about others. Encourage them to talk about themselves. Be a good and sincere listener.

When you take a genuine and sincere interest in others, you will find them reciprocating. They will take interest in you and help you, and all can succeed and prosper.

As suggested by many of our readers we have begun giving a special colour supplement of 16 pages providing valuable guidance material. This is not all. Readers at most places have been receiving their copies nicely wrapped in polypacks. All this plus the extra 32 pages means that the magazine has gone from 124 to 156 pages at no extra cost. Again we are happy to provide more relevant information to our readers and we look forward to receiving your feedback on our innovations.

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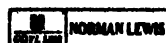


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President To The Rescue Of Federalism

"It was the best of times, it was the worst of times..." The ugly scenes in the Assembly of India's most populous State in October 1997 live on the small screen around the world, showing elected representatives of the people throwing mikestands and chairs at one another, virtually turning the assembly into a battleground of sorts, followed in quick succession by the chain of events, with the Governor of Uttar Pradesh recommending President's Rule and the Union Government approving the gubernatorial advice, reflected in all lurid detail the second part of the cited quote which forms the opening lines of *A Tale of Two Cities* by Charles Dickens.

If that was the 'worst of times', what was the 'best of times'? The timely action of the President of India—perhaps for the first time in the history of free India—stayed the wily hands that would have throttled democracy and the spirit of federalism as they did 110 times before. Few had imagined that behind the ever smiling face of Mr. K.R. Narayanan there was another Narayanan who silently kept the vigil that his government does not ride roughshod over the basic principles on which the Constitution is built. People of India and political thinkers, the media in general and the jurists hailed Mr. Narayanan as the saviour of Indian democracy, a President who broke fresh ground and refused to be a rubber stamp. At a time when few politicians in the country can be said to be upholding even a semblance of political morality, the Presidential intervention seemed to provide a whiff of fresh air into the contaminated political atmosphere of the country. People heaved a sigh of relief that at last India has a President who "has a mind of his own and true to his oath of office, he will protect the Constitution both in letter and in spirit. His refusal to accept the Cabinet's recommendation to impose President's rule in UP should serve as a warning to the present as well as future rulers, at least during his tenure, to act prudently and not to take him for granted."

The chiarascuro of the political scenario in Uttar Pradesh has once again brought into sharp focus the gross abuse of Article 356 and the reprehensible role of governors functioning as the 'hatchet' men of the parties in power at the Centre. In the latest case where the bedlam in the UP Assembly was the result of the intrigues of the disgruntled elements in the Congress, the Samajwadi Party and the BSP, how come that the Governor thought it to be the best alibi for his own rule by proxy when the Kalyan Singh government proved its majority on the floor of the House as directed by the Governor himself. Worse still, Mr. Romesh Bhandari's fraud on the Constitution was endorsed by the very same UF government whose constituents were a few months before debating the abuse of Article 356 in the different sittings of the Inter-State



K.R. Narayanan

Council. Had not the President acted with promptitude, one more nail would have been driven into the coffin of the functioning anarchy that today's politics has turned out to be. Mr. Bhandari's action shows that governors, being political appointees, lack a sense of fairness and impartiality while taking a decision under constitutional responsibilities. It is an open secret that most Governors are so chosen that they would act as the satraps who would take every tricky means to destabilise governments not to the liking of the government in power at the Centre. Mr. Motilal Vohra, appointed as Governor of UP by Mr. Narasimha Rao, had no compunctions in dismissing the Mulayam Singh Yadav government. And when his turn came, Mr. Yadav was the most vocal in the latest UP drama

to ask for President's rule.

It may be recalled that the Constitutional provision under which the President required the Gujral Cabinet to reconsider its decision to bring UP under Central rule was enacted during the Janata regime in 1978. The Janata government that came to power on the crest of the wave of nationwide reaction to the excesses of the notorious Emergency, in its eagerness to restore the mauled Fundamental Rights and Constitutional edifice to its old glory, brought into being the 44th amendment which empowered the President to refer a matter back to the Council of Ministers for reconsideration. In the case of UP the presidential action was dictated by not only the 44th amendment but the decision of the Supreme Court in the *SR Bommai vs Union of India* case in which the 1989 proclamation of President's Rule in Karnataka was held "unconstitutional".

It goes to the credit of both the President and the Prime Minister that what could have been a Constitutional crisis or a head-on collision between the UF government and the President had the Cabinet rejected the President's advice was resolved to the relief of all concerned. Perhaps the UF government, more particularly, all the constituents, excepting the Samajwadi Party and the Congress, knew that the recommendation of the Cabinet was not tenable and any foolhardy move by them would be reversed by the apex court. For the UF government the stand taken by the President was a mixed blessing; it spared them from the embarrassment from its own regional partners and a possible rebuff from the judiciary.

There is a humorous tailpiece to the dramatic developments in UP. The day the Cabinet took the decision of recommending President's rule in UP and referring it to the Rashtrapati Bhavan for approval, many of the newspapers—both regional and English—in India and even USA flashed the news that President's rule has been imposed in UP! One can't blame the press for this

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Reader's
Digest

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Indiscretion just because some of the previous incumbents in Rashtrapathi Bhawan were ever ready to sign on the dotted line. Newspapers that flashed the wrong news assumed as usual that President's approval was just a

formality. None ever imagined that the new first citizen of India who had been elected with the support of almost all parties a few months before would think twice before signing on the dotted line. □

India's Lethal Gas Chambers

The world woke up to a rude shock in early December 1984 when thousands of people died a slow death as a result of inhalation of the toxic gas from the Union Carbide factory in Bhopal creating the worst chemical pollution in history. The infamous Bhopal ecological catastrophe left several thousands disabled for life, creating also in its wake hundreds upon thousands of widows and orphans who paid with what remained of their life for the callousness

and lack of accountability of a multinational for the crime they committed to the urban poor in Bhopal. While the Bhopal tragedy sent shock waves across the country, what does not shock us any more is that as many as ten or more Bhopals are being enacted every year by the alarming air pollution in our cities. A recent study by the Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) has found out that air pollution alone kills about 51,779 people in our cities every year, sending as many as 26 million people to our hospitals.

India's capital city was described as a gas chamber a few years ago for its dangerously contaminated air and this chamber takes a toll of at least one life every hour. As many as 9,859 citizens die in this gas chamber every year and the authorities—the Union Government, the Delhi Government and the civic bodies, the MCD, NDMC and the Delhi Cantonment Board—and the people at large are totally immune to the timebomb ticking in their midst. In fact, Delhi epitomises the chaos that has supplanted the little bit of order that emerged in our country a few years after Independence. None other than the authorities alone are totally responsible for the conversion of the Capital City into a gas chamber: fifty years on, the city still lacks a mass transit system with a human face; it can only boast of its undisciplined fleet of "Blue Line" buses, the four-wheeled monsters, throwing to winds all canons of road safety—all under the nose of the authorities—killing and maiming other road users with immunity. The city that is credited with having the largest number of vehicles for any city in India has made road traffic a nightmare; the number of diesel vehicles alone is 1,68,000, and what with catalytic converters and the sham of pollution control certificates, polluted air is what you get anywhere in the Capital.

More than 80 per cent of the carbon monoxide in the air is produced by vehicles. This is a deadly gas that could lead to heart failure by reducing the flow of oxygen to the lungs.

The Delhi Vidyut Board is a culprit both by virtue of its acts of commission and omission: its thermal plants produce as much as 10,000 SPM (suspended particulate matter) units a year; during the load shedding intervals which could be for any number of hours, announced or unannounced, during the day or night, summer or winter, lakhs of generators give off their own poisonous emissions.



In Agra, the emissions from the 70,000 generators slowly blacken the beauty of the Taj.

The plight of other megacities, metros or other big cities is no better. Air pollution kills 10,647 people in Calcutta, 7,023 in Mumbai, 3,639 in Kanpur and 3,006 in Ahmedabad.

Deaths and diseases apart, air pollution cost the exchequer Rs. 4,500 crore every year, not to speak of the soaring medical bills.

How come that despite the gravity of the situation we are not reacting the way we ought to. One can't single out air pollution as a case apart; the apathy that characterises other forms of pollution like water pollution, pollution by solid wastes and every other activity affects air pollution too. And we have the standard excuses too: population growth and the steady migration to the cities.

To presume that any improvement in the quality of air and life is beyond our resources and intelligence is a vicious attempt to run away from ourselves and harsh reality. We don't want to do anything just because we don't care. The sewers laid decades ago have not been cleaned not even once; the MRTS, designed for Delhi, is yet to start its work. While we are still caught in our red tape, sloth and political intrigues, the people who manage the world's largest city, Tokyo, (the same people who managed to find their horizons after all the sufferings of nuclear holocaust in the last War) are able to provide a better environmental quality to its 27 million people; through curbs on auto emissions, antipollution technology and public transportation, they are able to provide better air quality. Private enterprise and private contractors do a better job than municipal departments to keep Tokyo clean.

Here in India the major villains responsible for the environmental decay are the politicians and the political parties. Environment is not a part of their agenda. In other words, neither our MPs nor MLAs are interested in any of the ecological issues, and with our political complexion changing day by day, with the more and more corruption, criminalisation of politics, the concern for the day-to-day problems is usurped by the politician's instinct for self-preservation at any cost.

Yet another specific factor that has contributed to India's ecological doom is the lack of an integrated approach. Most of the agencies—the Ministries of Environment, Health, Education, Industry and the like work at cross-purpose and in a half-hearted way when it comes to environment. One does not know what the other is doing. Piecemeal and ad hoc approaches are as good as non-starters like the premature demise of the much-vaunted Ganga Action Plan. We are waiting for our cities to become full-fledged gas chambers and rivers to become sewers. We have too many other obsessions to take care of the life support that sustains us. □

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INDIA

Triumph of Democracy
in Uttar Pradesh

The President, Mr K R Narayanan, has prevented what could have been a major blow to democracy in the country, and Uttar Pradesh in particular. Conscious of his duty to protect the Constitution, he took the unprecedented decision on October 22, 1997, to return to the Cabinet its recommendation for placing Uttar Pradesh under President's rule, even after the UP Chief Minister, Mr Kalyan Singh, proved his majority on the floor of the house on October 21, 1997, as asked by the state Governor Mr Romesh Bhandari.

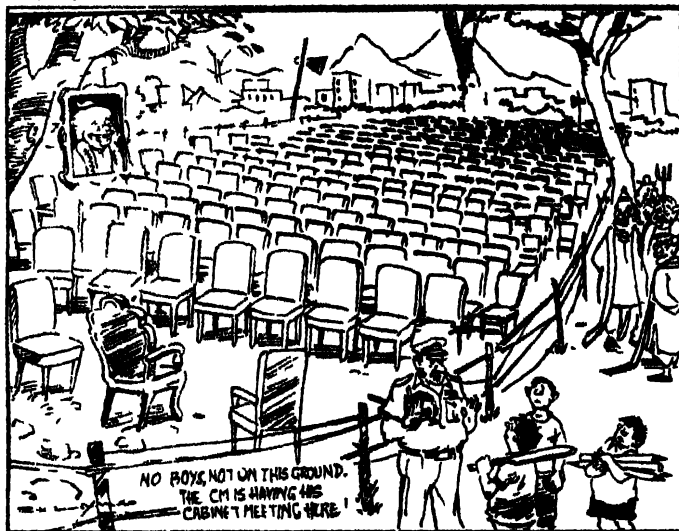
The Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) on October 19, 1997, withdrew support to the Kalyan Singh government in Uttar Pradesh, thus

and then pull back from the edge.

And when the BSP finally withdrew support to the Kalyan Singh government it was confident that the BJP, which had 175 members in the Assembly, would not be able to find another 38 members to reach the magic figure of 213 for a simple majority in the 425-member Assembly. But a split in the State Congress and Janata Dal took the BSP and in fact all other parties by surprise. At the time of the voting 12 BSP MLAs also voted for the BJP.

But what preceded before the voting was a free-for-all in the Assembly that led to all-round injuries and a boycott of counting by the entire Opposition. The BJP and the Opposition are still trading charges on who started the violence and with what intention, though the latter went a step ahead and demanded the dissolution of the House. The UP Governor in his

report to the Centre, also demanded dissolution of the House. And in the Union Cabinet, Defence Minister, Mr Mulayam Singh, spearheaded the lobby which advocated that UP Assembly be dissolved and put into animated suspension. Initially, the Union Cabinet succumbed to unwarranted pressures and asked for the President's consent on the issue. But later, by accepting Mr K R Narayanan's sage advice to the



R K Laxman, *The Times of India*

breaking the seven-month old coalition less than a month after the BSP leader, Ms Mayawati, made way for Mr Kalyan Singh to become Chief Minister on September 21, 1997. Ms Mayawati lamented that BJP had failed to honour any of the promises it had made to the BSP. Criticising the anti-Dalit character of Mr Kalyan Singh and his party, she alleged that atrocities on Dalits had increased manifold since the controversial Government Order on preventing misuse of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act was issued. The first spat, which occurred even before power changed hands, was over rival claims for the office of the Speaker which both partners saw as playing a crucial role in the event the alliance ruptured. Thereafter, it became routine for the allies to clash ever close to a break-up

contrary, the Cabinet not only saved its face, but also prevented a situation that could have led to a confrontation with the President as well as the Supreme Court and which could have also unsettled the United Front Government.

Mr Kalyan Singh's dramatic victory is certain to win him kudos in a party which had pushed him against his will into an alliance with the BSP. It should also silence his many detractors within the state Cabinet, enabling him to earn the much-needed free hand to run the administration as he pleased. However, Mr Kalyan Singh's decision to appease various the defectors, some of whom are allegedly history-sheeters, has come in for criticism from all quarters. It is for the first time in the State that a jumbo Cabinet comprising 93 ministers has been formed.

Indo-Russia Ties
Get a Boost

On October 7, 1997, India and Russia agreed to extend their defence cooperation agreement till the year 2010 while Russian President, Mr Boris Yeltsin assured the visiting Indian Defence Minister, Mr Mulayam Singh Yadav, that Russia would not sell arms to Pakistan. The long-term Indo-Russian Military Technical Cooperation Agreement signed in December 1994 was due to expire in the year 2000. The new programme is expected to raise the level of Indo-Russian defence cooperation substantially by thrusting joint research and development work.

Under the current programme India may buy up to \$8 billions worth of arms from Russia until the year 2000. It has already acquired large consignments of MiG-29 and Su-30 fighter planes and is currently negotiating the purchase of submarines, surface ships, tanks and anti-aircraft systems.

The two countries also decided to extend their defence production cooperation to land weapon system, setting up a new joint working group for the purpose. The new working group will deal with joint modernisation and development of new land based weapon systems, such as artillery and rocket guns and tanks. It will be headed by India's Secretary of Defence Production and a Russian Deputy Economy Minister.

This will be the third joint Indo-Russian working group in the defence production field. The other two deal with aviation and ship-building and were set up to undertake such projects as upgrading of India's MiG-21 fighter planes and construction of the project 15 frigate in India.

The establishment of a new defence working group is in line with the current emphasis on the pooling of the defence technology potentials of India and Russia in the framework of a long-term defence cooperation programme between the two countries.

Defence technology is the one area where Russia excels, and no country in the world has used Russian military equipment as efficiently and innovatively as India. The Russian defence industry has significantly benefitted in the past because of its interaction with India's defence forces and research and development establishment. Increasingly disillusioned with the West in terms of inadequate economic interaction and pressures of the NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) expansion, Russia today is seen in India as an important partner, particularly if Indian economic growth accelerates as is widely expected.

Later, on October 15, 1997, during the visit of Russian Deputy Prime Minister and Internal Affairs Minister, Mr. A.S. Kulikov, the two countries signed a protocol as part of a follow-up to the existing agreement on tackling organised crime, drug trafficking and terrorism. The protocol provides for regular exchange of information between the two countries regarding illegal activities of the organised criminal groups and their connections with other international criminal groups. It also envisages regular exchange of experts to facilitate establishment of professional ties between the specialised police training institutions of both the countries.

The two countries would also undertake to coordinate actions to identify and combat the activities of criminal and terrorist groups. The two sides also agreed to take steps for creating greater regional and international consensus for a regime against organised crime, narco-terrorism and trans-border terrorism.

The two countries are likely to sign the treaties of extradition and mutual legal assistance in criminal matters, which have already been finalised, during the visit of Russian President, Mr. Boris Yeltsin to India, in January, 1998.

British Queen's Visit to India

What was billed as a 'goodwill' mission to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of India's Independence, the British Queen's visit to India got enmeshed in messy political turns and twists.

On learning that Queen Elizabeth's itinerary in India included a visit to Jallianwala Bagh (Amritsar), the scene of the 1919 massacre of innocents by a British

And then came the British Foreign Secretary, Robin Cook's unsolicited offer to mediate in finding a solution to the Kashmir problem. The statement riled not just the Indian Prime Minister (who was provoked into calling Britain a "third rate power"—a statement later denied) but equally the British Press, which slammed Mr. Cook for spoiling in one fell swoop a historic visit that was two years in the making.

In this backdrop the Queen, accompanied by her husband the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Philip, landed in New Delhi on October 13, 1997, and was given a warm welcome by the President, Mr. K.R. Narayanan, the first lady Mrs. Usha Narayanan, the Prime Minister, Mr. I.K. Gujral, and his Cabinet colleagues. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh laid a wreath at Rajghat, the *samadhi* of Mahatma Gandhi, and lauded the teachings of tolerance and mutual understanding by the Mahatma.

Later, at a banquet hosted by the President of India, the Queen offered what fell just short of a public apology for the Jallianwala Bagh episode. The Queen said, "It is no secret that there have been some episodes in our past—Jallianwala Bagh, which I shall visit tomorrow—is a distressing example."

The Queen also opened an exhibition at National Museum in New Delhi, which was organised in collaboration with the British Museum. Addressing a select gathering there, the Queen called for greater cooperation between the two countries and said the exhibition would further cement ties between India and Britain. Referring to India's contribution to world civilisation, the Queen said India—with its rich and varied culture—has been one of the foremost contributors to civilisation through the ages.

On October 14, 1997, the Queen visited the Jallianwala Bagh and the historic Golden Temple in Amritsar, where she was presented a sword with a golden handle.

After a three-day visit to Delhi, the Queen flew to Chennai where she watched the launch of noted cine star, Kamalahasan's mega Tamil movie, 'Marudhanayakam'. Cochin or Kochi formed the last point of Queen's itinerary. The royal couple rounded off their

visit to India on October 18, 1997.

The Queen's remorse recollection of the Jallianwala Bagh incident as a "distressing example" and the laying of a wreath in memory of the victims at Jallianwala Bagh may not go as far as the apology which had been demanded from Britain by many in India, but with time relentlessly on the run, bygones will have to be shed as bygones and it is the beckoning future holding out promise of a close economic cooperation

which matters the most.

Britain still remains a major participant in India's industrial development. This should, therefore, induce both the countries to expand the areas of cooperation. The much-longer British presence in Indian industry covering a very wide range of production confers upon Britain an advantage greater than that of any other country. This should be fully pressed into service for their mutual interest by both the countries. Besides, Britain's record in science and technology should be of considerable interest and benefit to India.

RBI's Credit Policy for the Second-Half

As a further measure to attain the twin objective of promoting price stability and ensuring availability of adequate bank credit for productive sectors, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on October 21, 1997, decontrolled deposit rates, reduced the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) and Bank Rate and allowed banks to have two sets of Prime Lending Rates (PLR) in a bid to expand lendable resources and impart greater freedom to manage their portfolios.

The RBI's monetary and credit policy for the second half of the 1997-98 carries forward some more of the process of deregulation in the financial sector and makes yet another attempt to increase credit offtake by further lowering the cost of credit.

The RBI has let go the one deposit rate it still controlled—the rate on deposits up to one year; all that is retained is the minimum maturity period, which remains at 30 days. Banks have also been permitted to have separate prime lending rates for term loans of three years and above. Mutual funds have been allowed to invest up to \$500 million in overseas markets, and the overseas investment and borrowing limits of banks have been increased. This enhanced freedom should push banks to compete more meaningfully amongst themselves and the financial sector in general to greater efficiency and resilience, factors that would stand the sector in good stead when it is called upon to deal with the forces unleashed by the full convertibility of the rupee.

The CRR maintained by scheduled banks was reduced from 10 per cent to eight per cent in eight phases of 0.25 percentage point each. While the first reduction already commenced on October 25, 1997, the total reduction would be achieved by March 28, 1998. As a result of the two percentage point reduction in CRR, the resources of banks would be augmented by about Rs. 9,600 crores (Rs. 1200 crores for each phase of reduction).

It has also been decided to give freedom to banks to stipulate margins on loans to individuals against preference shares and debentures/bonds were subject to a minimum margin of 50 per cent. As the service sector was gaining importance, each bank's board could review arrangements for trade financing to enhance the resources flowing to trade. The service sector included activities such as tourism, tourism-related hotels and computer software. Now, it has



Queen Elizabeth being received by the President, Mr. K.R. Narayanan and Prime Minister Mr. I.K. Gujral, during her ceremonial reception at Rashtrapati Bhavan on October 13, 1997

general, the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. I.K. Gujral suggested that maybe the Queen should leave out Amritsar from her travel plans—the statement was made only to save her the embarrassment of not being able to apologise to a people still suffering the pains of the massacre. But the British authorities took that as an affront, insisting that she should go there. Eventually, Mr. Gujral changed his stand stating that the Queen was free to visit any part of India.

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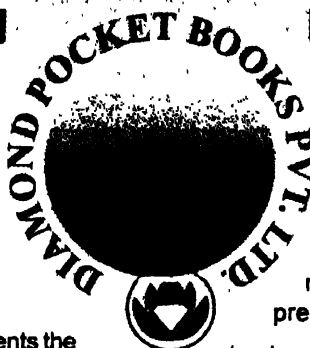
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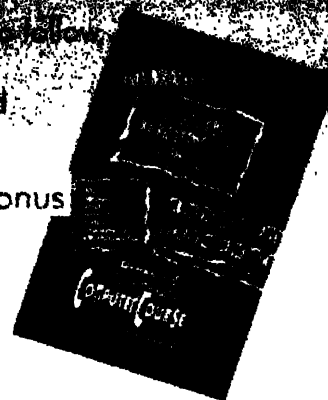
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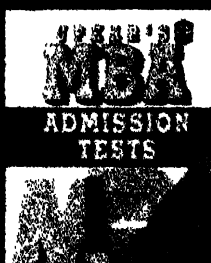
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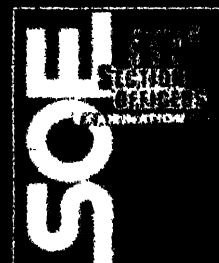
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been decided that the traditional method of assessing of the loan requirement based on the 'Current Ratio' would not be applicable to such activities. Banks have been advised to devise, with the approval of the boards, alternative methods of assessing loan requirements of this category of borrowers.

The cut in the Bank Rate is welcome, but the wisdom of the CRR reduction is questionable. Banks are, after all, flush with lendable resources. Growth in money supply is already running ahead of the target set by the RBI for the year, and certainly ahead of what is warranted by the growth of the real economy. In this situation, to inject additional money into the banking system may lead to inflation. The Bank Rate cut is a useful measure but again its impact is likely to be limited. Successive reductions in the Bank Rate and the CRR have failed to induce banks to bring down long-term interest rates because of higher levels of market borrowing by the government and perhaps also higher inflationary expectations. Moreover, interest rate cuts cannot kickstart the economy as the real problem is flagging public investment and consumer demand. However, it should ease the process of industrial recovery once it gets going.

Also, the RBI has not come forward with any scheme to help the functioning of non-banking financial companies (NBFC) although some relaxation has been provided for leasing and hire purchase.

Parikh replaces Vaghela in Gujarat

After a week long political turmoil which started on October 20, 1997 when the Congress (I) withdrew support to the Shankarsinh Vaghela government in Gujarat, the ruling Rashtriya Janata Party (RJP) on

Chief Minister Vaghela submitted his resignation and at the same time staked the claim to form the next Ministry, led by Mr Dilip Parikh.

The change of guard in the ruling RJP to assuage the hurt ego of the Congress was on expected lines owing to political compulsions of the two parties to keep the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) at bay as long as possible. For the time being the two parties buried their personal and policy differences to forge a fragile unity, but how long this politics of compulsion and compromise last would be anybody's guess. Another question now uppermost is whether Mr Parikh would be able to keep his highly ambitious and power-oriented party legislators together? Besides, what will be the role of outgoing Chief Minister, Mr Shankarsinh Vaghela, the arch rival of BJP and whose crafty methods have so far kept the BJP from acquiring power in the State. A doubt was cast in everybody's mind when Revenue Minister, Mr Atmaram Patel, also staked his claim to the Chief Minister's post. But an apt handling of the situation by Mr Vaghela saved the situation from going out of hand and despite BJP's various attempts to woo back some of its legislators and cause a split in the RJP, Mr Vaghela was successful in keeping his flock together.

It was a moral victory for the RJP when Mr Atmaram Patel himself proposed the name of Mr Dilip Parikh for the Chief ministerial post.

The 60-year-old Mr Parikh, industrialist by profession and a law graduate, is a close confidant of Mr Vaghela. He was elected to the Assembly on BJP ticket from Dhandhuka constituency in Ahmedabad.

Soon after his election, Mr Parikh said his first task would be to complete pending development work. His government would give priority to addressing water, power and Narmada problems, Mr Parikh added.

It is high time that the major players in state politics—the BJP, the Congress and the RJP—decide once and for all to resist the temptation of trying out more such alliances or coalitions and should better settle down with a particular government for the sake of development of the State. The spate of defections witnessed in Gujarat during the past three years—Mr Parikh is the fourth Chief

Minister since the Assembly elections were held in March, 1995—and the consequent uncertainties have taken their toll on the State's economic and social development. It is time that the various political parties in the State realised the dangers involved in such behind-the-scenes manipulations.

Pickering's Visit to Enhance Indo-US Ties

US Under-Secretary of State Thomas Pickering came to India (from October 16 to 18, 1997) on a dual mission—to set the tone for a 'strategic dialogue' defined by him as "thinking in the future rather than discussing the past"—following the successful summit between the Indian Prime Minister, Mr I K Gujral and US president, Mr Bill Clinton, in New York on September 22, 1997 and to prepare ground for the future visits of Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and President Bill Clinton to India.

And if one goes by what Mr Pickering said at the end of his visit that "the first phase of the strategic dialogue was a good beginning", it surely meant that India and the United States moved beyond the mundane and focussed on a broader framework to guide future ties.

Due to America's reassessment of India's significance in the post Cold War era, Indo-US relations have moved from chilling indifference to a certain warming up. This is largely due to the increasing importance of economic and trade issues and the relative decline of rigidly held Cold War security concerns.

Mr Pickering, at a press conference in New Delhi, said that India and the United States are now committed to finding ways to cooperate against terrorism whether it is from across the border, home-ground or from the moon.

Mr Pickering's comment marks a new American sensitivity to the profound impact terrorism has had on India's security in the last decade and a half. The negative role of Pakistan-sponsored terrorism in complicating India's efforts to restore normalcy in Jammu and Kashmir figured prominently in the Prime Minister, Mr I K Gujral's talks with Mr Pickering.

India and the United States agreed on the need to expand the United Nations Security Council to make it more representative. But they differed on how to go about it. The United States has backed Japan and Germany for permanent membership and would like the others to come through a process of regional consensus. And where there is no consensus, there could be a system of 'rotation' among the contenders in a particular region.

Mr Pickering said the US does not oppose the Indian claim for a permanent seat in the Security Council but he insisted that the United States would not like to designate any specific country as the preferred choice from a region.

India's emphasis on the other hand is on defining the criteria for permanent membership. India argues that having 'permanent' members on the basis of 'rotation' is a contradiction in terms.

India and the United States also exchanged views on the perennial themes of their dialogue—nuclear weapons and global arms control. Mr Pickering and his Indian interlocutors discussed the nuclear problem in a framework that is 'consistent with their core beliefs'. Although the US is



Gujarat Governor Krishnapal Singh, administering the oath of office and secrecy to the new Chief Minister of Gujarat, Mr Dilip Parikh at a simple ceremony at Raj Bhavan in Gandhinagar on October 28, 1997.

October 27, 1997 "unanimously" elected the State Industries Minister, Mr Dilip Parikh, as leader of its legislature wing and the following day Mr Parikh was sworn in as the new Chief Minister of Gujarat.

In a swift move, following endorsement of Mr Parikh's name by the State Congress,

committed to NPT (Non-Proliferation Treaty), it evidently did not want the evolving Indo-US strategic partnership to become hostage to an inflexible nuclear stand considered unacceptable to India. Mr. Pickering outlined US concerns about non-proliferation and stability. The nuclear differences between the two remains wide, but there was an appreciation of the 'bottom line' on the either side.

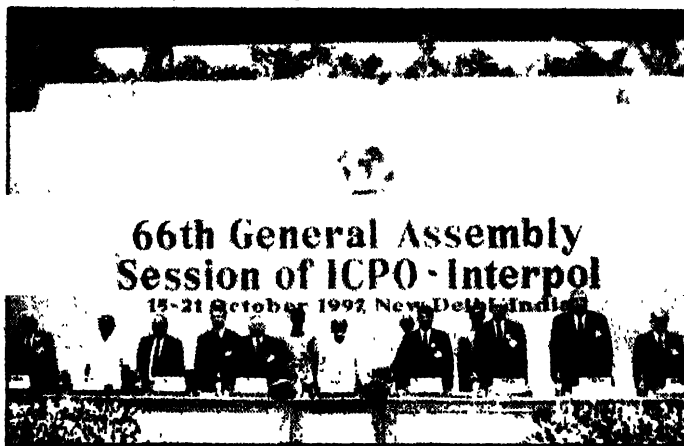
Mr. Pickering reaffirmed the US determination to improve relations with both India and Pakistan, and that American policy towards the region is "not a zero-sum game", in which every gain for India is a loss for Pakistan and vice versa.

The US under-secretary said the task of a professional diplomat is to "under promise and over deliver" and few will dispute Mr. Pickering's claim, "We have met those expectations" in the new political dialogue between India and the United States.

Mr. Pickering's familiarity with the locale also proved a great boon. In his 1992-93 tenure as ambassador to India, he had demonstrated exceptional diplomatic skills and a genuine commitment to better Indo-US relations.

Fighting Terrorism on a Global Scale

The 66th Interpol General Assembly, held from October 15, 1997 at New Delhi, unanimously decided in favour of a universal convention for extradition and according legal status to 'Red corner' notices. The resolutions, adopted on October 17, 1997, the third day of the Interpol meet, were



Indian Prime Minister, Mr. I.K. Gujral, who inaugurated the 66th Annual General Assembly of Interpol at Vigyan Bhavan in New Delhi on October 15, 1997, with other delegates of the conference

the result of proposals put up by the Prime Minister, Mr. I.K. Gujral, who inaugurated the seven-day conference, and Central Bureau of Investigation (India).

All the 177-member countries decided to urge the United Nations to adopt a universal extradition treaty and accepted that individual countries be asked to accord legal status to Red corner notices for fugitives. However, despite the resolutions being passed unanimously, the decision to attach legal status to Red corner notices is at the discretion of the member countries.

The problem of efficacy of Interpol Red corner notices are of particular significance to India since a large number of them issued against the accused in the 1993 Mumbai bomb blasts case are pending execution. The adoption of the resolution could have a significant effect on India's continuing stalemate with Pakistan and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). The likes of Dawood Ibrahim and Abu Salem have committed heinous crimes in India but the absence of an extradition treaty with the UAE had frustrated India's efforts to have them sent to India. By forwarding the above resolution the CBI made an attempt to mount pressure on both, UAE and Pakistan, to arrest and extradite offenders wanted by the Indian government.

The real purpose of the meet, which was attended by over 500 delegates from over 175 countries, was to decide on policy and to look at problems and finally draw up a strategy accordingly to deal with those problems.

Besides the packed agenda drawn up by the Interpol Secretariat, the meet focussed on issues like organised crime, drug trafficking, money laundering and a report as the validity of Red corner notices churned out by Interpol.

Underlining the productive output of the meet, the Interpol president, Mr. Yoshinori Kanemoto, quoted the famous lines of Julius Caesar, 'Veni, Vidi, Vici' (I came, I saw, I conquered). He said next year's General Assembly in Cairo, Egypt, would take stock of the progress made on the implementation of the resolutions adopted at the New Delhi meet. He described Interpol as 'an

organisation of action' and said the annual meet had been instrumental in further strengthening the international police cooperation.

While praising the Indian authorities and the CBI for successfully hosting the Annual General Assembly, Mr. Kanemoto also presented mementos to the former CBI directors, Mr. K. Vijaya Rama Rao and Mr. Joginder Singh, who were instrumental in bringing the 66th Annual

General Assembly to India.

Gold, Silver Imports Liberalised

In a significant liberalisation of its gold policy, the Finance Ministry on October 16, 1997, decided to allow free import of gold by certain banks and canalising agencies for general retail sales in the domestic market. Henceforth, 11 designated agencies have been allowed to import and sell gold and silver in the domestic market with a nominal

import duty of Rs. 220 per 10 gm for gold and Rs. 500 per kg for silver. The duty will be payable in rupees.

So far gold and silver imported by the above 11 designated agencies could be sold only to jewellery exporters. With the permission now to go in for general sales, these agencies are expected to set up retail outlets all over the country, including the rural areas since 70 per cent of the demand for gold in India is said to be from the rural areas. The 11 agencies authorised by the Reserve Bank of India are the three canalising agencies—STC, MMTC and Handloom and Handicraft Export Council (HHEC)—and eight banks—State Bank of India, Bank of India, Canara Bank, Indian Overseas Bank, Allahabad Bank, Bank of Nova Scotia, Standard Chartered Bank and Abn-Amro Bank.

While the new facility would have a sobering effect on domestic gold prices, the chief Economic Advisor, Dr. Shankar N. Acharya, said the idea behind the move was to shift the substantial illegal trade in gold to the legal channels. With the permission to legally import gold, the hawala premium is expected to go down drastically.

So far, import of gold and silver was allowed through three channels—imports by NRIs, import against Special Import Licences (SIL) and imports by nominated agencies and banks authorised by the RBI only for zero duty sales to jewellery exporters, NRIs and SIL holders. The latest decision expands the third window to include general sales in the domestic market as well. It was also announced that with the permission to pay the import duty in rupees, the present system of duty payment under SIL from the Exchange Earners' Foreign Currency (EEFC) accounts was being abolished.

According to estimates made by the World Gold Council, India accounts for as much as 33 per cent of the global demand for gold which works out to around 500 tonnes annually. These figures are borne out to some extent by the fact that after the NRIs were permitted to bring back 10 kg of gold and 100 kg of silver, the inflow was 116 tonnes in 1993-94 (yielding a duty of Rs. 256 crores), went up to 176 tonnes in 1994-95 (duty Rs. 389 crores) and further to 249 tonnes in 1995-96 (duty Rs. 548 crores). The inflow in 1996-97 was 297 tonnes (duty Rs. 655 crores) and this year up to August, as much as 308 tonnes had already come yielding a duty of Rs. 679 crores.

The new gold policy is also indirectly linked to the exchange rate management by the RBI. If banks start importing gold, there will be that much forex outflow, which will then reduce pressure on RBI's dollar mopping operation from the forex market. This operation will come in handy when heavy capital inflows begin to put an upward pressure on the rupee's exchange rate. The domestic sales of gold by the public sector bank will be calibrated by the situation in the forex market. Since gold is still a good hedge against inflation and very liquid, people may not mind buying gold with their savings. The designated Indian banks will have to play an important role in making the new liberalisation policy a success by building the necessary trading expertise. □

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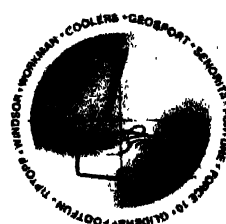


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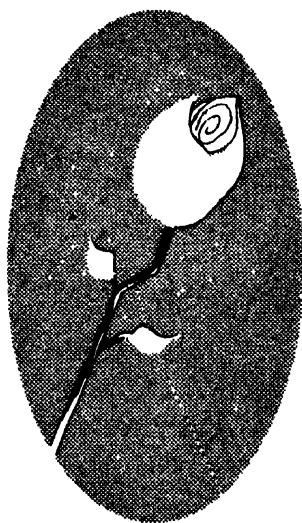
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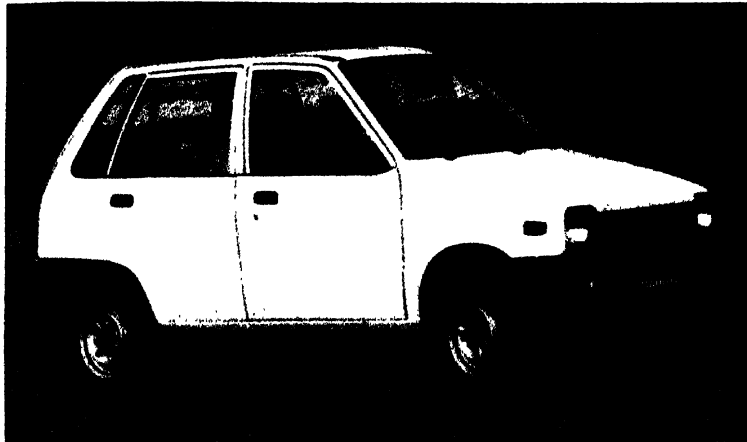
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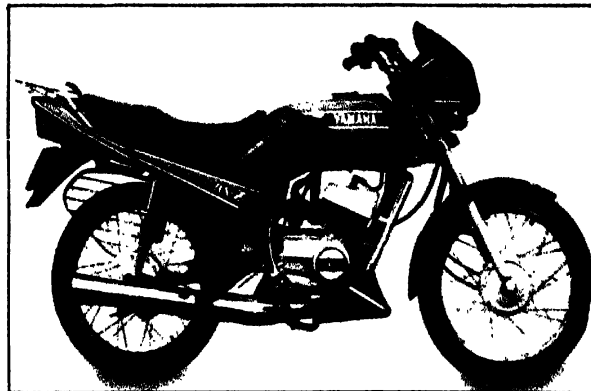
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CHOGM at Edinburgh A Triumph for India

In several ways the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) that lasted for four eventful days in Edinburgh from October 24 to 27, 1997 was a personal triumph for the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. I.K. Gujral and a resounding



Prime Minister I.K. Gujral addressing the opening ceremony of the CHOGM in Edinburgh

victory for India as well as other developing countries. The fact that the Indian Prime Minister was asked to deliver the keynote address on behalf of all and that the Queen, as titular head of the Commonwealth, broke tradition and addressed the Meet and in the process recalled the memorable words of the first Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru on the uniqueness of the Commonwealth and the way Mr. Gujral threw his weight to prevent the Commonwealth from being used by the richer countries to force the recipe of their brand of economic order down the throats of developing countries made the CHOGM at Edinburgh totally different from the earlier Conferences. In fact, in the real sense of the term, during the golden jubilee of Indian Independence the Commonwealth in the creation of which Jawaharlal Nehru played a key role, became a "bridge-builder between the developed and the developing worlds".

In his keynote address, Mr. Inder Kumar Gujral came down heavily on the developed countries for restrictions in trade and market access to the developing nations and called for a global extradition treaty to deal with international terrorism, a point he had taken up at the INTERPOL in Delhi days before. The Prime Minister dealt with the difficulties faced by developing countries who were being

asked to adjust to the process of globalisation at a pace and in conditions not of their choosing.

The theme of the CHOGM at Edinburgh was : Trade, Investment and Development. Mr. Gujral had a dig at the high and mighty sitting pretty atop the global economic ladder and pooh-pooing the basic limitations of the developing countries occupying the lower rungs of the economic ladder. "Equal opportunity and democracy, ideals which we all share, are often absent in the restricted chambers of the international economic system. And yet, I have little doubt that, in the long run, globalisation will succeed only if it is equitable and just, and is so seen by the vast majority of mankind," said Mr. Gujral. Asserting that institutional systems that oversee the globalised economy must reflect an enlightened balance of interests, the Prime Minister said that India and many developing countries were in the process of economic reform and their commitment to social and redistributive justice needed to be appreciated.

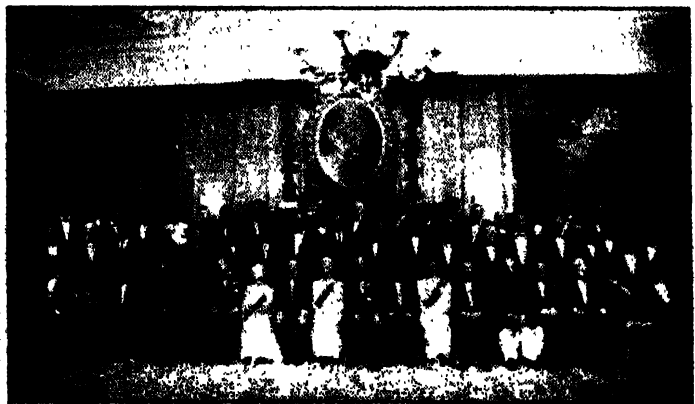
The British Prime Minister, Mr. Tony Blair echoed the sentiments of Mr. Gujral when he said that in a world where North and South were often in conflict, the Commonwealth could provide a forum of cooperation and joint endeavour.

What is it that makes a multi-racial, multi-linguistic and multi-religious organisation of countries from diverse continents like the Commonwealth to pull together for over half a century ? The secret of Commonwealth survival and strength lay in an inimitable quote cited to the Prime Ministers at Edinburgh by none other than Queen Elizabeth who spoke for the first time, breaking away from the past practices as the head of the Commonwealth, and the key words she quoted were spoken by none other than Jawaharlal Nehru. Said Nehru : "What strikes me about the Commonwealth is not so much the points of likeness, which are many, of course,—otherwise, we would not be together—but rather the points of difference, which have not been allowed to come into the way of our meeting, conferring, consulting and cooperating with each other in a large measure. And if that is good for the Commonwealth, it should be good for others also and for the world at large."

The Economic Declaration adopted at CHOGM saw the highwatermark of Gujral diplomacy and India's captaincy of the cause of the South. Even as the rich nations within the Commonwealth put forth a demand for a fresh round of trade negotiations at the World Trade Organisation (WTO), the Indian Prime Minister stepped in on behalf of the small and developing countries to forcefully argue that any fresh round of trade negotiations at this juncture was "too premature" as many countries were not in a position even to absorb the results of the Uruguay round. The Economic Declaration released at the CHOGM had perforce to accommodate the larger interests of those members who belonged to the developing societies.

"Globalisation, therefore, needs to be carefully managed to meet the risks inherent in the process....." said the declaration. "We agree to enhance the Commonwealth's role in building a consensus on global economic issues and on equitable structuring of international economic relations." The summit resolved to strengthen the present international trading system, within the framework of the WTO, to prevent regional arrangements from becoming exclusive trading blocs and provide for the greater flow of international trade on the basis of agreed rules which are "fair and equitable". The summit specifically decided to set up a trade and investment access facility under the aegis of the Commonwealth to assist the developing countries in the process of adjusting to and taking advantage of the opportunities of globalisation.

A major achievement at CHOGM for the Commonwealth members from South Asia



Commonwealth leaders attending the Summit in Edinburgh, Scotland on October 25, 1997

was the launching of a new \$ 200-million Commonwealth Investment Fund for South Asia for investment in the emerging economies of the Region.

On the political front the Commonwealth resolved to launch a war on terrorism,

"whether perpetrated by individuals, groups of States, by every means possible consistent with human rights and the rule of law". It also "recognised the linkages between terrorism, illegal trafficking in drugs and the rule of law." Nigeria was a major issue before the summit. There was a demand that Nigeria be expelled from the Commonwealth, but the moderate section counselled patience as severance of ties would leave the world body with no leverage at all over the military regime.

G-15 Meet in Kuala Lumpur

Who says imperialism is dead and gone? Most of the senior citizens and elder statesmen of the small and big countries in Asia and Africa and the Pacific that became free from centuries of colonialism after the end of the Second World War know the harrowing experiences of political serfdom. The billions of people in these continents could again be slaves if they are not vigilant and see through the designs of the economic powers of the West who want to bring back imperialism through the back door by perpetuating an uneven economic regime.

A stern warning in this regard was administered by the Malaysian Prime

Minister, Dr. Mahathir Mohammad while opening the seventh summit of the G-15 at Kuala Lumpur on November 3, 1997. The fears of the Malaysian Prime Minister were shared by the other participants in the summit. Dr. Mohammad said that if the developing countries are going to accept globalisation, there must be a fair system of trading, be it in goods and services, shares or currency. Market forces by themselves cannot determine that the rules and regulations will be fair to all. He warned: "It is time we draw up fair rules for the marketplace. If we don't, then the fight for independence will have to begin all over again for the present market rules will surely result in a new imperialism more noxious and debilitating than the old."

The Malaysian Prime Minister declared that the deliberate devaluation of the currency by traders purely for profit was a serious denial of the rights of independent nations. Devaluation impoverishes as it

reduces the purchasing power of the country concerned as well as the incomes of the people. It leads to inflation and regression. He wanted to know what exactly is globalisation; if globalisation left the developing countries disadvantaged and helpless, it is high time the South had a critical look at the implications of the concept of globalisation. If the South is not vigilant, there would be little meaning in cribbing after enough damage is done. Dr. Mahathir went to the extent of saying that it was better to invest in productive capacities "in our own and other developing countries than to depend on hot money flows into our countries."

Speaking on behalf of the Asian leaders, Mr. Krishan Kant, the Vice-President of India, asked the developed countries to set the example of genuine liberalisation in sectors of export interest to developing countries and in areas of emerging specialisation to them such as textiles, agriculture, steel, electronics and information services. The Vice-President wanted the extension of the concept of General System of Preferences to areas such as financial and telecom services, intellectual property rights and investment measures. He said that nothing must be done to "neutralise or downgrade the comparative advantages developing countries have. This means preventing the pre-judicial use of anti-dumping instruments, technical barriers and anti-competitive practices against developing country exports or introduction of environmental, social or other conditionalities."

Speaking on behalf of the African countries, the Zimbabwe President, Mr. Robert Mugabe regretted that for most developing countries, the gains of globalisation were yet to be felt. For Africa, which had 33 of the world's 48 least developed countries, there was a real danger that the continent could be marginalised.

Mr. Alberto Fujimori, the President of Peru, focussed on the social and economic conflicts arising from liberalisation.

The G-15 meet was also addressed by the Indonesian President, Mr. Suharto, the Egyptian President, Mr. Hosni Mubarak and the Algerian President, Mr. Linamine Zeroual, Vice-Presidents, deputy Prime Ministers and other representatives of the member countries.

Kenya was admitted to G-15, making it the 16th member, though there is no change in the nomenclature of the group.

US Bans Harkat-ul-Ansar and LTTE

Even the world's only superpower realises that with all their military might, intelligence

and high technology, U.S.A. too cannot provide foolproof shield to its citizens from daredevil terrorists operating from either within or outside. The Oklahoma bombing and a few stray events before demonstrated that no State can be a total bulwark against all types of terrorism. There could be chinks in any armour which could be capitalised by suicide bombers or other daredevils. And U.S.A. has a list of them all and knows well how many of countries are themselves sponsoring terrorism through invidious outfits and how the State of Lanka is being mauled by the Tamil-separatist Tigers. In October 1997, U.S.A. took a decision that would be a bit of comfort for both India and Sri Lanka: ban on Pak-backed Harkat-ul-Ansar (HUA) and the deadly LTTE.

The ban on HUA is a welcome gesture coming after the Gujral-Clinton meeting in New York and an admission of Washington's determination to strike at terrorist organisations operating within and from South Asia.

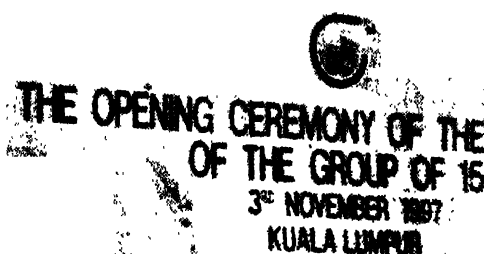
HUA is regarded as the villain in the State Department's report, "Patterns of Global Terrorism 1995" responsible for the kidnapping of six Western tourists of whom the Norwegian was subsequently beheaded. All appeals by the relatives of the hostages, and the concerned governments to have the hostages released had fallen on deaf ears. Complicity of Pakistan in the sustenance of HUA has been adequately provided by the US State Department.

HUA, with its headquarters in Muzaffargarh, in the Pak-occupied Kashmir (PoK), is fundamentalist to the core with its antipathy to all religions except Islam. This terrorist outfit is said to have a membership of about 3,000, with the majority of its members drawn from Pakistan and PoK. A few Afghan and Arab irregulars too have joined them and the members of HUA are known to use light and heavy machine guns, assault rifles, mortars, explosives and rockets. A few of its members are said to be operating even along India's eastern borders and even in Tajikistan.

As far as LTTE is concerned, it has proved to be the deadliest terrorist organisation in history in terms of its outreach, tactics, motivation, organisation. All attempts by the Sri Lanka government to subdue the Tigers politically, diplomatically and militarily have not borne fruits. The latest American move will give a moral booster of sorts to Colombo.

"An Afghanistan in Anarchy..."

"An Afghanistan in anarchy, cannot address problems like narcotics, arms-trafficking and terrorism that affect the region, and indeed the world, and the fighting inhibits the growth of trade links through Afghanistan between Central and South Asia, which would enhance both Afghan economic recovery and regional stability. The war has profoundly undermined the basic human rights of all Afghans. And we are particularly concerned by restrictions placed upon women and



Vice-President Krishan Kant addressing the opening ceremony of G-15 developing nations summit in Kuala Lumpur on November 3, 1997

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girls." These observations were made by the US Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Karl Inderfurth while proclaiming strict neutrality



Stinger missile supplied to Taliban by Pakistan

Taliban leaders had announced in Kabul that they now had the open backing of Saudi Arabia; Taliban's rapid moves in Afghanistan only corroborate this theory.

While Mr. Karl Inderfurth looks forward to new diplomatic initiatives in coordination with the UN to end the almost two-decade-old conflict, Norbert Holl, the UN senior representative in Afghanistan is totally pessimistic about the future. He says that any kind of mediation is virtually impossible because the warring groups are being egged on by the neighbouring countries: Pakistan backs Taliban while Iran supports the alliance. Once again the people of Afghanistan cannot decide the future of war and peace; their fate is sealed by the scheming and ambitious neighbours.

Pakistan Swings into Action Against Bhuttos

A total of 17 Swiss Bank accounts belonging to the ex-Prime Minister of Pakistan, Ms. Benazir Bhutto were frozen in October 1997. The coded accounts belonged to Ms. Benazir, her husband and mother Nusrat Bhutto. This followed Pakistan government's findings of massive corruption by the Bhuttos. Pakistan's chief investigator and chairman of the anti-corruption cell, Senator Saifur Rahman said that his office would urge the speaker of the National Assembly to unseat the opposition leader, Ms. Benazir Bhutto and her mother Nusrat Bhutto. The Senator and his men provided the documents and evidence to Swiss authorities in Geneva which led to the seizure of 13.5 million US dollars of Bhutto's money in Swiss banks.

Benazir's political rivals have long charged her and her husband of using the power of her office to line their pockets. The Prime Minister, Mr. Nawaz Sharif himself had announced in September 1997 that he had evidence that she and her family had stashed in Swiss banks \$ 50 million to \$ 80 million accumulated by taking bribes and commissions on government contracts. The money allegedly went into accounts set up for six companies whose silent partners included the three Bhuttos. Officials in Islamabad estimated that the Bhutto family had salted away as much as \$ 1 billion at banks in nine countries.

Zardari, who served as Environment Minister and Investment Minister, under his wife, was dubbed "Mr. 10%" and later "Mr. 30%" because of his alleged demands for commissions on business deals he facilitated with Benazir's government.

Summit in Siberia

International diplomacy actuated by economic considerations seems to have received a great stimulus in 1997 starting off with the summit between the American and Chinese Presidents towards the end of October 1997. The flurry of diplomatic activity is likely to rise to a crescendo with the scheduled visit of Chinese Prime Minister to Japan, the Japanese Prime Minister's visit to Saudi Arabia and Russian President's visit to Beijing.

Not to be left behind in the new diplomatic race the Japanese Prime Minister Mr. Ryutaro Hashimoto had a 'sauna summit' with the Russian President Mr. Boris Yeltsin at the icy city of Krasnoyarsk in Siberia during the first two days of November 1997.

The Russian and Japanese leaders agreed to do their best to sign a peace treaty by 2000 which will formally end the World War II hostilities. The 2000 pact would be based on the 1993 Tokyo Declaration which puts both the countries under an obligation to continue negotiations towards an early conclusion of the proposed peace treaty. The treaty will be a watershed in the relations between Moscow and Tokyo since the 1956 Japan-Soviet joint declaration which normalised diplomatic ties.

Diplomatic observers see the meeting between Mr. Yeltsin and Mr. Hashimoto as part of Russia's overall strategy to better relations with the Asian giants like China and Japan to build up a multi-polar world to counterbalance the power and influence of U.S.A.

All along the territorial disputes over the Russian-held chain of islands off northern Japan, which were seized by Russian troops at the end of the Second World War has prevented both the countries from signing a peace treaty and expanding economic ties. The 1956 declaration had said that the two of the four islands would be returned to Japan after the conclusion of a peace treaty but the pledge just remained on paper. The islands—Kunashiri, Etorofu, Shikotan and the Habomai—are known as the Northern Territories in Japan and as Southern Kurils in Russia. Both the Russian and Japanese leaders also adopted a wide-ranging plan for political and economic cooperation. The six-point agreement envisions steps to boost Japanese investment in Russia, Japanese help to Russia to integrate its economy into the world economy, and Tokyo's support for reforms in Russia and the training of Russian managers. It also dealt with cooperation in energy projects including nuclear energy.

Japan has also supported Russia's bid to enter the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum.

Both the Russian and Japanese leader also discussed the ambitious project relating to the construction of a pipe-line costing \$ 10 billion, taking gas from the Irkutsk region through Siberia, Mongolia, China and to Japan. Russia has estimated that the field bears some 30 million cubic feet of natural gas, at least 12 times Japan's annual needs. [

in the on-going civil war in Afghanistan. The American official went a step further and accused Pakistan and Saudi Arabia of prolonging the war in Afghanistan by refusing to throw their weight with Taliban, nurtured assiduously by both Islamabad and Riyadh. Pakistan and Saudi Arabia were the first two countries to recognise the Taliban as the legal government in Afghanistan after the Taliban takeover of Kabul in 1996.

American concern over the never-ending war and misery of the people in Afghanistan is understandable as they learn that the Taliban is in no mood to bring peace to the country. Life for women has become a nightmare with their movements and basic rights circumscribed by obscurantist decrees that would drag the war-ravaged country back into the limbo of medievalism. Worse still, it is an open secret that the Taliban has the full backing of Pakistan in the promotion of fundamentalism and in its intransigence to fight the war to the logical end to exterminate all forms of dissent and vestiges of democracy.

Only in September 1996 a UN official on a visit to Kabul mounted a veiled attack on Pakistan for thwarting all attempts at working out a negotiated settlement. What was more, he accused Pakistan of arming Taliban with the huge surplus it received during the US-inspired civil war in that country. It is this arsenal and the training facilities set up during those years that have created a pro-Pakistan guerilla faction in Taliban. U.S.A. shares the nagging fear that traces the growth of fundamentalist forces in much of West Asia and North Africa to the Afghan civil war.

The fact that Taliban favours a particular brand of Sunni Islam and the fact that Saudi Arabia has for long been trying to extend its sphere of influence into Central Asia by passing Iran in the process all tend to confirm the liaison between Taliban and Saudi Arabia. After the Haj in 1996, the



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I Was Weak in English

I was born in Rajasthan where people are weak in English. I studied in government non-English medium schools. So, I was also weak in English. On my way to Pilani to join B.E., at Chirawa railway station, I met one P V Reddy from Andhra Pradesh who was also going to Pilani to join B.E.

I started speaking in Hindi. Mr Reddy said "I do not know Hindi". It was a surprise and shock for me that everyone did not know Hindi. I had never liked in English before and I was not confident of speaking in English. So, I said "I do not know English".

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Author's Bio-Data

- B.E., BITS Pilani, M.Tech. IIT Kharagpur, NTSE scholar, Rank 5, Raj School Board.
- World-famous author. I published 3 computer books in USA including a best selling book costing \$27.95.
- Expert: Computers, Mind Power, Study Techniques. My first job as an engineer paid only Rs. 1000 per MONTH. Just 7 years later, I earned 50 dollars per HOUR in USA as computer expert and writer.
- At the peak of success, I returned to India to do something in our own country. Now, I spend my full time as a scientist to do research.
- I also learnt French, Sanskrit, Karate, Breaking wooden board by hand, many Meditations, etc.
- Was a member of Society for Accelerated Learning & Teaching, USA.



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Constitution Of India

Prof. (Dr.) M. V. Pylee
Former Vice-Chancellor, University of Cochin



The Federal System

Financial Relations between the Union and the States

No other federal constitution makes such elaborate provisions as the Constitution of India in respect of the relationship between the Union and the States in the financial field. In fact, by providing for the establishment of a Finance Commission for the purpose of allocating and adjusting the receipts from certain sources, the Constitution has made an original contribution in this extremely complicated aspect of federal relationship. The significance of this provision becomes evident when one takes into account the unending conflicts between the federation and the units in the financial field that characterise the working of the other federations.

Often the federation and the units have tried to raise revenue by taxing the same sources such as income-tax. In theory, it may look right, but in practice it created great inconveniences. The federation thought that the States stood in its way of enhanced taxation, while the States looked upon the federation as a hindrance to their financial soundness. At the same time, the people thought that they were subjected to double or excessive taxation. There was a constant challenge by the States to the authority of the federation to impose a particular tax. At the same time, the federation, too, resorted to the same process against the States. Individual citizens, too, challenged the authority of either the federation or the States so as to suit their interests. The result was an enormous amount of litigation. The Indian Constitution lays down a broad scheme for the distribution of revenue resources between the Union and the States. But it has left the task of detailed allocation to the Finance Commission to be set up by the President within two years after the inauguration of the Constitution.

The basic principles that guide the allocation of resources between the federation and the units are efficiency, adequacy and suitability. It is, indeed, impossible to achieve all the three and at the same time, constitutional, natural and economic considerations often stand in the way. Even if a certain system might suggest itself as the most acceptable, it would not satisfy the claims and counter-claims of the various States. Hence, the Constitution has attempted a compromise. According to this,

the subject is divided into two parts, namely, (1) the allocation of revenues between the Union and the States, and (2) the distribution of grants-in-aid.

Distribution of Proceeds of Taxes

The distribution of the tax-revenue between the Union and the States, according to the foregoing principles, stands as follows:

(A) Taxes belonging to the Union exclusively:

1. Customs.
2. Corporation tax.
3. Taxes on capital value of assets of individuals and companies.
4. Surcharge on income tax, etc.
5. Fees in respect of matters in the Union List (List I).

(B) Taxes belonging to the States exclusively:

1. Land Revenue.
2. Stamp duty except in documents included in the Union List.
3. Succession duty, Estate duty, and Income tax on agricultural land.
4. Taxes on passengers and goods carried on inland waterways.
5. Taxes on lands and buildings, mineral rights.
6. Taxes on animals and boats, on road vehicles, on advertisements, on consumption of electricity, on luxuries and amusements, etc.
7. Taxes on entry of goods into local areas.
8. Sales Tax.
9. Tolls.
10. Fees in respect of matters in the State List.

11. Taxes on professions, trades, etc., not exceeding Rs. 2,500 per annum (List II).

(C) Duties levied by the Union but collected and appropriated by the States (Art. 268)

Stamp duties and duties of exchange on medicinal and toilet preparations (those mentioned in the Union List) shall be levied by the Government of India, but shall be collected:

(i) in the case where such duties are leviable within any Union Territory, by the Government of India, and

(ii) in other cases, by the States within which such duties are respectively leviable.

(D) Taxes levied and collected by the Union but assigned to the States within which they are leviable (Art. 269)

1. Duties on succession to property other

than agricultural land.

2. Estate duty in respect of property other than agricultural land.

3. Terminal taxes on goods or passengers carried by railways, sea or air.

4. Taxes on railway fares and freights.

5. Taxes other than stamp duties on transactions in stock exchanges and future markets.

6. Taxes on the sale or purchase of newspapers and on advertisements published therein.

7. Taxes on the sale or purchase of goods other than newspapers where such sale or purchase takes place in the course of inter-State trade or commerce.

8. Taxes on inter-State consignment of goods.

(E) Taxes levied and collected by the Union and distributed between the Union and the States (Art. 270 and 272)

1. Taxes on income other than agricultural income.

2. Union duties on medicinal and toilet preparations as are mentioned in the Union List and collected by the Government of India.

"Taxes on income" do not include corporation tax. The distribution of income-tax proceeds between the Union and the States is made on the basis of the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

Distribution of Non-Tax Revenues

The principal sources of non-tax revenues of the Union are the receipts from—

Railways; Posts and Telegraphs; Broadcasting; Opium; Currency and Mint; Industrial and Commercial Undertakings of the Central government relating to the subjects over which the Union has jurisdiction.

Of the Industrial and Commercial Undertakings relating to Central subjects may be mentioned—

The Industrial Finance Corporation of India; Air India; Indian Airlines; industries in which the Government of India have made investments, such as the Steel Authority of India; the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd; the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.

The States, similarly, have their receipts from—

Forests, irrigation and commercial enterprises (like electricity, road transport) and industrial undertakings (such as soap, andalwood, iron and steel in Karnataka, paper in Madhya Pradesh, milk supply in Mumbai, deep-sea fishing and silk in West Bengal).

Grants-in-Aid (Art. 275)

Federalism is not only a unifying, but also levelling-up force. Among the constituent states of the Union are some which are developed and advanced while others are undeveloped or underdeveloped and backward. One of the results expected of a federal union is the opportunity that it should provide for the socially and economically backward units to better their lot. A common method adopted for this purpose is the system of the Union giving grants to the needy States. Article 275 provides for this by empowering Parliament to pay, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, certain sums every year as grants-in-aid of the revenues of such States, to the extent that such assistance is adjudged as necessary. The grants so fixed are based upon the recommendations of the Finance Commission. It is not necessary that every State should get grants-in-aid every year. If, in the opinion of the Finance Commission, a particular State does not need such assistance, Parliament may leave it out while allocating such grants. The Constitution, however, makes it obligatory for the Union Government to pay such grants-in-aid to cover the schemes of development undertaken by a State with the approval of the Union for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in that State or raising the level of administration of the Scheduled Areas.

Finance Commission (Art. 280 and 281)

As has been pointed out earlier, the constitutional requirement of setting up a Finance Commission is an original idea. According to this, the President should, within two years from the inauguration of the Constitution and thereafter on the expiry of every fifth year or at such earlier intervals as he thinks necessary, constitute a Finance Commission. The Commission will consist of a chairman and four other members who are all to be appointed by the President. As the Commission has to be constituted at regular intervals, a certain measure of continuity in the work of these Commissions is ensured. And each Commission profits by the work of its predecessors.

According to Article 280, the Finance Commission has to make recommendations to the President on two specific matters and on "any other matter referred to the Commission by the President in the interests of sound finance."

It shall be the duty of the Commission to make recommendations to the President as

(i) the distribution between the Union and the States of the net proceeds of taxes which are to be, or may be, divided between them and the allocation between the States of the respective shares of such proceeds; and

(ii) the principles which should govern the grants-in-aid of the revenues of the States out of the Consolidated Fund of India.

(iii) the measures needed to augment the Consolidated Fund of a State to supplement the resources of the Panchayats in the State;

(iv) the measures needed to augment the Consolidated Fund of a State to supplement the resources of the Municipalities in the State;

(v) any other matter referred to the Commission by the President in the interests of sound finance.

The President, after considering the recommendations of the Finance Commission with regard to income-tax, prescribes by order the percentages and the manner of distribution. Parliament is not directly concerned with the assignment and distribution of income-tax.

The importance of the Finance Commission as a constitutional instrument capable of settling many complicated financial problems that affect the relationship of the Union and the States may be seen from the recommendations of the last ten Commissions. The present system of allocation of finance between the Union and the States is almost entirely the result of these recommendations.

Viewing the Union-State relationship in the financial field as a whole, one finds that it is in harmony with the general nature of the Indian federalism, namely, the tendency for centralisation. The Union Government is financially stabler and stronger than the State Governments. This was necessary to facilitate the planned development of the country as a whole and to check parochial and even separatist tendencies in the economic activities within individual States. As it is, the States are, in view of their limited resources, bound to look up to the Union for financial aid for most, if not all, developmental projects. Naturally, they will have to follow the lead of the Union and often even submit to its dictates.

Planning Commission

In this connection, the role of the Planning Commission is very significant. It is concerned with the national five-year plans and the mobilisation and allocation of resources for the implementation of those plans. The Planning Commission is not a body established by the Constitution, but by the Union Government. Yet the role of the Commission is decisive in the allocation of finances for developmental purposes. And this places the States in a position of financial dependence on the Commission for the five-year plans.

This is not a happy situation from the point of view of the States. Perhaps, in the initial stages of development of India as a new politically independent country this was necessary both to ensure the unity of the

nation and the balanced development of the different regions. But during the last forty-four years, the pattern of Indian economy has undergone a considerable change. The States today feel that if they have to pursue their developmental objectives satisfactorily, they should have greater financial resources. And this is possible only if either the Centre gives them a larger share of the Central revenues or allows them to have more taxation powers, if necessary, through constitutional amendment. It is not likely that the Centre would agree with either of these demands readily. But there is an indication to believe that these demands are bound to gather momentum and strength in the days to come.

The Tenth Finance Commission was constituted on June 16, 1992, with Shri K.C. Pant as its Chairman. It submitted its report on November 26, 1994. It is yet to be accepted by the Government.

Financial Control by the Union in Emergencies

As in the legislative and administrative spheres, so in financial matters, the normal relation between the Union and the States (under Arts. 268-279) is liable to be modified in different kinds of emergencies. Thus, (a) while a Proclamation of Emergency [Art. 352(1)] is in operation, the President may by order direct that, for a period not extending beyond the expiration of the financial year in which the Proclamation ceases to operate, all or any of the provisions relating to the division of the taxes between the Union and the States and grants-in-aid shall be suspended [Art. 354]. In the result, if any such order is made by the President, the States will be left to their narrow resources from the revenues under the State list, without any augmentation by contribution from the Union.

(b) While a Proclamation of Financial Emergency (Art. 360(1)) is made by the President, it shall be competent for the Union to give directions to the States—

(i) to observe such canons of financial propriety and other safeguards as may be specified in the directions;

(ii) to reduce the salaries and allowances of all persons serving in connection with the affairs of the State, including High Court Judges,

(iii) to reserve for the consideration of the President all money and financial Bills, after they are passed by the Legislature of the State [Art. 360].

Financial relations between the Union and the States, especially in a developing economy, cannot remain static for long. Adjustments will have to be made in the light of the changing pattern of the economy. Legislative enactments on taxation cannot be made for all times to come. After all, the relationship between the Central Government and the States in a federal system is a dynamic one; and the problems arising out of this relationship cannot be solved once for all any more than the problems of life itself. □

SUPER BRAIN SUPER PERSONALITY CONTEST 1998

We present here **FOUR PRIZE WINNING ESSAYS** (Awarded 1st Prize) on each of the four topics announced in September 1997 issue of CSR under Super Brain Super Personality Contest 1998. The Ms. Intellectuals of Contest 5 are Ms. Rakhi Yadav and Dr. Shikha Shankar and the Mr. Intellectuals of Contest 5 are Parash Pimpale and Shankaradwar Lalakar. Congratulations.

Where There Is A Will There Is A Way

We are not here to play, to dream, to drift.

We have hard work to do which leads to lift.

Shun not the struggle, the God's gift.

Essence of life lies in activity, adventure and struggle. Everybody desires to bask in the sunshine of glory and success but only a handful are willing to shun the comforts of life. Our dreams could be realised only through perseverance, faith and determination. Nothing is impossible in this world which a man cannot achieve. It has been well said, "Impossible lies in the dreams of the impotent."

As long as we are alive we have to face the ups and downs of life. And those who take the failures and disappointments in their stride, don't cry over the spilt milk and don't lose their hearts are the ultimate winners. It's their dogged will, their fierce determination which sees them through every crisis. Mahatma Gandhi, Mother Teresa, Nelson Mandela, Issac Newton, William Shakespeare and the likes belonged to this 'super efficient' category. It was their strong will which made them achieve, something extraordinary.

Rather than sitting and waiting for the results to come one should keep on working hard without worrying for the outcome. Fortune favours those who help themselves. Undaunted by the failures one should keep on trying again and again and finally the success would come one's way. It has been rightly said, 'Little strokes fell mighty oaks' and 'patience and perseverance have overcome mountains'.

A man with strong will always succeeds. And it his patience, courage and endeavour which come under severe scrutiny during the testing moments of life.



Ms. Rakhi Yadav

**FIRST PRIZE WINNER OF
CSR MS. SUPER BRAIN PERSONALITY
CONTEST 1998 (5) : TOPIC 1**

Ms. Rakhi Yadav is doing postgraduation in History at Rajasthan University.

Ms. Rakhi Yadav is the first prize winner of Topic 1 in the women's category and has been adjudged the MS. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH. She is entitled to participate in the remaining stages of the Super Brain Super Personality Contest 1998 as well as receive other prizes.

Congratulations, Ms. Rakhi !

'We must go on knocking and the door of life will be opened to us.

Life is meaningless without an aim, a strong will power to achieve that aim and a desire to succeed.

It's not life that matters it's the courage that you bring to it.

With this cryptic sentence Hugh Walpole's famous novel, *Fortitude* begins. And it is true. For what is life without courage ? There is nothing more glorious in this world than defeat, provided one should not give up the struggle. Not failure but low aim is crime, says the famous English poet Robert Browning.

Our desire is like a thin feeble stream of water which is turned aside or blocked by every small obstacle. But a rushing torrent simply sweeps away rocks and trees and carves its own path, thus forcing itself through every obstruction. Similarly a fierce desire and a strong determination will make light of difficulties and will discover the way to success. It is the undying desire of man that has discovered unknown islands and covered the breast of sea with

ships, has revealed the secrets of nature and scaled the heights of heaven. Flourishing cities, thriving States, and modern nations are nothing but products of strong will and the desire to succeed.

Life is not a victory but a battle.

Ever keep a brave and happy heart.

One who has a strong will power is richer than those possessing other valuables. A man of will is the mightiest of wrestlers or the most formidable of military conjurers. To know the truth, to discern the right path and to be able to follow it, a person should be a master of himself, the maker of his own destiny. His will power and his self-control alone can lead him to success.

Will Power Can Move Mountains

Things which are today the pride of human race were achieved through the diligent and determined efforts of man. It was fortitude that built immortal pyramids in the plains of Egypt. It was by virtue of slow and steady perseverance that the grand cathedrals of Greece were constructed and the peaks of Alps and Himalayas enveloped with clouds were conquered. While confronted with a problem, instead of losing heart, one should conjure up enough courage and a strong will to face it. Mother Teresa, the synonym of humanity, had to face opposition and obstacles which appeared along her path many a time, but she had the will to serve the humanity and she succeeded in her aim. When Indira Gandhi entered the political scenario, she was immediately branded as 'nothing more than Pt. Nehru's daughter'. But slowly and gradually she started exerting herself and eventually she carved out a niche for herself in politics not only in India but also on the international level. Kiran Bedi, who had the honour of being the first woman IPS officer of our country, climbed her way to success in the male-dominated society due to her strong will. Bachendri Pal, Santosh Yadav, PT Usha, Sushmita Sen, Shabana Azmi, Najma Heptullah are some of the well-known women possessing an indomitable will.

*Beware of saying, I can't
It is a cowardly word and
apt to plead to idleness,
folly and want.*

These lines hold out a message of hope and encouragement to the discouraged ones. Sorrows are our best educators. A man can see further through a tear than a telescope. Man of will profits by his painful experience and builds for himself a more stable and enduring platform for success. A person with strong will, though physically weak, rolls in spiritual riches. We cannot go through life without sorrow. The deeper the sorrow eats into our being, the more joy we get. There can be no sunshine without sorrow. We must not complain that roses have thorns but rather be grateful that thorns bear flowers. We should not be harassed by storms of adversity, for sweet are the uses of adversity. The only thing which has to remain firm during adverse circumstances is our will power.

Examples in History

The annals of mankind abound with examples of men who achieved success in the face of the most inseparable difficulties. It was due to his will power that Raja Harishchandra, a crusader of truth, underwent numerous sufferings and still came out a winner. Abraham Lincoln was born in a poor family in a log cabin but rose to become the President of United States of America. Plato, the great Greek philosopher, defrayed his travelling expenses in Egypt by the profits derived from the oil which he sold during his journey. Shakespeare is said to have held horses for the gentlemen going to the theatre before he became one of the greatest poets and dramatists. The humble boy, who sold hand-made pictures on the roads, and who struggled single-handedly, at last became the mighty Hitler. Similarly, Keats was a druggist and Wordsworth a distributor of stamps. Hence it will not be far from truth to say that whosoever rose to pinnacle of success, rose through poverty and struggle, by virtue of his will and perseverance. It was not the wheel of fortune or a gift of divine favour that elevated these great men to the top, rather it was through their sincere efforts and dogged will that they achieved something marvellous.

Demosthenes had a shrill voice and used to stammer. But he was determined to become a great orator. And this strong will power helped him to overcome his stammering by speaking with pebbles in his mouth. His weak voice turned sonorous and thundering and he became the greatest orator of Greece. Lord Beaconsfield, on his first appearance in the U.K. House of Commons, became a butt of laughter. He angrily exclaimed, "the time will come when you shall hear me." and by his perseverance he made himself one of the greatest orators of England. Kalidasa was strongly rebuked by his wife for his illiteracy. It made him determined to become a great Sanskrit scholar. For twenty years he studied, then returned home and died as the greatest Sanskrit poet the world has ever known.

Not only the proverbs but the lives of great men are testimony to the fact that success and happiness are achieved by consistent efforts, whatever the hardships come in the way. Mahatma Gandhi, the architect of India's freedom, the saviour of our country, failed not once or twice, but many times in his efforts to win freedom for India, but he persisted in his aim and his strong will helped him in winning the goal of his heart's desire. Nelson Mandela, who fought against apartheid in South Africa, spent twenty six golden years of his youth in jail. What gave him strength to endure was his will. Lal Bahadur Shastri's life is another example of how a strong will power triumphed over numerous hurdles and obstacles that came along the way. Born in a poor family, Shastri somehow managed to complete his studies. Even in politics, he emerged from nowhere to become the Prime Minister of India.

Positive Attitude

Therefore, lives of great men and heroes teach us that we too can succeed in our life if we make the most of ourselves and circumstances. A positive mental attitude plays an important part in our day-to-day life. It is by cultivating faith in God and making firm resolutions that we make our life happy and successful. If we are walking on a chasm, on a narrow plank, we are likely to fall if we don't have faith and will power. Apart from conceiving great thoughts, we should also have a desire and will to put them into action. When some difficulty arises we should accept the challenge. In the words of a poet "do not rest but strive to pass from dream to grandeur dream". There can be no real progress, if there is no will to achieve it. The undaunted spirit of man has tamed mighty rivers by constructing dams and bridges over them, fallow land has been converted into fertile land, Antarctica and the desert of Sahara have been reached and conquered.

Success is not reserved for the successful only. It can be possessed by anyone who wills to have it. But the will must be strong enough to endure the most discouraging experiences. God always helps those who help themselves. If we are fired by a heroic determination and a strong will 'to strive to seek, to find and not yield, nothing can stop us from attaining our goal.' The idea has been beautifully expressed by a poet in the following lines :

*Say not the struggle naught availeth,
The labour and the wounds are vain,
The enemy faints not, nor faileth,
And as things have been they remain.
If hopes fear dupes, fears may be liars;
It may be, in you smoke concealed,
your comrades chose even now the fliers,
And but for you possess the field.*

India And Her Neighbours

We must love ourselves, love fellow countrymen, love fellow human beings, love nature and love God—nothing says it better than these words of Ernest Holmes and Willis H. Kinear in their book—A New Design for Living. Lack of love is evident at the international level what with countries constantly in conflict. There needs to be a deep feeling of love and an awareness of inter-dependence for that is what life.

India is a great country. She has a number of neighbours. Her neighbours whose relationship with India are of great concern to her are Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Maldives and China.

In the case of Burma, now Myanmar, Jawaharlal Nehru, the then Prime Minister of India, mobilised external support to ensure stability and order of a nationalist democratic regime which was threatened with ethnic clashes and insurgency. At present, the understanding and cooperation with Myanmar has given India an added confidence to deal with the challenge of ethnic insurgency in the turbulent north-east.

Bhutan has been a true and reliable friend of India. Geography has forged a common destiny for the people of the Himalayan Kingdom. The foundation of Indo-Bhutan friendship based on mutual trust and cooperation was laid by the two great leaders of the countries, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and King Jigme Dorji Wangchuck.

Indo-Nepal Treaty

Nepal and India has been on friendly terms since time immemorial. The 1950 Indo-Nepal Treaty is still being considered by both countries as the mainstay of relationship. Indian government has been giving assistance in the developmental projects being undertaken by Nepalese Government. Both Bhutan and Nepal have spoken of access to sea and transit rights for their trade with other countries. Their being buffer States between India and China serves a great deal in external policy making.

India and Bangladesh share several common rivers and a historic 30-year treaty was signed on December 12, 1996 on the sharing of Ganga water. The Ganga Water Treaty has showed the political commitment and sagacity in resolving the question of sharing of Ganga waters. There are other issues yet to be solved like repatriation of Bangladeshi refugees and deadlock in the peace talks between the Bangladesh Government and the tribal leaders of the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

After the installation of Government led by the Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, the first phase of repatriation of Bangla refugees was completed in March-April 1996. The second phase of repatriation was suspended as the refugee leaders alleged that the authorities had not fully complied with their commitments. In a bid to resolve the crisis,



Dr. Bindu Thankappan

**FIRST PRIZE WINNER OF
CSR MS. SUPER BRAIN PERSONALITY
CONTEST 1998 (5) : TOPIC 2**

**Dr. Bindu Thankappan (b. 1972)
has done M.B.B.S. from Trivandrum
Medical College.**

**Dr. Bindu Thankappan also earns
the first prize of Topic II in the
women's category and has been
adjudged the MS. INTELLECTUAL OF
THE MONTH. She is entitled to par-
ticipate in the remaining stages of
the Super Brain Super Personality
Contest 1998 as well as receive other
prizes.**

Congratulations, Dr. Bindu !

their economies. Such common areas of interest have created conditions of cooperation and collaboration

Confidence Building Measures

Chinese President, Mr. Jiang Zemin made a visit to India in 1996. The agreement on the Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) in the military field along the Line of Actual Control (LAC) in the border areas signed during the visit has great political significance. The CBMs agreement covers troop reductions and the classification of weapons which need to be cut down or limited along the border. These include tanks, combat vehicles, surface-to-surface missiles, anti-aircraft missiles, heavy artillery guns and mortars. The CBMs agreement also limits the deployment of troops to 15,000 men during military exercises along the border and prohibition of flights by combat aircraft within 10 km of the frontier. The agreement reflects the attitude displayed by both sides and its implementation would go a long way in removing the lingering impact of events of 1962.

Recently, China's supply of arms and technology to Pakistan has evoked some concern. Pakistan has made the announcement that it has enough nuclear capability which it acquired from China and United States. According to Chinese Foreign Ministry, there are 3 principles guiding China's arms sale. The first is that sales should be beneficial to the self-defence capability of the countries concerned. Second, the sales should not be harmful to peace, safety and stability in the region concerned. Finally, China would not use trade as an excuse for interference in another country's internal affairs. Whatever the principles are, India should be cautious enough to note

any violation of May 11, 1996 pledge of non-provision of nuclear weapon materials to Pakistan operating without international safeguards.

India's interaction with Sri Lanka has tremendously improved following the assurances of a sustained, though not military, support for its struggle against the Tamil insurgency and separatism led by the LTTE and the extension of the economic and trade cooperation between the two countries. Sri Lankan President Ms. Sirimavo Bandaranaike is strongly committed to the peaceful settlement of Tamils through suitable constitutional devolution of power. To guard against the denial of fundamental rights to the minority Tamil population, Sri Lanka government issued a directive that the constitutional safeguards of parity between Sinhala and Tamil languages should be implemented in letter and spirit. It was in the Indo-Sri Lanka accord of 1987 that Sinhala and Tamil were notified as official languages, with English serving as a national language. By drafting a new constitution Sri Lanka wants to solve the ethnic problem through devolution of power.

There has been considerable improvement in the relations between India and Pakistan. The "Gujral doctrine" favouring friendly ties with its neighbours without the big brother attitude has paid dividends. Nawaz Sharif during the election campaign in February 1997 stressed the need for a fresh look at ties with New Delhi. Till then, no Pakistan elections have so far been held without 'India-bashing'. Pakistan has so far been insisting on talks on Kashmir as a precondition. But now it has agreed to take up all the issues including Kashmir during the official level meetings of the Foreign Secretaries in New Delhi. The issues that are identified are peace, security, including confidence building measures, Jammu and Kashmir, Siachin—Wular Barrage, Tulbul navigation project, Sir Creek, terrorism and drug trafficking, economic and commercial cooperation and promotion of friendly exchanges in various fields.

In the field of trade, a recent development to exchange economic and commercial data is the signing of a memorandum of understanding (MoU) by Punjab-Haryana-Delhi Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PHDCCI) and Karachi Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI). The main objective is to encourage and facilitate conclusion of contracts and commercial agreements between enterprises in India and Pakistan. There is a strong demand from businessmen of both countries that the corporate levels should be amended to allow investors from India to invest in Pakistani shares while Pakistani businessmen should be permitted to pick up shares of companies listed in the Bombay Stock Exchange. Under the existing foreign exchange laws, Indians are not permitted to invest in Pakistani shares.

Another important positive development is that the number of visas issued by the two countries for travel to other country has gone up considerably.

New Challenges Facing India

It is a fact that Pakistani intelligence agency, ISI, blatantly plays a role in sponsoring, recruiting and training mercenary groups for various types of subversive activities in the country. The latest testimony to the diabolic designs of our hostile neighbour is the arrest of 5 persons including a Pakistani national and a prospective "suicide bomber"—all of them reportedly on a "mission" to kill the Chief Minister of Punjab Mr. Prakash Singh Badal and other so-called anti-panthic leaders and to strike terror through bomb attacks in public places.

Pakistan has "tested" the HATE III, a 800 km range ballistic missile believed to be based on the Chinese—

M-9 missile know-how as well as the Anza surface-to-air and Bakhtar Shikar anti-tank missiles. The building up of missile capabilities across its borders leaves India with no choice except to strengthen its defences in a like manner. One step in that direction is the revival of Agni, Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile (IRBM).

India reiterated its stand that we are not going to accept anything except the fact that Kashmir is an integral part of India and will remain so. India wants Pakistani agencies to stop organising acts of terrorism in the Kashmir Valley by infiltrating army-trained persons. Since the Kashmir dispute is a matter between two neighbouring States, India neither needs any mediators to settle the Kashmir issue nor likes to internationalise it. India wants to sort out the differences directly with Pakistan.

Pakistan views Kashmir as the "core issue" and, therefore seeks to give the topmost priority in bilateral discussions. India views the matter differently. But when the "core issue" is mentioned at each and every point of bilateral dealings, it becomes a subject of ridicule.

Haunted by the Past

Freedom from British imperialism also brought with it the anguish of a divided nation. Three countries were erected on the ruins of the British empire. The brutal violence that followed the Partition still evokes painful memories. Pakistanis have bitter memories of opposition to the Partition. This negative memory has remained the emotional and psychological basis for the Pakistani policies towards India.

It is true that geography, ethnicity, and historical linkages of the subcontinent cannot be wished away. But the political realities of Partition should be accepted and should be consolidated for peace and security in South Asia.

It is irrationally self-righteous to blame Pakistan alone for the Indian prejudices and complexes. Lack of communication, mutual apprehension and deliberate misunderstanding are some of the reasons for the frequent skirmishes.

While we are celebrating the 50th year of India's independence, this is the ideal time for introspection. India and Pakistan have fought three wars ever since they became independent in 1947. Both have accused each other of encouraging subversive activities in their territories. For half a century this negative experience has affected the stability and well-being of a billion people in the subcontinent. Can both countries establish a practical relationship for the establishment of durable peace to improve the quality of life of their people which is imperative from any point of view? Actually people in both countries are in favour of a gradual normalisation of relations between India and Pakistan. It is up to the statesmen of both countries to translate people's desire into action.

India can no longer afford to be indecisive on the nuclear policy front. The first is to develop a full-fledged operational nuclear weapon capability that is consistent with its core value system, and constraints of resources. It implies development of a non-provoking minimum nuclear deterrent. It should be a purely defensive posture.

India has to promote with vigour the objective of peace through strategic stability in relations with India's nuclear neighbours—China and Pakistan, i.e., India needs to unveil an agenda for arms control and military confidence building measures that will help stabilise existing nuclear deterrence between India and Pakistan on the one hand and create a functional one between India and China on the other.

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Need for Change

Large-scale poverty, illiteracy, malnutrition and lack of access to the basic health services are still stalking South East Asian region. The countries in this region should recognise the importance of cordial relationship which itself will pay rich dividends towards progress of the region.

End of the Cold War and globalisation are emerging as fundamental forces reshaping the world as it enters the new millennium. Globalisation and liberalisation that produced it have generated a sustained period of economic expansion and a rapid configuration of international geography. The electronic revolution and information technology have nullified geographic barriers.

A convergence of purpose in the economic activity in the game of globalisation with the slogan "Think globally and act locally" is taking place—the strategy being adopted is to accommodate regional and group interests by pushing back trade barriers while the geographic barriers remain intact.

India should be keen on developing with South Asian Association of Regional Operation (SAARC), Association of

South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and other regional associations in the field of politics, security matters and economic development. According to WTO, East Asia is emerging as an economic giant. Therefore, India's relationship with its neighbours is more crucial than ever before.

India has to seek cooperation and friendship with neighbouring countries in the areas of trade, investment, science and technology, tourism infrastructure, human resource development and academic or people-to-people contact.

For the common benefit of South Asian nations, harmonisation of the economic life of the region as a whole is a necessity. One of the steps to be taken is to make South Asia a free trade zone. For this, there should be a conscious effort on the part of each country in the region to improve multilateral relations.

India needs to take a greater role on occasions like UN General Assembly sessions and Asia Europe Summit (ASEM) which is going to be held in London in 1998. As in the area of global politics, those who fail to seize the moment may have to pay a heavy price. □

Whither Indian Sports ?

Few years back one of the leading newspapers, carried a report about a middle aged man, describing him as wrinkle-faced, with streams of sweat pouring down his forehead, pulling a cart in some remote town of central Maharashtra. A little probing into the man's credentials revealed a startling fact. He was none other than the man who won the first ever individual Olympic bronze medal in 1952 at Helsinki. Such a towering achievement was eclipsed by the shadow of poverty and deep insensitivity of the government to the extent that he was forced to sell his prized possession, the Olympic medal to make both ends meet .. K.D. Jadhav.

The irony is that in the seventh largest and second most populated country he is pulling carts, elsewhere he would have become a legend

Vivisection of Indian Sports Inc.

A country needs to have two broad conditions for nurturing world class talent, namely Internal and External. These two conditions are like two wheels of a cycle. If any one of them fails the cycle falls.

EXTERNAL FACTORS (Hygiene factors)

S : Support of the government

P : Pecuniary support

O : Organisational set-up

R : Rightful place in the society

T : Training

INTERNAL FACTORS (Motivators)

: Single-minded devotion

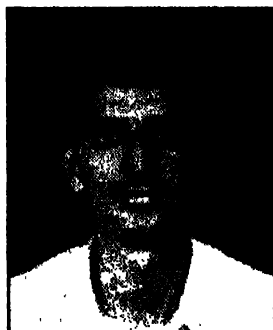
P : Passion for perfection

O : Optimism

R : Righteousness

T : Tenacity

Internal factors focus on individual characters while the



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Parash Pimpale (b. 1976) is doing Masters in Management Studies at Mumbai University.

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Congratulations, Parash Pimpale !

external factors deal with the environment around him. External factors act like launchers or boosters of the rocket. They assist in putting the satellite (sportsman) in its orbit (international arena) but ultimately the difference between success and failure is fully determined by Internal factors.

Sports Matrix

By jotting these two factors on X and Y axis, we get a matrix having four quadrants. This matrix can help us in understanding relationships between the levels of development in sports in different countries, vis-a-vis the contribution of these factors in its development. Thus we have the first quadrant of the Sporting Lions, second of the White Elephants, third of the Black Sheep and fourth of the Underdogs. A deeper analysis of the quadrant reveals that the northern hemisphere (Quard. 1 & 2) is of developed countries, and the eastern hemisphere (Quard. 1 and 4) of the medal winners. This sports matrix is like the X-ray of Indian Sports Inc. which can help in diagnosing the problem *

E X T E R N A L	2	WHITE ELEPHANTS Canada	1	LIONS USA, France, Germany, UK
	3	BLACK SHEEP India Bangladesh	4	UNDERDOGS Cameroon, Kenya, Pakistan, Sri Lanka

INTERNAL

The above sports matrix clearly highlights that countries like U.S.A., UK, Germany are sporting super stars having the highest level of government, public and infrastructural backing along with high level of motivation and morale amongst its sportsmen. While this is exactly reverse in quadrant 3. Quadrants 3 and 4 are predominantly the quadrants of developing countries. The underdogs like Kenya and Cameroon, despite widespread poverty in their countries, have managed to keep their flags flying high in the Olympics. It was because of the sheer grit and 'will to win' attitude of its athletes. Cameroon, which had only one international size swimming pool has won a gold in the Olympics. Kenya has become synonymous with long distance running.

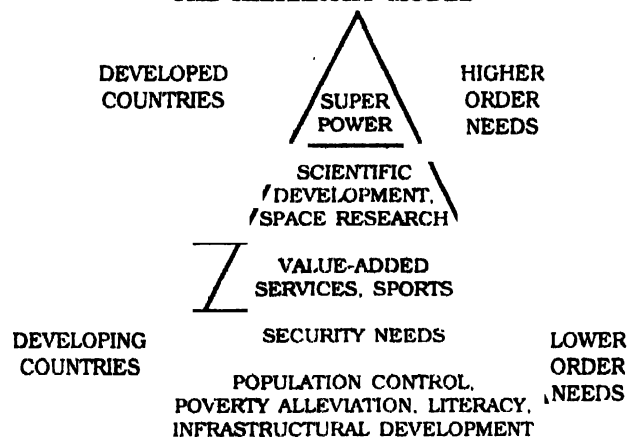
The reasons for India's position in quadrant 3 could be understood from the following reasons :

India, with 2.4 per cent land and 16 per cent of the world's population to feed and with a background of pillage and plunder of her wealth by the likes of Gazni and British was left with the begging bowl to survive on its own some 50 years back.

With this as the history and other pressing problems of the fledgling democracy like exponential population growth, mass illiteracy, infrastructural nightmare and ubiquitous poverty as the present, made it imperative to the planners to use all the resources they had to pull the country out of this quagmire.

Under such circumstances, sports was never thought as an area of development.

THE HIERARCHY MODEL



The above model highlights that the economic structure of a country needs to fulfil its lower order needs first and then go on to higher order needs. Thus countries like U.S.A., Germany and other developed countries can afford to invest heavily in sports and other higher order needs because their lower order needs are fulfilled, whereas a country like India has still 50 per cent of the population illiterate and 40 per cent of population below the poverty line. Unless these needs are fulfilled, India cannot make full justice to sports. This is the main reason why Indian sports has been languishing in a state of limbo.

Barring a few exceptions, Indian Sports Inc. was like a patient in coma, surviving on a heart-lung machine. Efforts were made to resurrect it, but the external factors have fared badly in their role of boosters, in fact they have added to the woes of the already sick patient (sport).

Thousands of rupees were utilised in providing blood (finance) to the ailing patient but most of it was fleeced in between. The doctors (authorities) instead of diagnosing and treating the patient, kept on fighting amongst themselves, thus exposing their inexperience and lack of knowledge about the sport. In addition, lack of

infrastructural facilities (playgrounds, training centre, coaches) further worsened the condition.

Along with external factors, internal factors are equally important. Killer instinct, single-minded devotion, tenacity, etc., are conspicuous by their absence. Indian athletes have the uncanny habit of crying hoarse and pointing fingers at the government for its inability to provide the basic infrastructural facilities. "Think not what the country can do for you, think what you can do for the country", the famous words of J.F. Kennedy are more often forgotten than remembered. Most of the promising athletes end up remaining promising without blooming. The general tilt of people towards sports is not because of love for it but because of the celebrity status, heavy pay cheques, etc. that follow.

Thus the primary objective remains unfulfilled. In India, because of high priority accorded to education, Indian athletes are standing on two stools with one leg on sports and other on education. Hence there is a lack of focus amongst them. Martina Hingis is No. 1 tennis player because she practises tennis daily. Mike Tyson is only banging heads all throughout the day. Michael Jordan is continuously sweating out on the tracks. World class sportsmen are made this way and not by practising cricket two hours a day and then going to college to study history and geography for the rest of the day, which unfortunately is a common sight in India.

Indians view sports as a recreation activity and hardly pursue it as a career. As a result sports remain a neglected field. Academics in India is considered as a sole bread-earning activity. It is a widely realised fact that people in India easily get diplomas and degrees but rarely get a job.

At the same time at an age an average Indian starts earning, most of the athletes of international repute retire after reaching the summit of success. In this regard Indian sportspersons lag far behind and waste their prime time in learning and trying for the national team.

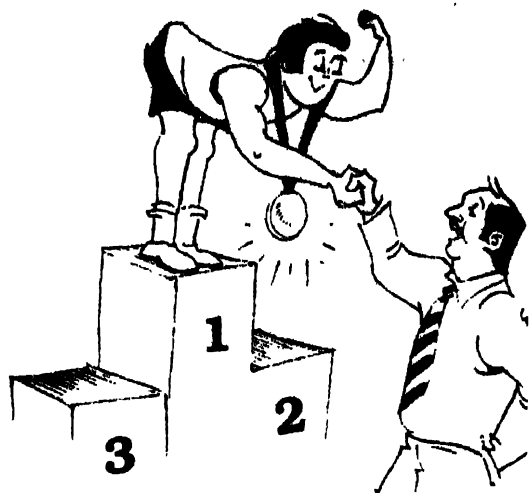
DIAGNOSIS OF THE X-RAY

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High potential • National and international exposure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of government support • Improper infrastructure • Corruption and redtape • Nepotism & quota system • Unprofessionalism
OPPORTUNITY	THREAT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut-throat competition in the job market • More funds available • Public opinion turning pro-sports • Liberalisation & MNC's 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High unproductive expenditure

The Road Ahead

By synergising the strengths and opportunities of Indian sports, we can definitely counter the inherent weaknesses and reduce the threats. Liberalisation can be seen as a biggest boon to Indian sports. Inflow of MNC's can play a major role in giving the needed impetus. Bhaichung Bhutia signing shoe giant Reebok, Sachin Tendulkar signing World Tel for Rs. 30 crore has sent many heads in tizzy. Instances like this have helped to rub off the image of sports as a useless engagement and now sports is looked as a launch-pad for becoming rich and famous. Government policy to catch them young and promotion of sports through visual and print media has helped in finding out talents like Limba Ram. This small step of the government has proved to be a giant leap for Indian sports as TV channels like

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This course is not for those persons who want to get success by magic. It is also not for those who want to get success without work.

It is for that sincere and ambitious person who studies average or more, is different, and seriously wants to get success.

Just as a strong foundation helps to build a good building, this course helps you to make the best use of your hard work and studying/coaching.

What Newspapers, Magazines Say

"Simple, effective, practical techniques to improve overall intelligence and mind power. Even average student can easily understand." —Times of India

"Powerful, practical, easy. It will help all students, bank officials and others appearing for test, exams and interviews." —Indian Banks' Association Bulletin

Improve Your Memory Quickly

You will learn many easy techniques to improve your memory in this course. Let me give brief summary of two such techniques here.

Technique 1. The brain has two memory stores: short-term and long-term. Research shows that without revision, after 24 hours we remember only 18%. After 1 month only 5%. It clearly shows that we must revise. But, most students do not revise systematically, so much of their hard work is wasted. I teach you the powerful techniques "Systematic Revision" and "Daily Routine" so that you can revise and remember more in less time.

Technique 2. Scientific research has proved that for better memory, we should take rest and not study continuously for hours. You will learn my technique "Rest Routine" to get maximum benefit from the rest. This technique relaxes you, changes your brain waves, and puts you in a "learning state". "I got 84.4% in S.S.L.C. My previous 9th std results were only 70%. I am very thankful for your help. Previously, I was only 40% in Maths, but now it is 97%." —Mera Williams, Coimbatore, TN

Read Faster to Revise Faster

Everyone can learn to read and understand 300, 500 or more words per minute. But, many of us read only about 100 words per minute. My "Finger Technique" will double your speed in 60 minutes.

You read slowly for reasons such as:

- If you read aloud or move lips
- If you do not read aloud but hear the sounds in your mind when you read
- If you read one word at a glance rather than reading many words at a glance
- If without your knowledge, you read some words again and again

This course will help you to overcome these habits. The best use of reading faster is not to study new chapters for the first time, but to revise again and again quickly so that you can remember more in

less time.

"I topped DAV College Chandigarh. I increased my reading speed from 303 to 1000 words per minute." —Sangeet Dixit, Panchkula, Haryana

"Very useful for my BSc and ICWA exams. Within a single day, I increased my reading speed from 275 to 455 words per minute." —B Jayaprakash, Madras, TN

"I am very happy to inform you that my son Ravi Anand increased his reading speed from 228 to surprisingly high 1818 words per minute. Thank you for your course." —Dr M L Singh, MS, Eye Surgeon Bhat

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Our student Rajiv Chaudhary has recently set a memory record (Limca Book of Records).

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Before joining our courses, he was an average student and scored only 52.3% in High School Exam.

Ask yourself: If this course can help someone to set a new memory record, can it also help you to remember better and use more mind power for success?

What Will You Learn

This course helps you to learn these 9 Critical Success Factors and to be more sure of success because you become better than 99% of students

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2. Your effectiveness to read faster and learn will increase greatly
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4. You will experience that you are capable of achieving much more success than you currently do (even if you are already very good)
5. Small to moderate improvement in your intelligence
6. Set realistically high aims/goals and take you step by step on the road to achieve success
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8. Learn exam secrets to get more marks for what you have studied
9. Avoid big mistakes that can cause failure.

Suppose you improve only 10% in each, then total improvement is $10\% \times 9 = 90\%$. I know you will improve 100% just in reading speed. So, this huge improvement will enormously help you for success.

"I worked hard according to your techniques and improved. My parents are very happy. I had never before got distinction, but now I got 78% in Maths and 80% in Science." —Pankaj Kumar, Nask, MS

Do you know that in competitions, just 1 or 2 more marks can turn failure into success? So, you should try to do everything possible to get each extra mark. One such thing you can do is to join this course.

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In this course, you also learn other interesting, useful, or advanced techniques/topics such as:

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2. Some techniques for improving memory, concentration, and intelligence
3. How to use time in the classroom for success
4. Mind maps: new scientific way to take notes
5. Program yourself for success using the power of beliefs, imagination, and Neuro Linguistic Programming
6. Advanced memory techniques to remember long sequences, spellings, and complicated things
7. Interview techniques for self-confidence & success
8. Do not eat just before an exam
9. How examiners correct answer papers, and how to use this knowledge to get more marks
10. Mega-vitamins can increase your intelligence during exam-days
11. How for 2 types of questions, you can fool the examiner and get more marks
12. Is it better to study early in the

Author's Bio-Data

- B.E., BITS Pilani; M.Tech., IIT Kharagpur NTSE scholar. Rank 5 Raj School Board.
- World-famous author. I published 3 computer books in USA including a best selling book costing \$27.95.
- Expert: Computers, Mind Power, Study Techniques
- My first job as an engineer paid only Rs 1000 per MONTH. Just 7 years later, I earned 50 dollars per HOUR in USA as computer expert and writer.
- At the peak of success, I returned to India to do something in our own country. Now, I spend my full time as a scientist to do research.
- I also learnt French, Sanskrit, Karate, Breaking wooden board by hand, many Meditations, etc.
- Was a member of Society for Accelerated Learning & Teaching, USA.

morning or late in the night 13. Do examiners give more marks if you write more pages

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It is up to you now. You can turn this page as if you did not even read it, or you can decide to join this course to benefit from my hard work and success.

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ESPN and Star Sports have revolutionised the Indian sports by making sports a family entertaining activity by reaching out to millions of Indian drawing rooms

Their coverage of domestic sports has galvanised the near defunct sports and made heroes out of Cinderella type Indian sportsmen who were till then "Unknown Indians"

Private sector and public limited companies have also started making good contribution to the development of sports. Establishment of BAT (Britannia Amritraj Tennis) Academy, MRF Pace Academy, Vengsarkar Elf Academy are few examples in this regard. Corporate sponsorships, advertisement promotions have established symbiotic relationships. Advertisement promotions have established a symbiotic relationship between players and companies thereby benefiting both.

New education policy of reducing the academic burden is seen as a blessing in disguise for development of sports.

With all sorts of positive changes prevalent in last few years, Indian Sports Inc. is gearing to take the litmus test in the coming Olympics with the torch-bearers of the likes of Vishwanathan Anand (chess), Limba Ran (archery), Pious and Bhupathi (tennis) and Jaspal Rana (shooting). India definitely does not have a dearth of talents. Indians are like uncut diamonds having sparkling qualities beneath the rough exterior. Only thing needed is mining of these talents and removing their roughness so that they can outshine the world's best. Time is not far

when we can see Indian sportsmen going *Citius Altius Fortius*

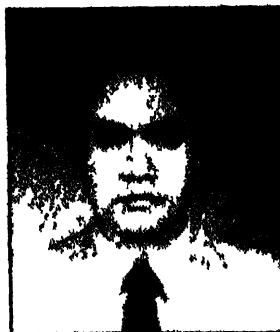
Vision 2047

India has been the black sheep of the sporting world having become habituated to mere participation in all international events. For them participation, not winning, is a source of satisfaction. But the recent changes have proved all the critics wrong. It makes one feel that the *starry nights* of Indian sports are over and the *sunny days* are in the offing. Indians who were written off by the world are making their presence felt. Leander Paes winning the Olympic bronze, India beating arch rival Pakistan 4-1 in recently concluded Sahara Cup, Malleswari Devi & Kunjrani Devi winning 10th Asian Weightlifting Championship proves the point. It seems India has made its intention clear of joining the august quadrant of the sporting lions. The path it has chosen to reach the 1st quadrant is via quadrant 3. It has shaken off its mantle of being the black sheep and is making forays in donning the mantle of the underdogs and the time is not far when it will be stepping in the shoes of the lion. The change since Independence may be slow because of the speed breaker and potholes attitude of the government and the industrial sector. But now they are building super highways for it. Thus the milestone of 2047 will witness the black sheep beating the lions in their own territory. Till then we will keep our fingers crossed and our eyes on 2047. J

Political Instability Spells Economic Disaster

Society is an intricately delicate web of connections. Intrinsically one is carried away into thinking that a problem be it social, economic or political, also carries with it the telling reflections of its cause. But it is not always to be. For a deeper and more holistic probe reveals that politics and economics is the history of interconnections, neither inert nor static but rather reactive and dynamic. And from this a cycle takes form with politics and economics being complementary, one being the cause as also the effect of the other. Here we are to find out one half of the cycle, how rumblings of a political storm find its echoes in economic chaos.

But what exactly are political instability and economic disaster? Political instability is an almost unmanageable state of temporary or permanent disturbance in the governing body or in the execution of its duty. It has widespread social repercussions in every aspect of human life. Economic disaster, on the other hand, is the irretrievable commercial ruin of the country's economy where fundamental indices as Gross National Product (GNP), Gross Domestic Product (GDP), balance of trade and payments, inflation, sensex



Shankaracharya Laskar

**FIRST PRIZE WINNER OF
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Shankaracharya Laskar (b. 1976) has done his B.Sc. in Physics from St. Stephen's College, Delhi University. Shankaracharya Laskar is the first prize winner of Topic II in the men's category and has been adjudged the MR. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH. He is entitled to participate in the remaining stages of the Super Brain Super Personality Contest 1998 as well as receive other prizes.

Congratulations, Shankaracharya!

etc. go haywire and ultimately crash. More often than not, it leaves a country shrivelled without discriminating against its rich and poor citizens. The patterns of complex chemistry between politics and economics can be found here. Although economic disaster has numerous causes, chances are that when there is political instability, economic depression or even disaster is going to be an inevitable aftermath.

The subject of the essay finds relevance more so in the present wherein the world is slowly pushing itself towards an integrated whole of market-driven economies. The spirit of such a future is dynamism, high degree of observation and analysis and subsequent reaction to changes. Thus, whereas the primary notion of opportunistic profit motive remains as it is, many other factors, political stability being one, have found the importance as fundamental economic indices.

One may argue that in this era of increased private participation, politics and stability have little if not any role to play. They might say that now the government's domain of responsibilities have narrowed

down to social care of its citizens, maintenance of law and order and the defence of the nation. But the way a country is being governed, even from these points of view, is important to the economy. Let us see how. The government invests in basic health and education of its citizens. This leads to the development of the very important human resource of the economy. For a country with low-quality human resource, the obvious effects can be found in poor economic health.

A key responsibility of the government is security : the defence of the state from external attack, be it covert or overt, and the maintenance of law and order in case of internal disorder. The north-eastern region bears sorry testimony as to how domestic disturbance can lead to under-development. In a region where a sizeable percentage of the population is below the poverty line, it seems fruitless to debate whether the Centre can be blamed for step-motherly treatment in the past. The present trend shows that, but for the troubled politics of the region, it has been unable to attract a bare minimum of foreign investment. Take also the case of J&K's economy; tourism, its backbone is hit hard by insurgency. The story of Punjab, I believe, is enough to prove the pall of economic gloom that can be cast by bullet-ridden politics. Internationally also, the recent case of Cambodia being refused ASEAN's membership due to a volatile civil war and the politically destabilising factors leading to the great Economic Depression of the 1930's tells us a lot. This is the political instability of the government due to external causes.

Another aspect that needs to be dwelt upon is the role of internal causes. In this case, the governing institution collapses under the weight of its own suicidal frictions. A logical interjection at this point could be to question the very contribution of the government in the economy. Besides human resource development, the government, even in a market-driven economy, is the chief monitor of all economic activities. It has to see that price rise is not inflationary, that there is a healthy balance in forex inflow and outflow, that the population does not reach a point of undifferentiated growth and that pollution is under control. Above all, it cannot shirk the responsibility of overall growth of the nation.

Political Fallout of Economic Disaster

Take the case of political instability in India. There is a pressing need to look out for economic offenders, to periodically review economic indices, find out the problems, trace and attack the causes, formulate new policies in tune with reality and all these, through bureaucratic control. But if the government is not even sure about its own future, there are high chances of it being irresponsible. Indian politics of today is a typical example of this case. Come to the era of coalition politics and we see the dirty play of survival politics. Friends become enemies, enemies turn into friends and an enemy's enemy, a friend. Take, for example, the Gujarat case. A split in BJP made two factions into enemies and then the biggest enemy of mother party turned out to be coalition partner of the varying faction (Vaghela). The BSP-BJP coalition (the two parties had almost nothing in common) ruled Uttar Pradesh for some time and then the 'arrangement' fell apart due to irreconcilable differences. Worse still, the opportunistic designs of the coalition partners have come to be exposed. Such marriages of convenience have more than often cheated the public who get every time disillusioned enough to wean away from active participation in the electoral process. There may be a few exceptions. The Akali Dal-BJP coalition is ruling successfully in the most

economically developed State of Punjab and to top it all, even at the Centre we have a coalition government. But such 'experiments' are too fragile and have definitely given rise to a new economic insecurity and have compounded the already existing problems.

Sense has at least prevailed over the present government in deviating little from the expected path of economic liberalisation. Whether the sense is forced, intuitive or instinctive, one never knows. Anyway, going slow and not really trying out something misadventurous is good. The point, however, is : have the planners been able to give cent per cent towards their job ? It is not to doubt their inventive genius, but to find out whether they were, at all, in the right frame of mind to don the immense responsibility of changing our centralised, State-controlled economy to one influenced by the market forces. Beyond any doubt, they could have contributed even more, had their political future been more secure. These are roughly the avenues through which politics influence economics.

Independent India's politico-economic history has come in for scrutiny in this 50th year of independence. Pointing fingers these days are very common. Even Pt. Nehru is not spared. His critics allege that he took wrong decisions at the wrong times. The very notion of India becoming a socialist economy is being questioned at. People now say that India made crucial mistakes in over-emphasising industry, science and technology while simultaneously neglecting social services and agriculture. After all the critics do have a point. India is now one of the poorest countries, not only in terms of per capita income but also in the Human Development Index (UN Human Development Report '97). At a time when the world was clamouring for open economics, India witnessed a vast nationalisation spree, a 21-month emergency, tons of bureaucratic red-tape through delays and controls. This was definitely not the political stability as seen by the foreigners. Not until 1991 when the government was pushed against the wall, did it take the bold decision of opening up the shattered economy. Now, as the market gains power, the sensitive index plays a very vital role. It mirrors the dynamic equilibrium between politics, society and economics. Thailand's case as also the Black Monday in our stock market when Sensex crashed, when Congress withdrew support to Deve Gowda's U.F. Government, reveals this equilibrium clearly.

Suggestions

Thus in this period of increasing regional identity, the chances of political instability are high. Our think tank should address the conflicting need for more or less federal spirit. But given the present situation where the regional parties are definitely the ones calling the shots, one does feel being far-fetched in thinking of a stable one-party coming to the Centre in the near future. There is no need in sacrificing central interests to satisfy regional aspirations. An ideal situation could be when like-minded regional parties get together under a common national agenda before the elections. Also changes in the Constitution towards a carefully developed and balanced federal structure could be extremely helpful.

A point that cannot be omitted here is the current criminalisation of politics. Somewhere in between the Independence and the present times, we failed to notice a criminal element creeping into our politics. Once it got rooted and true as a parasite, it started killing the host. Indian politics is tainted (40 MPs and 700 MLAs now are convicted criminals). Besides the steps being taken by the Election Commission, there is a more pressing requirement



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1st Prize Topic M

Dr. Bindu Thandapani
Uchur, Vrindavan Gardens, Palom,
Thiruvananthapuram-695006 (Kerala)

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of inculcating a set-value system that embraces political thought and action. Our country would do good if it rediscovers the once-abundant but now almost-lost honesty of purpose in politicians. For their parochial gains, they should not sacrifice the common good. As regards security needs, a soul-searching probe will definitely reveal what we really want : a minimum deterrent force, technology demonstrations or the maximum might of a military hegemony. Just as, some say, we are being foolish in our extravagance in defence, it would be criminal to neglect it. The key to political stability would thus be an introspection into our personal and common aspirations as a nation. Politics should embrace all, rise above man-made social differences, create a unified vision for the future, recognise the inherent cultural variety and, above all, try to do away with the economic maladies : skewed distribution of income, mass poverty and unemployment, fiscal mismanagement and corruption.

Speaking about our civilisation, its roots can be traced back to 3000 B.C. Our culture is very old and rich. But as a democracy, it is a relatively young experience. Fifty years has helped it grow, but I daresay, it is yet to learn many more things and cannot, in anyway, be compared

1. Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

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to the political systems of US or the UK. India is a peculiar example by itself. Compare this with its economy. The face of Indian economy, reborn in 1991, is yet to gain experience. Its stock markets are still to mature and it will involve slow development of market traditions. But more than that, what is required is a trust, a belief of the economic forces in the collective good by the government.

Any analysis of politics and economics is said to be reasonable when it is soundly based on past data and offers a new way of looking at the problems. True, the past tells us our mistakes. But everything is so relative and influenced by prevailing winds of opinions that may be, in the future, our supposedly gross crimes of the past turn out to be fruitful success. One never knows. Any analysis, therefore, should be synchronised with the present needs. If we think that the past has mistakes, study them, assimilate what we can and then stop thinking about what is gone. Precious moments wasted now will have a bearing on the future. But always believe in man's innate ability to spring up a solution of crises at moments when it is least expected of him. We should thus carry on with this big experiment of new ideas. For life is all about experimenting and learning. □

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Former Secretary, Staff Selection Commission, Government of India

As Secretary of the Staff Selection Commission, Mr. Madan Lal was the person who planned the entire scheme of Objective Type Tests for the competitive examinations held by the Commission. For the benefit of our readers, he has compiled a set of Expected Questions which are likely to be asked in various competitive examinations. Every month, we publish expected questions from different disciplines to equip our readers with the material to bring them sure success.



The paper on General Knowledge or General Awareness or General Studies plays a pivotal role in the competitive examinations conducted by various boards for recruitment to public services. As the readers are, no doubt, aware, this feature has extensive coverage of subjects. It covers Everyday Science, History, Economics, Geography, Political Science, Civics, Life Sciences, Current National and International Affairs/Events, Constitution of India, Indian National Movement, and so on.

For the present issue, I have drawn up a test battery of 100 questions on "Everyday Science". As an aid to proper and systematic preparation, the readers are advised to answer this test paper in one hour and then make a self-assessment of their performance with reference to the answers printed at the end of this feature. The following grades will help the readers for self-assessment:

- (i) Less than 30 per cent score — Poor
- (ii) 31 to 50 per cent score — Fair
- (iii) 51 to 65 per cent score — Good
- (iv) 66 to 80 per cent score — Very good
- (v) Above 80 per cent score — Excellent

The aim of the readers should be to achieve a score of not less than 60 per cent.

In the next issue, a test battery of 100 questions on "Geography" will be drawn.

Everyday Science

Q. 1. When light passes from air into glass it experiences change of

- (a) frequency and wavelength
- (b) frequency and speed
- (c) wavelength and speed
- (d) frequency, wavelength and speed

Q. 2. Which one of the following is the correct arrangement in the decreasing order of the refractive indices of glass, diamond and water ?

- (a) Diamond, glass, water
- (b) Diamond, water, glass
- (c) Water, glass, diamond
- (d) Glass, water, diamond

Q. 3. To produce sound it is necessary that

- (a) the source should execute longitudinal vibrations
- (b) the source should execute transverse vibrations
- (c) the source may execute any type of vibration
- (d) the vibrations of source are not necessary

Q. 4. The frequency of the tuning fork A is slightly higher than the tuning fork B. By sounding them together, beats can be produced. If the fork B is loaded with wax, the frequency of beats will

- (a) increase
- (b) decrease
- (c) remain same
- (d) become zero

Q. 5. Which one of the following acids is used for 'etching' glass ?

- (a) HIO_4
- (b) HBrO_3
- (c) H_2F_2
- (d) HClO_4

Q. 6. The determination of the vapour density of a substance is useful to determine

- (a) atomic weight
- (b) molecular weight

- (c) equivalent weight
- (d) boiling point

Q. 7. Water is a good solvent of ionic salts because

- (a) it has a high boiling point
- (b) it has a high dipole moment
- (c) it has a high specific heat
- (d) it has no colour

Q. 8. Entomology is the science that studies

- (a) behaviour of human beings
- (b) insects
- (c) the origin and history of technical and scientific terms
- (d) the formation of rocks

Q. 9. All of the following are caused by viruses, except

- (a) jaundice
- (b) influenza
- (c) typhoid
- (d) mumps

Q. 10. Which of the following regulates and controls the entry of light into the human eye ?

- (a) Anterior chamber
- (b) Cornea
- (c) Iris
- (d) Retina

Q. 11. In summer, water is stored in unglazed earthen pots because

- (a) these are cheap
- (b) more water can be stored in them
- (c) evaporation through pores makes the water cooler
- (d) earthen pots do not need as much rinsing and cleaning as metal vessels do

Q. 12. A body that absorbs all the constituent colours of light will look

- (a) black
- (b) blue
- (c) brown
- (d) white

Q. 13. Which one of the following constituents of human diet gets nearly

destroyed during the process of cooking ?

- (a) Carbohydrates
- (b) Fats
- (c) Proteins
- (d) Vitamins

Q. 14. Filariasis is caused by

- (a) bacteria
- (b) mosquitoes
- (c) protozoa
- (d) virus

Q. 15. Corn kernels are seeds and contain digestive enzymes which convert starch into

- (a) amino acids
- (b) glucose
- (c) maltose
- (d) sucrose

Q. 16. Which of the following convert egg albumin into amino acids ?

- (a) Glycerol
- (b) Ptylin
- (c) Pepsin
- (d) Trypsin

Q. 17. When there is a decrease in the concentration of oxygen in the blood, the breathing rate

- (a) increases
- (b) decreases
- (c) first increases and then decreases
- (d) is not affected

Q. 18. Which of the following secretes the chemical substance known as hormones ?

- (a) Endocrine glands
- (b) Lymphatic glands
- (c) Sebaceous glands
- (d) Thyroid gland

Q. 19. Which of the following statement in regard to pollination in plants is not correct?

- (a) The part of the carpel that receives pollen is called stigma
- (b) Wind pollinated flowers produce more pollen, but much of it is lost in transfer
- (c) Those plants in which flowers never fully open are self-pollinated

- (d) Wind pollinated flowers are attractive with bright colours and scent while insect pollinated flowers lack these qualities
- Q. 20. Which of the following statements is not correct ?
- (a) The woody stem of plant exchanges gases with the atmosphere through lenticels
(b) The endosperm contains food for the growth of embryo
(c) Food is conducted from the roots to the leaves by vessels called sieve tubes
(d) All of the statements are correct
- Q. 21. As the number of micro-organisms in a soil increases, the amount of humus in the same soil
- (a) increases
(b) decreases
(c) remains unchanged
(d) micro-organisms do not play any role in the formation of humus
- Q. 22. To prevent loss of weight plants reduce transpiration by
- (a) shedding of leaves
(b) reducing the size of leaves
(c) developing hair around stomata
(d) All of these
- Q. 23. Why is tungsten used in the manufacture of electric bulbs ?
- (a) It has high melting point
(b) It is cheaper than other metals
(c) It is both durable and economical
(d) It makes the bulb-light brighter
- Q. 24. Who, amongst the following, was the first to state that the earth revolves round the sun ?
- (a) Copernicus (b) Galileo
(c) Newton (d) Ptolemy
- Q. 25. Paleontology is a branch of science that deals with the
- (a) behaviour of animals
(b) origin and growth of plants
(c) the forms of life as revealed by fossils of animals or plants
(d) formation of new stars
- Q. 26. A corked bottle full of water when frozen will break because
- (a) the bottle contracts on freezing
(b) the volume of water decreases on freezing
(c) the volume of water increases on freezing
(d) glass is a bad conductor of heat
- Q. 27. The branch of science that studies cells is called
- (a) cytology (b) entomology
(c) homoplasty (d) hormonology
- Q. 28. Acupuncture means
- (a) removal of dead tissues
(b) grafting of skin by surgery
(c) therapeutic insertion of needles
(d) scanning for location of tumours
- Q. 29. The chemical name of Vitamin B is
- (a) nicotinamide (b) ascorbic acid
(c) riboflavin (d) thiamine
- Q. 30. Carbohydrates contain
- (a) only oxygen
(b) only hydrogen
(c) equal quantities of hydrogen and oxygen
(d) hydrogen and oxygen in the same proportion as in water
- Q. 31. Which of the following vitamins aids night vision ?
- (a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin B
(c) Vitamin C (d) Vitamin D
- Q. 32. Which of the following vitamins is essential for growth of skin ?
- (a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin B
(c) Vitamin C (d) Vitamin D
- Q. 33. Which of the following vitamins is concerned with proper bone formation in the young ?
- (a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin B
(c) Vitamin D (d) Vitamin E
- Q. 34. The compound of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, in which hydrogen and oxygen are present in the same proportion as in water, is
- (a) carbohydrate (b) fat
(c) protein (d) none of these
- Q. 35. Which one of the following contains both Vitamin A and D ?
- (a) Codliver oil (b) Mutton
(c) Orange (d) Wheat
- Q. 36. Which of the following is grown from stem cuttings ?
- (a) Banana (b) Maize
(c) Sugarcane (d) Turmeric
- Q. 37. Which of the following vitamins promotes conversion of inorganic phosphorus to organic compounds in the bones ?
- (a) B (b) C (c) D (d) E
- Q. 38. Which of the following vitamins helps in the normal clotting of blood ?
- (a) E (b) G (c) H (d) K
- Q. 39. All of the following belong to the Vitamin B Group, except
- (a) folic acid (b) nicotinamide
(c) riboflavin (d) thiamine
- Q. 40. Toxin is a poisonous substance produced by
- (a) some higher plants
(b) certain animals
(c) pathogenic bacteria
(d) all of these
- Q. 41. For seeing objects at the surface of water from a submarine under water, the instrument used is
- (a) Kaleidoscope (b) Periscope
(c) Spectroscope (d) Telescope
- Q. 42. Which, amongst the following, has the lowest metabolic rate of oxygen consumption ($\text{mm}^3/\text{g hour}$)?
- (a) Dog (b) Elephant
(c) Horse (d) Man
- Q. 43. Which amongst the following mammals has the highest metabolic rate in terms of oxygen consumption ($\text{mm}^3/\text{g hour}$)?
- (a) Dog (b) Mouse
(c) Rabbit (d) Rat
- Q. 44. Amino acids are a product of the digestion of
- (a) carbohydrates (b) fats
(c) proteins (d) minerals
- Q. 45. Apart from its function of secretion of bile, which one of the following functions connected with nutrition is performed by the liver ?
- (a) It regulates the carbohydrate content of the blood by storing excess of glucose in the form of glycogen
(b) It offers a large surface area for absorption of digested food
(c) It ensures proper digestion because of the long time the food must take to pass through it
(d) None of these
- Q. 46. How many teeth has a dog ?
- (a) 32 (b) 34 (c) 38 (d) 42
- Q. 47. Which one of the following secretions does not contain enzymes ?
- (a) Bile (b) Gastric juice
(c) Pancreatic juice (d) Saliva
- Q. 48. Which one of the following organs in the human body produces bile ?
- (a) Pancreas (b) Liver
(c) Intestine (d) Stomach
- Q. 49. Which of the following causes Poliomyelitis ?
- (a) Dengue virus (b) Enterovirus
(c) Mumps virus (d) Rhabdovirus
- Q. 50. With which of the following is the tape of a tape-recorder coated ?
- (a) Copper sulphate
(b) Ferromagnetic powder
(c) Mercury
(d) Zinc oxide
- Q. 51. The frequency of which of the following is the highest ?
- (a) Gamma rays (b) Light waves
(c) Micro waves (d) Radio waves
- Q. 52. Triple antigen provides immunity to children against all of the following diseases, except
- (a) Diphtheria (b) Polio
(c) Tetanus (d) Whooping cough
- Q. 53. Malfunctioning of which of the following organs causes jaundice ?
- (a) Stomach (b) Pancreas
(c) Liver (d) Kidney
- Q. 54. Which of the following is not a contagious disease ?
- (a) Mumps (b) Small pox
(c) Tuberculosis (d) Typhoid
- Q. 55. Which of the following statements about diseases is not correct ?
- (a) Patients suffering from diabetes need to be administered insulin
(b) Diphtheria is not a communicable disease
(c) Chemotherapy is resorted to as a treatment of patients suffering from cancer
(d) Meningitis affects the brain
- Q. 56. Which of the following properties of soaps and detergents helps to remove dirt from clothes ?
- (a) Capillary action (b) Interfacial tension
(c) Osmosis (d) None of these
- Q. 57. Catalyst is a substance which
- (a) can alter the rate of chemical reaction without undergoing change in itself
(b) can liberate carbon dioxide from acids
(c) provides nourishment to plants
(d) None of these
- Q. 58. The type of root system of all of the following is "tap root system", except that of
- (a) Mango tree (b) Kachnar tree
(c) Sunflower plant (d) Maize plant
- Q. 59. "A potato tuber is an underground stem" Which of the following structures would one look for to verify the above statement ?
- (a) Axillary buds only
(b) Scale leaves only
(c) Both (a) and (b) above
(d) Neither of these
- Q. 60. All of the following can be reproduced by the use of respective seeds, except
- (a) Cauliflower (b) Peas
(c) Potato (d) Tomato

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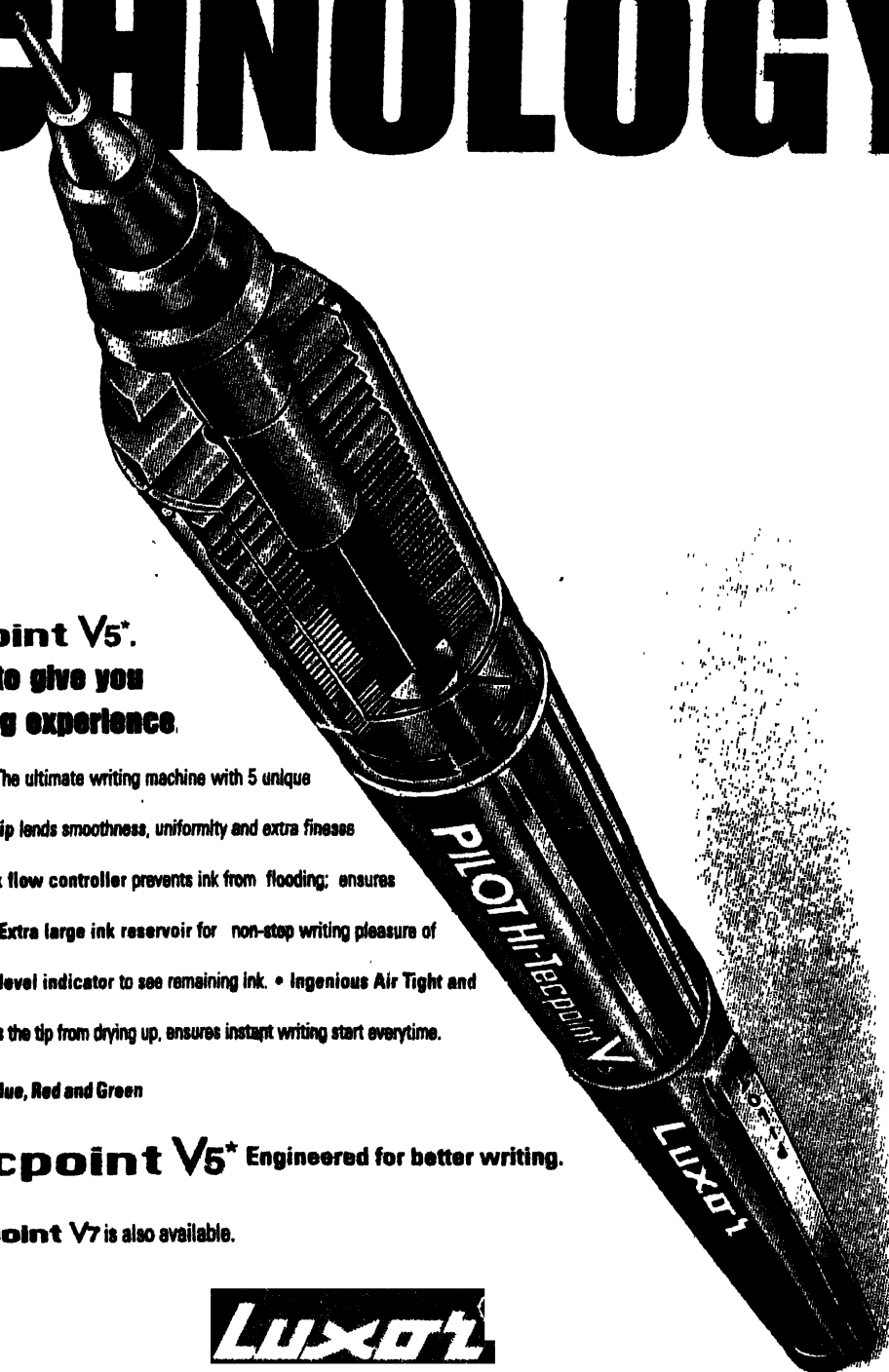
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Q. 61. Which of the following diseases affects the blood cells in the human body most?

- (a) Leukemia (b) Meningitis
(c) Polio (d) Small pox

Q. 62. Which of the following statements in regard to the use of carbohydrates by the human body is *not* correct?

- (a) Metabolic and digestive enzymes are a product of carbohydrates
(b) Intake of cereals, roots and tubers provide carbohydrates as a source of energy
(c) Carbohydrates are not needed for building up the body defences against infections
(d) One gram of carbohydrates gives approximately four calories of heat or energy

Q. 63. Absence or inadequacy of proteins in the human diet will produce all of the following results, except

- (a) body's defences against infections will weaken
(b) production of hormones needed by the body will be impaired
(c) conversion of heat by the body cells into energy, which sustains life, will be impaired
(d) body's growth will be impaired

Q. 64. Which of the following act as a channel of transmission of blood to the heart in the human body?

- (a) Arteries (b) Muscle fibres
(c) Nerves (d) Veins

Q. 65. For safety, the fuse wire used in the mains for household supply of electricity must be made of metal having

- (a) low melting point
(b) high resistance
(c) high melting point
(d) low specific heat

Q. 66. Which of the following is associated with the measurement of flow of water in a river?

- (a) Cosec (b) Cusecs
(c) Ergs (d) Dynes

Q. 67. In order to be able to see the traffic behind you, what type of mirror would you have fitted on your car?

- (a) Concave (b) Concave-convex
(c) Convex (d) Plane

Q. 68. In the normal human body, the total number of blood platelets per cubic mm is

- (a) 2.5 lakh (b) 3.0 lakh
(c) 3.5 lakh (d) 4.0 lakh

Q. 69. The ratio of R.B.C. to W.B.C. in the human body is

- (a) 15 : 500 (b) 10 : 500 (c) 5 : 500 (d) 1 : 500

Q. 70. How much of blood does the normal human heart pump into the arteries?

- (a) 30 cm^3 (b) 60 cm^3 (c) 30 cm^5 (d) 60 cm^5

Q. 71. The number of already named bones in the human skeleton is

- (a) 200 (b) 206 (c) 212 (d) 218

Q. 72. The portion of the eye as an organ visible from outside is about

- (a) 1/5 (b) 2/5 (c) 3/5 (d) 4/5

Q. 73. How many red blood cells does the bone marrow produce every second?

- (a) 5 million (b) 7 million
(c) 10 million (d) 12 million

Q. 74. What is the total number of muscles in the normal human body?

- (a) 200 (b) 250
(c) 350 (d) More than 400

Q. 75. The blood pressure of a young male human being is

- (a) 110/70 (b) 120/80
(c) 135/90 (d) 140/100

Q. 76. In a female human being the average volume of blood is about

- (a) 2.5 litres (b) 3.5 litres
(c) 4.5 litres (d) 5.5 litres

Q. 77. In a normal human body, the total number of red blood cells is

- (a) 15 trillion (b) 20 trillion
(c) 25 trillion (d) 30 trillion

Q. 78. All of the following contain minerals, except

- (a) fruits (b) jaggery
(c) milk (d) vegetables

Q. 79. Which of the following is the best conductor of electricity?

- (a) Copper (b) Mica
(c) Zinc (d) Silver

Q. 80. The refrigerant commonly used for domestic refrigerators is

- (a) Alcohol (b) Ammonia
(c) Neon (d) None of these

Q. 81. Who discovered Oxygen?

- (a) Neil Bohr (b) William Harvey
(c) William Ramsay (d) Lavoisier

Q. 82. Dialyzer is a/an

- (a) special clock which indicates the day and the date
(b) apparatus used for recharging batteries

- (c) apparatus sometimes used in patients with defective renal function
(d) meter used for controlling volume of sound

Q. 83. Which of the following elements is found in proteins?

- (a) Carbon dioxide (b) Hydrogen
(c) Nitrogen (d) Oxygen

Q. 84. Root hairs of plants are essential for

- (a) absorption of water from the soil
(b) conversion of carbon dioxide into oxygen

- (c) expulsion of excessive moisture in the plant
(d) None of these

Q. 85. Why does a recently transplanted seedling wilt?

- (a) Because of the change of place
(b) Because it takes some time for a seedling to adjust itself in the place where it is transplanted

- (c) Because root hairs get torn off when pulled out of the soil for transplantation
(d) None of these

Q. 86. The air we inhale is a mixture of gases. Which of the following gases in this mixture is highest in percentage?

- (a) Carbon dioxide (b) Nitrogen
(c) Oxygen (d) Ozone

Q. 87. The exhaled air contains

- (a) carbon dioxide only
(b) a mixture which has more carbon dioxide than oxygen

- (c) a mixture of carbon dioxide, nitrogen and oxygen in which nitrogen has the highest percentage
(d) None of these

Q. 88. In a normal human being, how much time does food take to reach the end of the intestine for complete absorption?

- (a) about 8 hours (b) about 12 hours
(c) about 16 hours (d) about 18 hours

Q. 89. What is the normal red blood count per cubic mm?

- (a) 2 million red blood cells
(b) 3 million red blood cells
(c) 4 million red blood cells
(d) 5 million red blood cells

Q. 90. The weight of an average human male brain is about

- (a) 1,150 g (b) 1,250 g
(c) 1,350 g (d) 1,450 g

Q. 91. 'Aphasia' is an ailment which affects

- (a) hearing (b) eyesight
(c) memory (d) speech

Q. 92. Decibel is a unit of

- (a) distance (b) heat energy
(c) speed of light (d) intensity of sound

Q. 93. Acoustics is associated with the

- (a) art of performing acrobatic feats
(b) study of sound
(c) art of flying
(d) branch of mechanics that deals with the motion of air and other gases

Q. 94. Anthropology is the science that

- (a) deals with the origins, physical and cultural developments of mankind
(b) studies antiquities
(c) deals with the structure of animals, plants or human body
(d) studies the chemical processes of living things

Q. 95. A reactor is

- (a) a device for converting A.C. into D.C.
(b) the electromotive force in electricity
(c) an apparatus for generation of atomic energy
(d) an apparatus by which electricity is generated by friction

Q. 96. In which of the following organs of human body does maximum absorption of food take place?

- (a) Gullet (b) Large intestine
(c) Small intestine (d) Stomach

Q. 97. For galvanising iron which of the following metals is used?

- (a) Aluminium (b) Copper
(c) Lead (d) Zinc

Q. 98. Which of the following processes is unsuitable for softening water possessing temporary hardness?

- (a) Boiling (b) Filtration
(c) Adding Calcium hydroxide
(d) Distillation

Q. 99. In certain diseases antibiotics are administered. The object is to

- (a) stimulate production of white blood cells for fighting the disease
(b) stimulate the production of antibodies
(c) inhibit the growth of bacteria
(d) produce toxins against bacteria

Q. 100. Inversion of temperature takes place when temperature

- (a) increases (b) decreases
(c) remains constant (d) varies irregularly

(Continued on page 101)

Facing The Interview Board

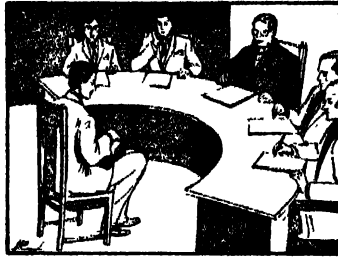
(Right Approach)

Nature and Scope of the Interview

Success in interview can be positively and readily ensured by clearly understanding its technique which includes its nature, scope, methodology, application and essentials. You can master the technique by purposeful, systematic and dedicated training. The aim of the employment interview is to assess the suitability of the candidate for the job for which he is being considered and interviewed. Therefore, when you are appearing for an interview, you must make it a point to know as much as possible about the job for which you are being considered. As regards the IAS personality test or interview, you must know what an IAS officer is required to do, what qualifications and qualities are expected of him, to what extent you feel you could fill the bill and how best you could convey your conviction about your suitability to the Interview Board while answering or responding to their questions. The UPSC handbook does give you some idea about the nature and scope of the IAS interview. Talking to those who are already in the IAS or those who have already undergone the interview with success would also help you to gain an insight. Above all, *Competition Success Review* presents the right approach and literally unfolds the secret of the interview to you and thus guarantees your sure success.

The Technique

During the interview, the Board evaluates your personality traits from the answers you give to the questions posed to you and also the manner in which you present your answers. Thus, to begin with, a lot depends on your ability to grasp and understand the question and your capacity to speak, express your ideas lucidly and convince the Board with the logic, rationality and credibility of your arguments. The important thing to bear in mind is that this personality test interview is not a mere question and answer session. The Board is not interested only in the answers, but all the time it is on the watch out to take note of the personality traits you



often unconsciously exhibit while giving those answers. In fact, for most of the questions there may be no such thing as the correct answer. The Board may simply ask for your views, comments, opinion, conclusions and so on, and observe how you present the same. By asking you a question they create a situation and then watch your response and reaction. You will succeed if you react with confidence and sincerity in a positive and purposeful manner.

Once you have set your goal, you have to attempt a synergic action of both body and mind to attain the goal. Unswerving singleness of purpose must underlie all your efforts. Once the mind is firmly set, you might find that providentially all the circumstances seem to converge on the aim you have in mind.

Presentation

To illustrate how these personality traits are observed and evaluated during the interview, we are happy to present to our readers the tape-recorded version of a 'live' interview conducted at our Competition Success Institute. In order to spotlight the moot points and salient features, comments of the expert examiners have been provided at appropriate stages. We request the aspirants to note carefully the important facts, learn the secrets and then undergo several practice interview sessions with friends, seniors or college professors.

Knowledge plus application will crown you with positive and brilliant success.

The Candidate

Bal Kumar Bandhu is a young man of medium height and lean build, appearing for the IAS personality test. He is of fair complexion with abundant growth of hair on his head which is closely cropped in the conventional or military style. He sports a thin moustache which goes well with his general smart appearance. He has taken care to dress himself appropriately to meet the requirements of the formal occasion. He wears dark-blue trousers, light-blue shirt and beautifully knotted striped tie, all of which show him to advantage as a well dressed individual of taste and distinction. His high heeled shoes are well polished and give excellent shine. The socks are pulled up and stay in position. Finger nails are trimmed and clean. In brief, with well-tailored, fitting dress, proper hygiene and proper care to details like hair-cut, combing of hair, tie-knot, polishing of shoes and so on, he looks elegant and impressive. His upright bearing matches with his dress and turnout. He holds himself erect, head and shoulders high and walks with firm confident steps. Before proceeding for the interview, he remains calm, collected, cool and composed. His eyes reflect enthusiasm, interest and warmth. He enjoys a cheerful disposition with a friendly smile playing on his lips. He is fully at ease in meeting, mixing and making friends with the other candidates who are all strangers to him. There are a couple of lady candidates present and he has no inhibition or hesitation in greeting them, introducing himself and carrying on a pleasant conversation with them. His deep voice conveys friendship and sincerity. He makes others feel important and wanted by his special, individual attention. When his turn for the interview comes, he bids good-bye to all with whom he was engaged in lively discussions and briskly walks towards the interview room. Before walking in, he gently knocks on the door, waits for a few seconds to observe the formality of obtaining permission to proceed inside. After getting in he closes the door gently, turns on his heels noiselessly and walks up towards the desk behind which

WINNING STRATEGY

Disciplined mind, a doggedness, will power, persistence and perseverance all spell a magic for those who want to be ahead leaving behind the baggage of past mistakes and failures. It is not enough that you possess intelligence, you must use it at the appropriate time and place to break in your adversary to reach the summit. You can hardly afford to relax in the race for excellence. Which explains why the winner has the approach even the best of us lack. You must not only have any kind of distractions away from the goal. The time is yours to use it to the fullest. You must not only have the discipline, persistence and perseverance, but also the ability to use it to the fullest. You must not only have the discipline, persistence and perseverance, but also the ability to use it to the fullest.

the chairman and members are seated. On approaching the chair meant for the candidate he comes to a smart halt, clicks his heels to attention and greets the Board in a clear, audible and cheerful manner.

The Interview

Bandhu : *(With a pleasant smile on his lips and radiating warmth and interest in his eyes, he looks up to the Chairman and Members and proceeds to greet them)* Good morning to you all, Sirs. *(He continues to remain in attention position awaiting the response from the Board.)*

3rd Member : *(A retired General from the Army, observing and appreciating the correct and smart way in which the candidate has been standing in attention position.)* Please stand at ease, Mr. Bandhu, your records do not show that you underwent any NCC or other military training. Nevertheless, you seem to have had fairly good exposure to it. How did you manage it?

Bandhu : *(Obeying the orders and changing to 'at ease' position)* Thank you, Sir. My training is rather informal and I am a by product of my sports activities. I was an active and keen sportsman both at school and college and the sportsmen are also required to do the march past. Thus, one of the instructors from NCC taught us the foot drill.

3rd Member : That is very good. By the way, please be seated.

Bandhu : Thank you, sir. *(He sits down smartly without any unnecessary movements. The 3rd Member continues with his questions.)*

3rd Member : You have indicated that your hobby is amateur dramas. How could you find time for dramatic activities when you are tied up with sports all the time?

Bandhu : We have the rehearsals mostly at night. This suits the other members of our local dramatic club also as most of them are office-goers. In any case, I act only in two or three dramas in a year.

3rd Member : Can you give some more details about your hobby, I mean what roles you play in the dramas? Where and by whom they are organised and put on board? Who finances them? Do you follow my question?

Bandhu : *(With a pleasant smile)* We have a recreation club in our locality, Sir, and it has a dramatic wing along with other club activities like tennis, swimming, library, etc. At the moment I happen to be the Secretary of the dramatic set-up. The club provides some funds and bulk of the expenses are met through sale of tickets when we stage the dramas. We also bring out a brochure on the occasion of staging a play and the advertisements in the brochure are another source of revenue. The members of the dramatic wing also pay a nominal subscription.

3rd Member : What is the most expensive item in staging an amateur drama?

Bandhu : I would say the rent we have to pay for the hall incidentally includes electricity, furniture, etc. If it is a historical play, the costumes, setting, etc., may also turn out to be expensive.

IAS TOPPER SAYS



...to know why so many youngsters and professionals are leaving the country and how we could induce them to come back. Then the 3rd Member asked me about the law and order situation in India. They asked me about the abysmally low standard of living in our country. The second Member asked me about the aspects of disaster planning. Then she asked me about my hobbies. I answered these questions quite satisfactorily. In the end, the Chairman asked me if I had made the magazine of 'The Month' this month programme on TV. He asked me if I would show during that week. This was the last question and when the Chairman thanked me, I left the room after thanking everyone.

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probes him fairly deep in regard to his hobby. The 2nd Member provokes and challenges him. The candidate confirms that his interests in dramatics are real and genuine by speaking about it with knowledge, enthusiasm and interest. He meets the challenge posed with courage and drives his point home with facts and conviction.

Chairman : I am ready to concede your point that the theatre could still be relevant despite the growing dominance of TV and cinema. However, I am sure you should have done better in your studies or, for that matter, even in sports if you had directed your time and energy towards them instead of dramas. Do you agree?

Bandhu : *(Smiling pleasantly)* Well, Sir, with your kind permission I wish to disagree. We all know that all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. We do need diversions and hobbies so that we can have rest and relaxation after which we can tackle the work more vigorously. I haven't done badly either in studies or in sports. Certainly, there is room for improvement and it will be my endeavour to do better and excel. But I would like to submit that involvement in my hobby helps me to do better. It is a help and not a hindrance, Sir. In any case that is my personal experience.

Chairman : What do you think of Indian film censorship? How could you reconcile it with the freedom of expression as a fundamental right guaranteed by the Constitution?

Bandhu : Cinema is a powerful medium which has a great appeal and ready accessibility to the masses. Two prominent film stars were Chief Ministers in two important States in our country and the previous President of the U.S.A. Mr. Ronald Reagan, also happens to be an ex-film hero. Cinema influences the conduct and behaviour of our youth in a very big way. Hence, we should not permit the abuse of cinema in India. The masses in India are mostly illiterate. The film industry is mainly interested in making profits by any means.

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apply self-restraint. Hence, we have to live with film censorship for some more time. As regards freedom of expression, our Constitution permits reasonable freedom but also imposes several restrictions. Freedom does not mean licence. Every right has a corresponding duty to respect such a right of the others. Till we learn to observe our responsibilities on our own, such legal restrictions are essential.

Comments : The candidate has come out with flying colours in his encounter with the Chairman. He shows originality, moral courage and a high sense of responsibility. He displays a selective and positive approach. He does not hesitate to cross swords with the Chairman, but he does so with tact, restraint and wisdom. His arguments are logical, rational and convincing. He goes by facts rather than by opinions and dogma. He has the courage to stand on his own and face the challenge with determination and to overcome the obstacles with resourcefulness.

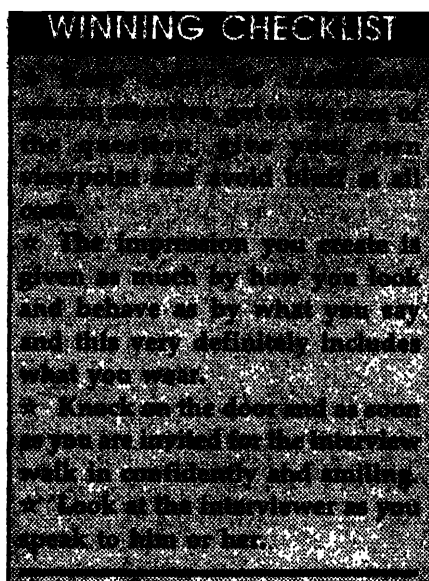
4th Member : How is the independence of the judiciary in India being ensured? Would you say it is functioning with independence as it should be?

Bandhu : To a great extent the independence of the judiciary is safeguarded by the Constitution itself. For instance, the pay, etc. of the judges cannot be reduced. Once appointed, the judges cannot be removed except through impeachment by Parliament and they can serve till they attain the age of retirement. But the executive has some say in the initial appointment of the judges to the Supreme Court and the High Courts. Similarly, the executive has some leverage in the appointment of the Chief Justices of High Courts and of the Supreme Court. Recently, it has been enacted that one-third of the judges of each State High Court should be from outside the State. Besides these, it is up to the executive to favour the retired judges with some special assignments. But it must be said that the independence of the judge depends by and large on himself only. He could be independent to the extent he chooses to be.

4th Member : Would you say that the independence of the judiciary is vital for the survival and growth of democracy?

Bandhu : (Smiles) Well, Sir, judicial independence should not become judicial tyranny. Even in America, when the Federal Court tries to block certain progressive legislation, the President had to counter it by considering publicly the feasibility of packing the Bench with the appointment of committed judges. On the other hand, in England, the Parliament is supreme and the judiciary cannot set aside any law passed by the legislature. Despite being at the total mercy of the parliament, the judiciary in the United Kingdom is enjoying real independence as compared to India. The British tradition, public opinion, free press, etc. ensure that each organ of the government plays its assigned role without interfering in the jurisdiction of others. Thus, for the growth and survival of democracy, I agree, independence of the judiciary, legislature and executive and also the electorate is essential.

Comments : The grasp of this candidate is excellent and he is able to visualise the moot



points of a complex and controversial question with intelligence and imagination. He is able to take a firm and original stand, argue his case logically, rationally and drive home his point with conviction. He bases his argument on merits and approaches each issue objectively and dispassionately. His knowledge is extensive and he is able to analyse the implications in great depth and at full length.

5th Member : What are star wars? Will any harm come to earth, which is our planet, by the outbreak of star wars?

Bandhu : The scientists and astronomers say that the stars often swallow one another. But the star wars about which the world is most concerned today refers to the war that is likely to be fought in earth's atmosphere through man-made satellites. Today, besides USA and Russia, many other countries are also sending up their satellites and the atmosphere is increasingly filled with such man-made satellites. They are also growing bigger in size, remain longer-in-space, could be brought back to earth and again sent up. Many are spy satellites and there are others with offensive and defensive capabilities. Thus, the next World War may have to be fought in and from space. The danger to earth is great as a single mistake either by an individual or a machine like computer somewhere in the chain may trigger the war and all will be lost before anybody could realise as to what has happened.

5th Member : Do you feel that the induction of all-out industrialisation linked to high technology and computers would be able to resolve the problem of poverty in India?

Bandhu : I am afraid that heavy industry linked to high technology and computers may not be able to help eradicate poverty in the country, particularly at this juncture where we also have to cope up with other problems like unemployment, illiteracy and population explosion. Even in America, Germany and Japan there are rich and poor people. These countries also have the problem of unemployment. They are now greatly worried about economic recession. They depend on export of their technology and manufactured goods to other countries

from developing countries. Similarly, Russia and China, despite their controlled economy, have not been able to overcome poverty and unemployment. The race for economic wealth and growth has only resulted in rivalry, confrontation and cold war in the world. I will not, therefore, hastily conclude that rural development and village economy are that irrelevant. Secondly, it takes a long gestation period for the capital intensive heavy industry to produce results. In the interim period, the vast rural population of India will have to survive. For this the only answer is rural industry limited to labour-intensive technology. Hence, we have to harmonise the rural needs and development with heavy industry and computer technology.

Comments : The candidate has kept himself fully abreast of international developments. His views are well-considered and mature. His arguments are based on published facts and imaginative interpretation.

6th Member : In your biodata, you have mentioned that you would like to travel. Let us say that you win the first prize in the CSR Puzzle Contest and get the choice to visit a foreign country. Which country would you like to visit and why?

Bandhu : I shall opt for Japan, Sir. It is comparatively a small-sized country with high population density. It has hardly any natural resources to boast of. It also suffered the worst defeat in World War II and two of its cities, Hiroshima and Nagasaki, were wiped out by atomic bombs. After the war, it was occupied by the U.S. army and even today it cannot have the complement of armed forces of its choosing. Yet within three decades it not only regained its industrial capacity, but today it has surpassed America in the automobile and electronic spheres. The Japanese miracle is a tribute to its people and their culture. Hence, I feel I can learn a lot by visiting Japan. As regards sightseeing also, Japan has a lot to offer. Hiroshima and Nagasaki are flourishing cities today.

Comments : The candidate was given an opportunity to exercise his initiative and prove himself. Mr. Bandhu has no hesitation in making up his mind. His answer indicates what he precisely wants. His goal is well set and his approach is positive and definite.

Concluding Comments : In brief, this smart and well-dressed candidate has shown himself as intelligent and imaginative who could perceive things in their true perspective. He displays good initiative and appreciable originality in making the best use of the opportunities offered to him. He meets the challenges with courage and resolves complex problems with resourcefulness. He can overcome obstacles with industry and vision and achieve his objectives with significant success. His grasp is excellent and he enjoys a wealth of ideas. He presents his views with conviction, authority and eloquence to sway his listeners and creates a strong, favourable and lasting impact on them. His boldness, pragmatic approach and dynamism coupled with sterling qualities of character like loyalty, sincerity and integrity enable him to establish himself as the favourite member and natural leader of his team. Selected with top ranking.

Put In Your Best And Get The Best

BIO DATA

- Name: Sanjeeb Kumar Mishra
- Educational Qualifications: M.Tech. (Industrial Engineering).
- School: Sainik School, Bhubaneswar.
- College: I.I.T., Delhi.
- University: I.I.T., Delhi.
- Any Awards, Gold Medals and Scholarships Won: GATE Scholarship.
- Earlier Selections: Indian Forest Service, 1996. Rank 12.
- Experience: Worked for one year with TISCO (Tata Iron & Steel Company).

Sanjeeb Kumar Mishra (26) has achieved the 10th position among the successful candidates of the Civil Services Examination, 1996-97.

He has done his M.Tech. (Industrial Engineering) from IIT Delhi.

We publish below an exclusive interview he gave to Competition Success Review.

CSR: What is the secret of your success in the Civil Services Examination?

Sanjeeb Kumar Mishra: Determination against all odds. Encouragement by my parents and in-laws. Constant motivation by my wife. This helped me to put in hard work required for this examination. Finally, blessings of the Almighty made me an IAS officer.

Q. How much time do you think one requires for serious preparation for this examination?

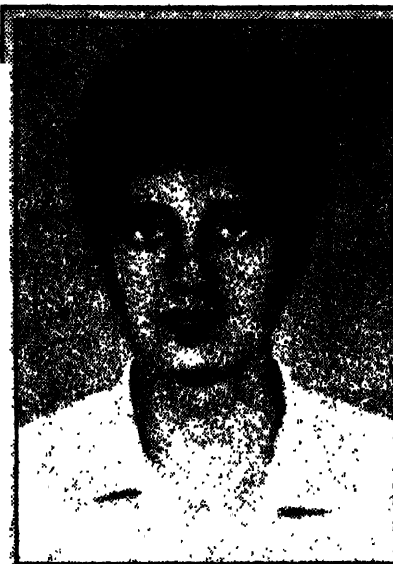
A. Two years of serious preparation.

Q. Which journals and newspapers have you been reading for the General Knowledge and other papers?

A. I have been reading *Competition Success Review*, *General Knowledge Today*, *CSR Year Book*, *Frontline*, *Sportstar*, *Yojana*, etc.

Q. What is your impression of the Interview Board?

A. It varies from Board to Board. Some members are tough and some are very gentle. Overall, they are very patient in listening to you, always trying to extract



is the best magazine and one should read it right from school days. It is a must for those who want to be in Civil Services and particularly the IAS."

—Sanjeeb K. Mishra, IAS

the best out you. It is a very cordial interaction process.

Q. What is your advice to the future aspirants?

A. Do not go for this examination without good preparation. Work hard intelligently and don't compare yourself with others. Put in your absolute best and then only you will get the best. Good luck to all of you.

Q. *Competition Success Review*, the largest selling youth magazine in English, has been extremely helpful because.....

A. It is a broad-based magazine covering all aspects which are needed to update one's knowledge when a student is in his formative years (school). It also inspires a lot of bright students to go for Civil Services. This is the greatest job in my opinion.

Q. What prompted you to choose Civil Services as your career?

A. The basic thing is that it is not only a job but a complete career and IAS is, particularly, a multifaceted career where one can work right from grassroot level to global level. This gives one an opportunity to make positive contributions to the society.

Q. How did your parents, family and friends contribute to your success?

A. My parents and especially my father always motivated me during my school days. My wife always inspired me to join the IAS. Friends like Sanjeev Jain, Manish Bartrani, Shivpal Singh, Sheral Agarwal,

Rajneesh Agarwal and all others were always helping me in my preparation. My in-laws also motivated me. I owe my success to all of them and to the Almighty God.

Q. Had you not been selected in the Civil Services Examination, what would have been your reaction? Which other service/career would you have gone in/opted for?

A. Certainly I would have been upset. I would have tried once more. Since I had been selected in Indian Forest Service, I would have joined that.

Q. How would you visualise your success?

A. It is the result of constant hard work, perseverance, strong determination against all odds. But I won't term it as absolute success in life because it is just the beginning of another struggle.

Q. What were your Optionals for the Civil Services Examination?

A. My optionals were Physics and Mathematics.

Q. What was your criterion for the selection of the optional subjects?

A. I was always interested in both the subjects. After joining I.I.T., I had to give up these subjects. I thus wanted to know the theories taught at graduation level in both these subjects. I wanted to update my knowledge in Physics.

Q. How did you prepare for your compulsory papers?

A. English requires no preparation for anyone who gets more than 60 per cent

AISSCE). As far as Oriya language was concerned I had to give 3-4 days to prepare for this as I had forgotten how to write some of the complex words.

Q. Competition Success Review is the largest-read youth monthly in English. How do you visualise the role of this magazine in moulding the careers of the youth?

A. I think this is the hallmark of CSR. It encourages bright people to pursue a career in Civil Services. These days it also encourages students to take up a career in management, computers, etc. It plays the biggest role in moulding careers.

Q. How did Competition Success Review help you in your preparation for the interview?

A. Since one of my interests included quizzing, it helped me to improve my knowledge on current events. CSR Year Book was excellent.

Q. What is your opinion about Competition Success Review?

A. I think it is the best magazine and one should read it right from school days. It is a must for those who want to be in

Civil Services and particularly the IAS.

Q. What is your opinion about General Knowledge Today?

A. It is a very good magazine for increasing one's knowledge bank, a must for Prelims and for other competitive examinations.

Q. What do you think is a better way of preparation, between selective, intensive study and wide, extensive study?

A. Initially it is better to go in for extensive study with deeper understanding but as you near the examination (say, two months) one should go for selective study with practice.

Q. Is this pattern of the examination appropriate for selection? Would you recommend any other improvement?

A. This is the best ever designed examination system, I believe. They make comparisons between Science students with those studying Anthropology, Sanskrit, Marathi, Tamil and Oriya. Still there is scope for improvement in personality test, G.S. paper, etc.

Q. Do you feel that there should be no restriction on the number of attempts?

A. I think three attempts are good enough, but it is ideal to have four attempts. Actually, around 90 per cent of the candidates generally falter in their first attempt, which is a mere exposure to the examination. Therefore, they can take only three exams seriously. I believe four is an ideal number.

Q. With the resumption of Essay paper in the UPSC examinations, we are giving four senior essays every month under Super Brains of India Essay Contest, by adding nine more pages to encourage our readers not only to write better, but also to know what their top competitors could be writing. Is this focus-oriented, analytical feature helpful for the IAS aspirants?

A. Very, very helpful.

Q. How do you think Competition Success Review could be more useful to the candidates appearing in the Civil Services and various other competitive examinations?

A. One should read and assimilate the facts. Keeping it by your side inspires one always. I think it is a very good magazine, but nevertheless there is always scope for improvement. □

I Compensated For My Ignorance By Keeping Cool

I was happy when I received the call for interview or personality test. I was wearing a pair of light brown trousers, white shirt and a matching tie and black shoes. I just relaxed since I was the fourth one among the five students to be interviewed by the Board. I talked to other candidates very informally so that I could feel comfortable. After I entered the interview room, I felt a little nervous. The first question was: what were my marks in the previous attempt. I was asked to debate favouring the motion "Gandhiji was not as saintly as people think to be". I was asked on general features of Indian society, caste system, Varna system, untouchability, sports, and failure of Indian hockey. I was also asked about backwardness of Orissa, why I needed to join IAS, my school (Sainik School) background and defence related question. I was asked by the lady member on issues like Human Rights, National Human Rights Commission, National Commission of Women, how to solve the problem of Kalahandi. Another member asked me on Kashmir issue, its solution, Chitka problem, Narco-terrorism, etc. The interview lasted for about 25 minutes. I was satisfied but I could have done much better in debate but for my poor knowledge on the topic. Still I remained cool on the whole as it was a pleasant as well as exciting experience. The fact that I had to debate on a topic was totally unthinkable for me. I had not expected. Overall I was happy with my performance. □

Due To My Negligence I Left Quite A Few Questions

We learn from others—from others' mistakes. At the request of many of you, we have started this column where the IAS Toppers speak about the mistakes committed by them at some stage of preparation for the IAS Examination — in Prelims, in Mains, in Interview, in selecting optional subjects, giving over-emphasis or under-emphasis on some subject, etc. The IAS Toppers will be writing on this aspect for your interest only, so that you do not commit similar mistakes during your preparation. This will help you in achieving success in the Civil Services Examination.

—Editor

In Prelims in the Physics paper only 120 questions are asked. Normally it is in the morning or the forenoon session, while the General Studies paper is held in the afternoon session. Although 150 questions are asked in the General Studies paper, I

just answered only 120 questions i.e., from question 1 to 120, thinking that there were only 120 questions. I left from question 121 to question 150. This was the biggest ever mistake I had committed this year. But by virtue of having done excellently in my Physics paper, I had been through in the Prelims stage.

Therefore my advice to young aspirants is that they should see the questions carefully and read the instructions, like how many questions are there to be answered and how many comprise each section. So that one should not lament at the end that one had done a silly mistake under ignorance. □



Indian National Movement

Mr. K. K. Bhardwaj
Eminent Author of History Books

The Ghadarites

The Ghadarites played an important role in the national struggle for freedom. They placed before them the ideal of complete independence from the inception of their struggle and were thus the forerunners of the *Purna Swaraj* (complete independence) resolution of the Indian National Congress, passed at its Lahore session on December 31, 1929. They derived their inspiration from the national revolutionary intellectuals abroad, the most prominent among whom was Lala Hardayal. He gave up his government scholarship for study at Oxford and devoted himself completely to the cause of national freedom. He went to America at the invitation of Indian revolutionaries and set up at San Francisco the Hindustani Association of the Pacific Coast along with other comrades like Phari Parmar, Nand Sohan Singh Bhakna and Harnam Singh. Fundilat probably in April or May 1913.

The primary objective of the Association was to overthrow the British raj in India and establish a national republic based on freedom and equality. This could be achieved only through an armed national revolt on the pattern of 1857. Every member of the Association was bound both by his honour and duty to fight against slavery prevalent anywhere in the world. The Association established its headquarters at 436 Hill Street, San Francisco and named it as *Jugantar Ashram* after the renowned revolutionary journal of Calcutta. For the

propagation of its ideology and programme it decided to bring out a weekly journal captioned *Ghadar* in three languages—Urdu, Gurmukhi and Marathi. The name of the weekly journal also put its imprint on the Association which came to be known as the Ghadar Party.

The first issue of the weekly journal *Ghadar* saw the light of the day on November 1, 1913. It boldly stated, "Today there begins in foreign lands a war against the British raj. What is our name? Mutiny. What is our work? Mutiny. Where will mutiny break out? In India. The time will soon come when rifles and blood will take the place of pens and ink." It clearly indicated the lines of propaganda to be made by the journal. Every issue also contained some regular features like *Angrezi raj ka kacha chithha* (an open account of the misdeeds of the British rule) and *Ankron ki gawahi* (evidence of statistics) and patriotic poems. The feature *Angrezi raj ka kacha chithha* highlighted fourteen points, important among whom were the Britishers take away fifty crore rupees every year to England, the alien government spends two crore rupees on health care but twenty-nine crore rupees on the army, the English residents in India are never punished by the authorities for murdering men and dishonouring women, efforts are made to foment discord between Hindus and Muslims, aggressions are committed by the imperialists by sacrificing the lives of Indian

soldiers and the money of the Indian masses. The patriotic poems always exhorted the young men to shed their sluggishness and serve their country with utmost devotion of both mind and body.

The *Ghadar* became very popular among the Indians living abroad. It had its special appeal to the sturdy peasants of Punjab working as unskilled labourers, farm workers, farmers and contractors on the Pacific Coast of North America. They worked hard from dawn to dusk and were able to earn enough by virtue of higher minimum wages in America with reference to their living standards, but were not respected by the white people. They were called 'coolies' or 'dirty people', ridiculed and bullied everywhere they went. To this mental torture of theirs, the *Ghadar* provided an answer.

Cruel English nation is very obnoxious. They have looted and eaten up Hindustan, Brothers.

The dogs of the *Frangees* eat to their fill. And human beings of India die of starvation.

Lala Hardayal, the architect of the Ghadarite philosophy and editor of the journal, was an eloquent speaker. He inspired his followers with his sincerity and straightforward approach to the problems. For him, the British rule had ruined India and was responsible for the misery and degradation of people. The raj sustained itself on administrative highhandedness.



Lala Hardayal

Lala Hardayal (1884-1939), a national revolutionary intellectual, was the main inspiration of the Ghadarites who played an important role in the national freedom movement. After a brilliant academic career, he went to Oxford in 1905 on a Government scholarship. Because of his revolutionary ideas, he had to give up the scholarship in 1907 and left Oxford to join Shyamji Krishna Varma in Paris. He came to India to

organise revolutionary activities and then left for Paris again in 1908 and from there to the U.S.A. in 1911 to join Stanford University as a lecturer. He devoted himself completely to propagate violent revolutionary ideals among the Indians settled in the U.S.A. which cost him his university job. He was a brilliant orator with convincing logic, which made him the leader of the Indian community. He was elected as the General Secretary of the Hindustani Association which came to be known later as "Ghadar Party", with its headquarters at San Francisco. He brought out the Party journal *Ghadar* to carry out anti-British propaganda and authored many books and pamphlets. He was served with warrant of arrest in 1914 by the U.S. police and later released on bail, but ultimately he slipped out of U.S.A. and reached Geneva. He resumed his work there and started a magazine entitled *Vande Mataram*. He went to Berlin to organise Indian Independence Committee. He died in exile in the U.S.A. in 1939.



Rash Behari Bose

Rash Behari Bose (1886-1945) recruited a large number of brave and committed associates like Master Amir Chand, Vishnu Ganesh Pingale, Sachindra Nath Sanyal, Damodar Swaroop and many others to set up revolutionary cells in UP, Punjab and Delhi, for carrying out secret activities against the British rule. He planned the throwing of a bomb on Lord Hardinge, the British Viceroy and after execution of the

plan he wanted to organise a simultaneous uprising all over North India, in which a number of regiments of British Indian Army were to take part, in association with the Ghadarites who returned to India from America for this purpose. The plan could not succeed because of a police informer who had infiltrated into the party. He secretly left India in 1915 and reached Japan where he kept on evading arrest till he was granted freedom to live in 1916. He set up Indian Independence League at Bangkok, the inaugural conference of which was presided over by him and proposed a resolution to invite Subhas Chandra Bose, who was then in Germany, to come and lead the Indians in South-East Asia. He was elected President of the Council of Action for the formation of Indian National Army in 1942, the leadership of which was handed over to Subhas Chandra Bose in 1943. He returned to Tokyo and died there in 1945.

Gandhian Thought—Education

According to Gandhiji education is an all-round drawing out of the best in child and man—body, mind and spirit. Literacy is not the end of education nor even the beginning. It is one of the means whereby man and woman can be educated. "Literacy in itself is no education." In Gandhiji's philosophy of education, the personality of those to be educated is of primary importance, and not the tools and subjects. Education should cover the entire field of life and must provide opportunities for the full development of the mental, moral, spiritual and physical attributes of man.

The prevailing system of education in India is "not only wasteful but positively harmful." The higher education in Algebra, Geometry, Geography and Astronomy does not bring much benefit later in our lives. Likewise, learning of English language does not do any good but enslaves the students in their thinking. Most of the boys are lost to the parents and to the occupation to which they are born. They pick up evil habits, affect urban ways and get a smattering of something which may be anything but education. Gandhiji would therefore begin "the child's education by teaching it a useful handicraft and enabling it to produce from the moment it begins its training... not merely mechanically as is done today, but scientifically, i.e., the child should know the why and the wherefore of every process." This



is the most essential feature of Gandhiji's philosophy of education. Instead of taking handicraft to the school and imposing it on the educational curriculum, Gandhiji insisted that education must proceed from the handicrafts. He suggested, for instance, that from the spinning wheel one could proceed to arithmetic. In the natural process of the use of the spinning wheel and its products, mathematics would become imperative.

Another important feature of Gandhiji's philosophy of education is the self-supporting aspect of the craft chosen as a means of education. All education to be true must be self-supporting, that is to say, in the end it will pay for itself, except the capital which will

remain intact. All teaching, in Gandhiji's view, should be carried on through concrete life situations relating to craft or to social and physical environment, so that whatever the child learns becomes assimilated into his growing activity. The child should acquire his knowledge actively and utilise it for the understanding and the better control of his social environment. The ideal of citizenship is inherent in the system of education envisaged by Gandhiji.

Gandhiji also stressed that the goal of education should be character-building. He wanted the youth to develop courage, strength and virtue and believed the qualities children must cultivate are more important than academic learning.

rest without trial, repression of freedom and Press censorship. It was, therefore, wrong to call it the British empire which, in fact, was the British vampire. It was unfortunate that Lala Hardayal could not fly in America for long and had to shift his centre of activity to Geneva where he edited a paper called the *Vande Mataram*. His successor, Ram Chander, gave a new name to the journal *Hindustan Ghadar* but ably carried forward the work of Lala Hardayal. The following advertisement in its issue dated August 11, 1914 :

Wanted ... Fearless, courageous soldiers
for spreading mutiny in India
Salary ... Death
Reward ... Martyrdom and Freedom
Place ... The field of India.

The message was manifest—go to India, sacrifice your life for the country and become martyr.

The outbreak of war between England and Germany on August 4, 1914 brought to the Ghadarites and other revolutionaries a new road their long-cherished opportunity for action. Rich patriotic Indians abroad like Yamaji Krishnavarma at London and Sardar Singh Rana at Paris had always been able to attract revolutionaries like Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, Lala Hardayal and Lala Lal Dhinra around them. They gave them shelter and financial assistance to carry out their work. Shyamji founded the Indian Home Rule Society at London in February 1905. He also started a paper called the *Indian Sociologist*. It stressed the absolute freedom from British control as the political ideal of India. His associate, Madam Bhikaji Cama, "The Mother of the Indian Revolution", along with Sardar Singh Rana attended the International Socialist Congress at Stuttgart in August 1907 and delivered a fiery speech there exposing the

disastrous results of the British rule in India. At its conclusion, she unfolded the national flag of India—a tricolour flag in green, yellow and red.

In Germany, the revolutionaries became extremely active during the war. The German Union of Friendly India came into being with the active support of the German Government on September 3, 1914, i.e., within a month after the start of hostilities. This was later rechristened as the Indian Independence Committee to be exclusively manned by the Indians. The main function of the Committee was to help the revolutionaries both in India and abroad. They could be of advantage to the Germans in two ways: one, to create anti-British feelings in the minds of Indian soldiers fighting on the western front and, second, in compelling the British authorities to divert their troops from the front to suppress the activities of the revolutionaries at home. There was no dearth of funds or arms for the use of the revolutionaries. Very ambitious plans were contemplated. Three ships full of arms and ammunition would be despatched to India. They would also carry soldiers to start the hostilities. When the Germans would attack through Burma and Afghanistan, there would also be revolutionary outbursts in Bengal and Punjab. Unfortunately, none of these grand plans materialised.

The Indian Independence Committee of Berlin also made contacts through Chandra Kanta Chakraborty with Ghadarites in America to send men and arms to India. In this venture, Ram Chander was able to send more than three thousand Indians for revolutionary work through Shanghai but his efforts to despatch arms and ammunition proved abortive. Both Chakraborty and Ram Chander were later arrested along with their other supporters in March-April 1917 and

convicted. On the last day of trial, Ram Singh, a co-accused, shot Ram Chander dead.

The Indian Independence Committee of Berlin also made some attempts to create disaffection among the Indians in various Far Eastern countries like Indo-China, Siam, Burma, Japan and Manila through revolutionaries like Abdul Haliz, Barkatullah, Heramba Gupta and Bhagwan Singh, but without any substantial result. In pursuance of these attempts, Raja Mahendra Pratap visited Germany along with Lala Hardayal and met Kaiser. The latter accorded him a royal reception. He also met the German Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg and was assured of the German help in the fight of Indians for their independence. Raja Mahendra Pratap was later able to establish rapport with the Afghan government with the help of Germans and set up a provisional government of India at Kabul in December 1915. He himself became the President of the new government with Barkatullah as Prime Minister and Obeidullah as the Home Minister. His government made efforts to incite the King of Nepal and the Czar of Russia as well as the native princes to turn against Great Britain, but without success. He had, therefore, to go back to Berlin.

Before we discuss the plans of the Ghadarites for an open rebellion and their execution, it is necessary to mention the incident of *Kama Gata Maru*. It was a Japanese ship chartered by Baba Gurdit Singh in March 1914 to carry intending immigrants to Canada. When it reached its destination, the passengers were not allowed to land for what they called 'Mounting Oriental Invasion'. They remained in the ship for about two months under the most trying conditions during which the Ghadarites raised the funds and moved the Supreme Court for enforcing their right to

(Continued on page 93)

How to Study Physics

for Medical and Engineering Entrance Exams

My name is Raj Bapna. I want to tell you about my Memory Maps™ for Physics that let you revise faster and remember better.

Physics is Most Important

In a recent interview for India's No. 1 Science magazine "Junior Science Re-fresher", Mr. G. Venkatesan, the 2nd topper in IIT entrance said "I had ordered Brilliant's and Agrawal's courses to equip myself with good study material and I felt that JEE Physics paper would be the most crucial, so I sought help for proper guidance in Physics."

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It is true that IIT screening test, CBSE, CPMT, PFT, PMT, etc. have objective type question papers. But, understand that you cannot learn the basics and formulas in Physics by only solving 500 or 2000 or even 10,000 Objective type questions.

The best way is to learn the basics and formulas in your attend classes, join good coaching, revise often, and use my Memory Maps. Once you have revised my Memory Maps many times, you will be ready to test, advance, and perfect your knowledge by doing objective type questions and numerical questions.

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Memory Maps are scientific notes, which I first mentioned in my course "Raj Bapna's Mind Power Study Techniques".

Author's Bio-Data

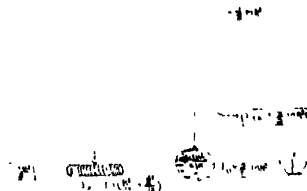
- B.E., BITS Pilani, M.Tech, IIT Kharagpur, NTSE scholar, Rank 5 Raj School Board.
- World-famous author. I published 3 computer books in USA including a best selling book costing \$27.95.
- Expert: Computers, Mind Power, Study Techniques.
- My first job as an engineer paid only Rs 1000 per MONTH. Just 7 years later, I earned 50 dollars per HOUR in USA as computer expert and writer.
- At the peak of success, I returned to India to do something in our own country. Now I spend my full time as a scientist to do research.
- I also learnt French, Sanskrit, Karate, Breaking wooden board by hand, many Meditations, etc.
- Was a member of Society for Accelerated Learning & Teaching, USA.

3 Types of Study Material for Physics

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Not competition-oriented. Partly Helpful: Buy it.

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Test Your Awareness

Michael Kindred and Malcolm Godsmith
World Renowned Creators of Quiz Quest

Beginning with the December 1996 issue of *Competition Success Review*, we have started another new feature—*Quiz Quest*—compiled by the world renowned creators of *Quiz Quest*, Michael Kindred and Malcolm Godsmith. This brand new collection is extremely important for anyone who wants to test their ability to reason quickly, use logic and logic, numbers and words while working. After each test, check your answers against those given at the end and make a note of your score. In this way, you can gain a greater understanding of the reasoning behind the questions and be better prepared to sit your next quiz.

- Q. 1. What were 'Waterloo Teeth' ?
(a) Notches on the arms of a windmill
(b) Teeth taken from corpses after the Battle of Waterloo
(c) An early form of comb
- Q. 2. The first thermometer was invented in 1593 by
(a) Sir Francis Beaufort (b) Galileo
(c) Ptolemy of Alexandria
- Q. 3. The national flag of which country has three vertical stripes : black, yellow and red ?
(a) Germany (b) Belgium (c) Italy
- Q. 4. Which of these statements about Picasso's painting 'Guernica' is not true ?
(a) Its brilliant colours created quite a controversy at first
(b) It arrived in Spain in 1981
(c) It was painted in protest against the bombing of a small town
- Q. 5. With what might you associate St. Clements ?
(a) Oranges and lemons
(b) Churchill's wartime government
(c) A Victorian armchair
- Q. 6. Which of these was the first wife of Henry VIII ?
(a) Catherine of Aragon
(b) Anne Boleyn
(c) Jane Seymour
- Q. 7. What is the setting for the novel 'War and Peace' ?
(a) The Crimean War
(b) The Russian Revolution
(c) The Napoleonic invasion of Russia
- Q. 8. The Treaty of Rome is associated with
(a) The status of the Vatican
(b) Football's European Cup
(c) The European Community
- Q. 9. When treating the following conditions, in which is it most important to reduce your intake of sugar ?
(a) Tonsillitis (b) Obesity
(c) High blood pressure
- Q. 10. For which sport is the America's Cup awarded ?
(a) Ladies' golf (b) Tennis
(c) Sailing
- Q. 11. Who said : "Who overcomes by force hath overcome but half his foe" ?
(a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) John Milton
(c) Jesus
- Q. 12. An 'aural examination' would be
(a) Written, not spoken
(b) Spoken, not written
(c) Concerned with the ear
- Q. 13. In which lunar sea did the Apollo 11 astronauts land in 1969 ?
(a) Ocean of Storms
(b) Sea of Tranquillity
(c) Eastern Sea
- Q. 14. Which painter, son of the artist Suzanne Valadon, 'borrowed' the name he is known by from an art critic ?
(a) Van Gogh (b) Miro (c) Utrillo
- Q. 15. What does a sailor mean by the term 'Davy Jones Locker' ?
(a) A chest of rum
(b) The bottom of the sea
(c) The ship's safe
- Q. 16. What bird is often described as being a thief, and is thought by some people to bring bad luck ?
(a) Cuckoo (b) Magpie (c) Raven
- Q. 17. In which novel would you find the characters of Ivan, Dimitri and Alexei ?
(a) *Sons and Lovers*
(b) *The Brothers Karamazov*
(c) *The Three Musketeers*
- Q. 18. Who composed 'The Fire Bird', 'Petruška' and 'The Rite of Spring' ?
(a) Stravinsky (b) Mozart (c) Gershwin
- Q. 19. Who said : 'A horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse' ?
(a) Lester Piggott (b) Princess Anne
(c) (Shakespeare's) Richard III
- Q. 20. What used to be called 'Oil of Vitriol' ?
(a) Vinegar (b) Petrol (b) Sulphuric acid
- Q. 21. If you met someone whose mother tongue was Cantonese, where would he probably come from ?
(a) Burma (b) Peru (c) China
- Q. 22. Which of these materials should you iron on the 'wrong' side ?
(a) Chintz (b) Corduroy (c) Damask
- Q. 23. Who wrote 'The Tale of the Flopsy Bunnies' ?
(a) Beatrix Potter (b) Iris Murdoch
(c) P.D. James
- Q. 24. During the winter months ninety per cent of fallen leaves are taken underground by
(a) Badgers (b) Ants (c) Earthworms
- Q. 25. If you were learning the Alexander Technique, what would you be concerned about ?
(a) Your body posture
(b) Flute playing
(c) Handwriting
- Q. 26. Southern Rhodesia became Zimbabwe; what did Northern Rhodesia become ?
(a) Botswana (b) Zambia (c) Swaziland
- Q. 27. If you were eating a Cox's Orange Pippin, what would you be eating ?
(a) An apple (b) An orange (c) A pear
- Q. 28. Who is connected with the Ides of March
(a) Julius Caesar (b) Walter Raleigh
(c) George Washington
- Q. 29. In which country is the world's highest waterfall—with a drop of 3212 feet (979 m) ?
(a) Paraguay (b) Venezuela
(c) Nepal
- Q. 30. Which musical is about America's teenage gangland, and is loosely based upon the story of Romeo and Juliet ?
(a) Cats (b) West Side story
(c) Guys and Dolls

ANSWERS

1. (b): Teeth taken from corpses after the Battle of Waterloo
2. (b): Galileo
3. (b): Belgium
4. (c): It was painted in protest against the bombing of a small town
5. (a): Oranges and lemons
6. (a): Catherine of Aragon
7. (c): The Napoleonic invasion of Russia
8. (c): The European Community
9. (b): Obesity
10. (c): Sailing
11. (b): John Milton
12. (c): Concerned with the ear
13. (b): Sea of Tranquillity
14. (c): Utrillo
15. (b): The bottom of the sea
16. (b): Magpie
17. (b): *The Brothers Karamazov*
18. (a): Stravinsky
19. (c): (Shakespeare's) Richard III
20. (c): Sulphuric acid
21. (c): China
22. (b): Corduroy
23. (a): Beatrix Potter
24. (c): Earthworms
25. (a): Your body posture
26. (b): Zambia
27. (a): An apple
28. (a): Julius Ceasar
29. (b): Venezuela
30. (b): West Side story

Who...What...When...Where...Why

You Ask The Question — We Will Find The Answer

● What is euthanasia and where has it been legalised ?

—Lalit Mohan, Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)

In July, 1996, the sparsely populated Northern Territory of Australia became the only place in the world to legalise medically assisted suicide. Under the law, known as the Rights of the Terminally Ill Act, an eligible patient must be over 18, terminally ill and in unbearable pain or suffering. He or she must personally contact a doctor in the territory and ask for euthanasia.

If the doctor agrees that the patient is eligible, further approval must be obtained from a specialist in the particular disease and a psychiatrist must examine the patient to ensure that he is not suffering from depression and is competent to make decisions.

In September, 1996, Bob Dent, 66, who suffered from prostate cancer, became the first person to use the law to end his life. At Dent's request, Philip Nitschke, a doctor who has developed a computer-guided system for administering a painless but lethal dose of drugs, connected him to the machine by an intravenous tube. Within seconds of starting the flow of drugs Bob Dent fell asleep, and a few minutes later he was dead.

● When did Dogri originate and where is it spoken ?

—Sunita Vashisht, Gaya (Bihar)

Dogri is one of the modern Indian languages spoken in the States of Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. It has traces of the old Sanskrit dialects as well as the dialects spoken by the Khasas, Yavanas, Takkas, etc., in the Dogra hill areas. Carey has made mention of it in 1816 and John Beames in 1867. Its old script 'Takari' has been replaced by 'Devanagari'.

Dogri has a rich tradition of folk literature consisting of folk tales, riddles and proverbs. These deal with every aspect of life from the cradle to the grave.

Among the earlier Dogri poets mention may be made of Manak 'hand' (16th century), Gambhir Rai (17th century), Devi Ditta (18th century) and Ganga Ram (19th century). 'Rajauli' (the genealogy of kings), a translation of a Persian work by Teheldas (1614-59) is the earliest prose work in Dogri.

● When was the Amnesty International established and where are its headquarters located ?

—Alok Ranjan, Basti (Uttar Pradesh)

Amnesty International is a worldwide human rights organisation with headquarters in London. This organisation was established on May 28, 1961 with a newspaper appeal by the British lawyer Peter Berenson. Now it has more than 1,00,000 members in more than 150 countries with 6000 local groups in 70 countries in Africa, the U.S.A., Asia, Europe and the Middle East.

● What are Tectonic Islands and how were they formed ?

—Ajit Agarkar, Kolhapur (Maharashtra)

Tectonic islands are created by movements in the earth's crust. The outermost layer of the earth made of rigid plates are in very slow, but constant, motion. When one plate is pushed under another plate, the top plate may scrape off pieces of the bottom plate. Over millions of years, this material piles up to form an island. Barbados in the West Indies and Kodiak Island near Alaska were formed this way.

● What is a balanced growth ?

—Nandita Biswas, Calcutta (West Bengal)

It is a particular form of growth process of the economy in which all the main economic aggregates—national income, consumption, stock of capital, employment—grow at the same percentage rate over a period of time.

● Who was the first woman to go into space ?

—Joana Maria George, Shimla (Himachal Pradesh)

The first woman to orbit the earth was Valentina Vladimirovna Tereshkova, who was launched in Vostok 6 from Tyura Tam in the former USSR on June 16, 1963 and landed on June 19, 1963 after a flight of two days, 22 hours and 42 minutes.

● What causes a leap year ?

—Sunil Rohtagi, Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)

Leap year is the year in which the month of February has 29 days. Leap year occurs once in four years. Earth actually takes 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 45.51 seconds to complete one revolution around the Sun. For the sake of convenience the year is rounded off as 365 days. The remaining one-fourth of the day has to be accounted for since a year represents the time taken by Earth to complete one revolution round the Sun. Therefore, once in four years one day is added to the year in the month of February, thus making it a leap year. For the sake of convenience, leap year has also been reckoned as the year divisible by four, for example, the years 1996, 1992, 1988, 1984, 1980 and so on.

● Why is it easier to lift a heavy stone under water than in air ?

—Ramesh Kumar, Bangalore (Karnataka)

According to Archimedes' principle, when a body is immersed either wholly or partly in a fluid at rest it experiences an upward thrust and loses weight equal to the weight of the fluid displaced by its immersed part. Thus, when the stone is put under water it loses weight and hence is easier to lift.

● What is the Quantum theory ?

—Suresh Mohanty, Bhubaneswar (Orissa)

It is a theory based on Planck's radiation law. According to this theory changes of energy in atoms and molecules occur only in discrete quantities, each an integral multiple of a fundamental quantity. The fundamental quantity is generally referred to as quantum.

● Can you tell us something about the past and present of the Brandenburg Gate in Germany ?

—Vineet Saran, Saharanpur (U.P.)

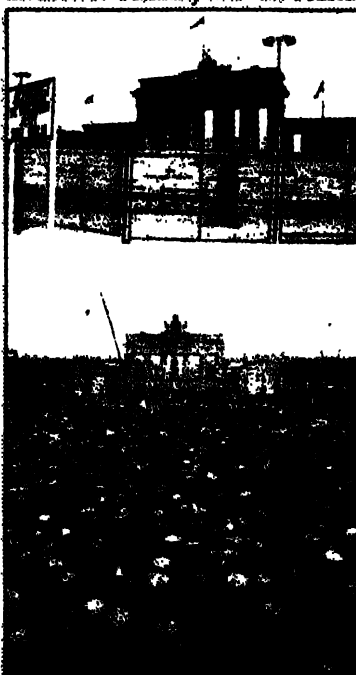
Brandenburg Gate in Berlin in Germany has been a historic symbol in the wake of the Cold War and during the construction of the Berlin Wall. It symbolised the division of Germany after the Second World War, it also epitomised the splendour of Germany after the reunification of West Germany and East Germany in 1990. The East Germans who built the Berlin Wall alongside Brandenburg Gate in 1961 draped lengths of material in front of the Gate in 1963 to shield it from the inquisitive eyes of John F. Kennedy.

The Brandenburg Gate was opened on 22nd December 1989 in front of a jubilant crowd of several hundred thousand, and there it stood, grey and unadorned, as the foundations of German unity was laid.

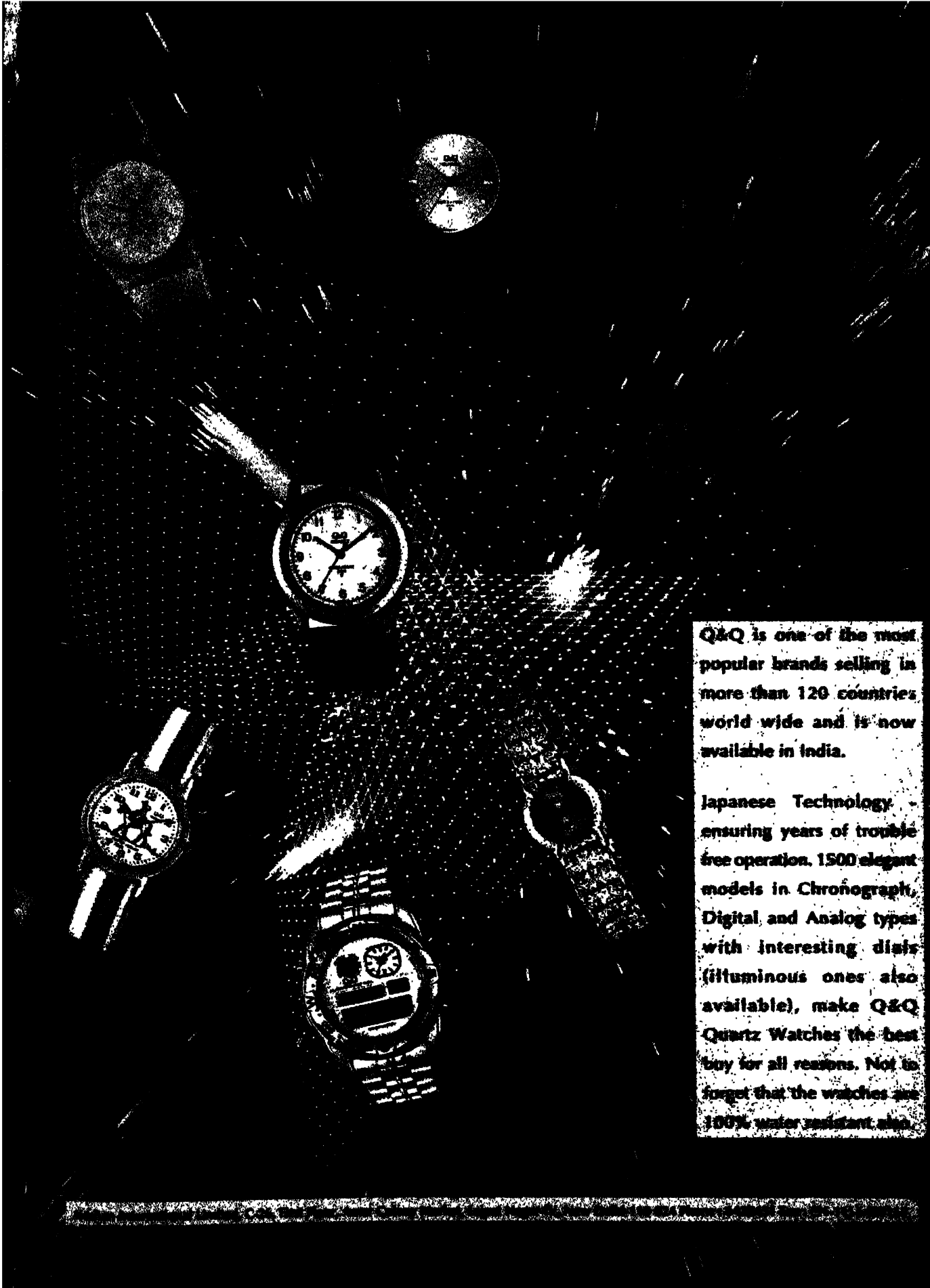
Planned in 1799, the year of the French Revolution, by King Frederick Wilhelm II of Prussia as "a gateway to peace", the Brandenburg Gate emerged in revolutionary 1989 as a symbol of German unity. The Gate was built more than 200 years ago between 1789 and 1791 by Carl Gotthard Langhans and topped in 1794 with a

four-horse chariot with the goddess of victory at the reins

by the Prussian royal sculptor Johann Gottfried Schadow. Napoleon took away the quadriga to Paris in 1807 as a war trophy, but it was brought back to Berlin in 1814. It suffered damage again during the last War, but was restored fully in 1991.



The Brandenburg Gate in Berlin : picture on top shows a view of the past when border guards and barriers prevented access to the West while that below shows celebrations on the occasion of German reunification



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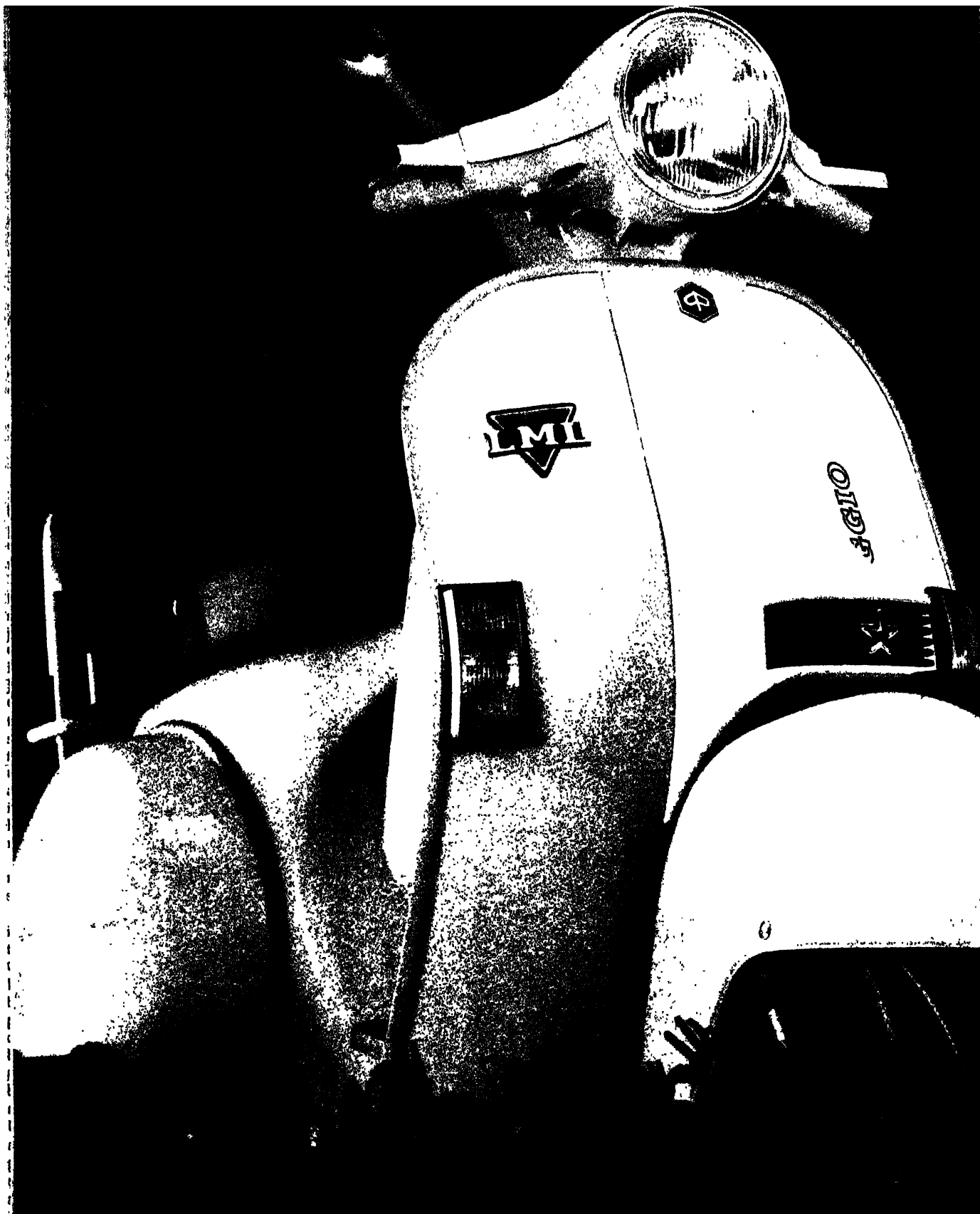
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The Fragile World Economy

Monday, the 27th of October, 1997, was a black day for the South-Asian economy when the Hang Seng index went down by 16 per cent, witnessing a fall from 11,637 points to 9,766 points during the day's trading, triggering off shock waves in the financial markets around the world: the major bourses across the world felt the tremors of the crash of the Hong Kong stock market. In the U.S.A. the investors saw the Dow Jones industrial index skidding down

that the United States had attained an unprecedented state of economic grace—one that could continue for years to come. Greenspan, for all the credit he had received for America's economic health, never quite believed that. Markets go up and markets go down—and markets that go up too far too fast for too long come down harder than others. Last week a generation of investors in Europe and the United States who have known only the bull market of the '90s learned that rather elementary rule for the first time.

It was not the week's only important lesson. The other was an indelible reminder—one that came with all the subtlety of a wrecking ball—

of just how interlinked global markets have become. Market signals now get whipped around the world instantaneously, and for an economy as large and as globally integrated as the United States, that means there is hardly a place on the planet that is completely irrelevant to its economic health.

If, in the 1950s, the business of America was business, last week demonstrated that on the edge of the 21st

century, the business of America is business everywhere. Monday's Dow sell-off was triggered by yet another stunning rout in the troubled Hong Kong stock market; by Thursday, what just two weeks ago most analysts were calling a localized event (the Asia meltdown) had suddenly become the "Asian contagion"—a virus that had spread violently to South America's largest economy. Brazil, with large current-account deficits and a flagging currency (just like some of East Asia's emerging economies), watched its stock market decline by nearly 10 percent on Thursday. Brazil still pegs its currency to the dollar—as now only Hong Kong does in Southeast Asia—and the government last week was forced to defend the Brazilian real by spending precious foreign exchange.

USA And India : Looking Beyond Irritants

For all the irritants that come in the way between U.S.A. and India like Kashmir, the missile programme, the CTBT, NPT and the like, U.S.A. still considers India an emerging power—a "sleeping giant"—of Asia that can no longer be ignored. A sea change in Washington's relations with New Delhi is on the cards; it began with Mr. Gujral's meeting with Mr. Clinton and its second phase would be when the US president

would visit India early in 1998. The Far Eastern Economic Review (October 16, 1997), published from Hong Kong analyses U.S.A.'s changing attitude towards India.

Never has the country been showered with so much high-level American attention in such a short period. Secretaries of state, commerce, energy and health will all be visiting in the next few months, followed by President Bill Clinton himself early next year.

We're talking about China, right? Actually, India. As Washington prepares for a visit by Chinese President Jiang Zemin in October, few in the United States have noticed that Clinton is pushing South Asia policy in a new direction. After 50 shaky years of ties with New Delhi, Washington wants to start over.

It's a policy shift grounded in the same kind of pragmatic vision that took President Richard Nixon to Beijing in 1972. Clinton sees India as an emerging great power, likely to take its place alongside China as an economic giant of the 21st century. And in that light, it becomes vital to put U.S.-Indian relations on a firmer footing. That means building on the features the two countries have in common—economic interests and democracy—rather than dwelling on the biggest issue that keeps them apart: nuclear proliferation.

Economic ties between the U.S. and India have strengthened greatly in the past four years, and the push for better relations is being championed



Panic in the stock exchange in Sao Paulo

by 200 points. It all showed the upside and downside of the zany globalisation credo and the integration of markets. Days after the global market crisis, NEWSWEEK (November 10, 1997), published from New York, takes a look at the implications of the financial crisis.

It was just hours after a second, tumultuous day in the U.S. stock market had come to an end. To the relief of investors around the world, the market last Tuesday had risen sharply, the first blessed evidence in three trading days that stocks weren't headed for the abyss. A day earlier, the Dow Jones industrial average had plunged 554 points before the New York Stock Exchange—like a referee stopping a bloody and brutally one-sided fight—called a halt to trading for the second time that day. Since the close of business on October 22, New York had plummeted 863 points, London 307 points and Frankfurt 253.44 points—all a response, at least in part, to increasing fears that the unfolding economic debacle in East Asia would inevitably damage many American and European companies. On Wednesday, Federal Reserve chairman Alan Greenspan was to go before the United States Congress—and, now, an extremely jittery world—to try to soothe everyone's frayed nerves.

A steadily growing U.S. economy, driven by companies producing one quarter after another of stunning earnings gains, all against a backdrop of negligible inflation, had led some to believe



Republic Day Parade in New Delhi

by those in corporate America who can see India's potential.

Nevertheless, the political relationship between the two is blossoming. The announcement of Clinton's visit follows a trip to the U.S. in September by Indian Prime Minister Inder Kumar Gujral and Finance Minister P. Chidambaram.



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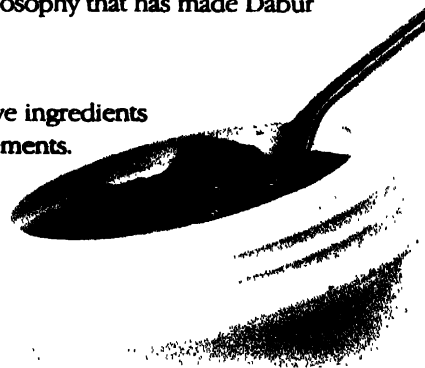
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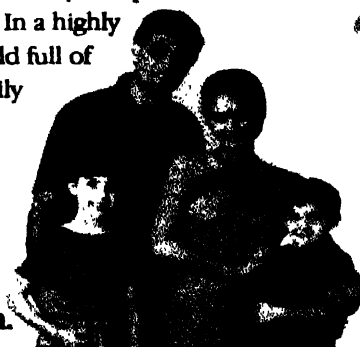
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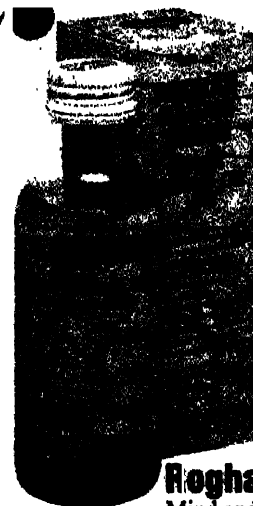
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BODY LANGUAGE

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Allan Pease is a world-renowned authority on the art and science of communication skills. He has, in addition to his own interviewing and research of over a decade, summarised many of the studies by leading behavioural scientists and has combined them with similar research done by people in other professions—sociology, anthropology, zoology, education, psychiatry, family counselling, professional negotiating and selling. With many books, cassettes and films to his credit, he is also the Managing Director of a management consultancy company based in Sydney, Australia.

Written in a simple and lucid style, this feature seeks to make you more aware of your own non-verbal cues and signals and to demonstrate how people communicate with each other using this medium. Perusal and practice will give you greater insight into communication with your fellowmen and you will develop a deeper understanding of other people, and, therefore, of yourself. This feature, which is a treasure-house of knowledge, has been presented in such a way that any person, regardless of his or her vocation or position in life, can use it to obtain a better understanding of life's most complex event—a face-to-face encounter with another person—and climb his way to success—quickly, efficiently and with grace.

BODY LOWERING AND STATUS

Historically, lowering the height of one's body in front of another person has been used as a means of establishing superior/subordinate relationships. We refer to a member of Royalty as 'Your Highness', whereas individuals who commit unsavory acts are called 'low'. The protest rally speaker stands on a soapbox to be higher than everyone else, the judge sits higher than



'Your Highness'

the rest of the court, those who live in a penthouse command more authority than those who live at ground level and some cultures divide their social classes into the upper class and 'lower class'.

Despite what many people would like to believe, tall people command more authority than short people, but height can also be detrimental to some aspects of one-to-one



Several options are open to individuals to convey the workings of the minds through a variety of facets of body language. Most of the signs and gestures we use come automatically to us and a few are acquired ones through imitation. And an authority like Allan Pease knows how to document them in all details, and explain where men and women use them in their day to day life and in a variety of situations. The kind of handshake, the way one sits or stands or lowers the body all communicate tangible messages to the receivers.

communication where you need to 'talk on the same level' or have an 'eye-to-eye' discussion with another person.

Most women curtsy when they meet Royalty and men incline their heads or remove their hats, making themselves appear smaller than the Royal person. The modern salute is a relic of the act of body lowering. The more humble or subordinate an individual feels towards another, the lower he stoops his body. In business, the people who continually 'bow' to the management are labelled with such derogatory name tags as 'bootlickers' or 'crawlers'.

Unfortunately, little can be done to help people become taller or shorter, so let us explore some useful applications of height.

It is possible to avoid intimidating others by consciously making yourself appear smaller in relation to them, so let us examine the non-verbal aspects of the situation in which you have been speeding in your car and are stopped by the police. In these circumstances, the officer may regard you as an adversary as he approaches your vehicle, and a driver's usual reaction is to remain in the car, wind the window down and make excuses for having exceeded the speed limit. The non-verbal negatives of this behaviour are: (1) The officer is forced to leave his territory (the patrol car) and come across to your territory (your vehicle). (2) Assuming that you have in fact broken the speed limit, your excuses may represent an attack to the officer. (3) By remaining in your car, you create a barrier between yourself and the policeman.

Considering that under these circumstances the police officer is obviously in a superior position to you, this type of behaviour only serves to make things go

from bad to worse and your chances of being booked are increased. Instead, try this if you are flagged down: (1) Get immediately out of your car (your territory) and go over to the police officer's car (his territory). In this way he is not inconvenienced by having to leave his territory. (2) Stoop your body over so that you are smaller than he is. (3) Lower your own status by telling the officer how foolish and irresponsible you are and raise his status by thanking him for pointing out the error of your ways and telling him that you realise how difficult his job must be with fools like you around. (4) With your palms out, in a trembling voice, ask him not to give you a ticket. This type of behaviour shows the police officer that you are not a threat to him and often causes him to take the role of an angry parent, in which case he gives you a stern warning and tells you to be on your way—without a speeding ticket! When this technique is used as directed, it can save you from being booked more than 50 per cent of the time.



'Please don't book me!'

The same technique can be used to calm an irate customer who is returning some faulty goods to a retail store. In this case, the counter represents a barrier between the store owner and the customer. Control of an

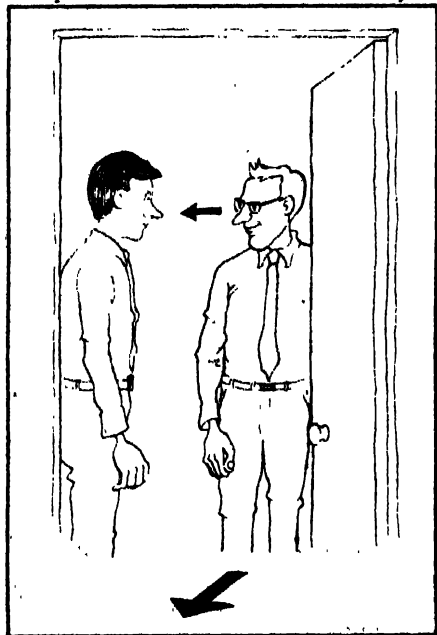
irate customer would be difficult if the storekeeper remained on his own side of the counter, and this staking-out of territory would make the customer angrier. The best approach would be for the storekeeper to come around to the customer's side of the counter with his body stooped over and palms visible and to use the same technique as was used with the police officer.

Interestingly there are some circumstances under which lowering the body can be a dominance signal. This is where you slouch down and make yourself comfortable in an easy chair in another person's home while the owner is standing. It is the complete informality on the other person's territory that communicates the dominant or aggressive attitude.

It is also important to remember that a person will always be superior on his own territory, especially in his own home, and submissive gestures and behaviour are very effective methods for getting the person on side with you.

POINTERS

Have you ever had the feeling that someone to whom you are talking would rather be elsewhere than with you, even though he or she seems to be enjoying your company? A still photograph of that scene would probably reveal the following: (1) The person's head is turned towards you



The body shows where the mind wants to go and facia signals such as smiling and nodding are evident. (2) The person's body and feet are pointing away from you, either towards another person or towards an exit. The direction in which a person points his or her torso or feet is a signal of where he or she would prefer to be going.

The figure given below shows two men talking in a doorway. The man on the left is trying to hold the other man's attention, but his listener wishes to continue in the direction to which his body is pointing, although his head is turned to acknowledge the other man's presence. It is only when

the man on the right turns his body towards the other that a mutually interesting conversation can take place.

It is noticeable that often in negotiations, when one person has decided to terminate the negotiation or wants to leave, he will turn his body or swing his feet to point towards the nearest exit.

ANGLES AND TRIANGLES

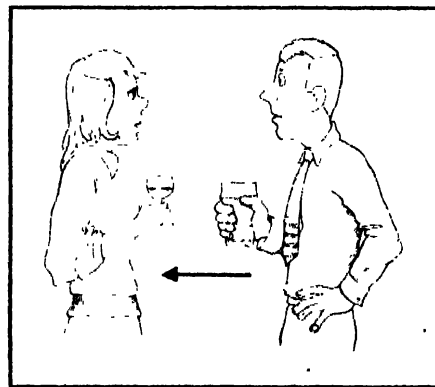
Open Formation

In an earlier chapter, we stated that the physical distance between people is related to their degree of intimacy. The angle at which people orient their bodies also gives many non-verbal clues to their attitudes and relationships. For example, people in most English speaking countries stand with their bodies oriented to form an angle of 90 degrees during ordinary social intercourse. The figure given below shows two men with their bodies angled towards an imaginary



Open triangular position

third point to form a triangle. This also serves as a non-verbal invitation for a third person to join in the conversation by standing at the third point. The two men in



Direct body pointing in the closed formation

picture are displaying similar status by holding similar gestures and posture and the angle formed by their torsos indicates that an impersonal conversation is probably taking place. The formation of the triangle invites a third person of similar status to join the conversation. When a fourth person is accepted into the group a square will be formed and for a fifth person, either a circle or two triangles.

Closed Formation

When intimacy is required by two people, the angle formed by their torsos decreases from 90 degrees down to 0 degree. A man wishing to attract a female partner uses this ploy, as well as other courtship gestures, when he makes his play for her. Not only does he point his body towards her, but he also closes the distance between them as he moves into her intimate zone. To accept his approach, she needs only to orient her torso angle to 0 degree and allow him to enter her territory. The distance between two people standing in the closed formation is usually less than that of the open formation.

In addition to the usual courtship displays, both parties may mirror each other's gestures if they are interested in each other. Like some other courtship gestures, the closed formation can be used as a non-verbal challenge between people who are hostile to each other. □

(To be continued)

Indian National Movement

continued from page 62)

nd. The court refused to intervene with the decision of Immigration department. The ship had, therefore, to return. The authorities did not allow it to land en route at Hong Kong and Singapore where the passengers had their kith and kin. The First World War had already started before the ship could reach Calcutta. The Government was looked towards these passengers as revolutionaries. It, therefore, decided that all of them should leave for Amritsar by a special train immediately on their landing. This caused a clash between the passengers and authorities, as a result of which eighteen passengers were killed, twenty-nine slipped away and about 200 arrested.

The activities of the Ghadar Party and the Indian Independence Committee at Berlin were cheering up revolutionaries at home, specially in Bengal and Punjab. The news that their comrades along with foreign arms were coming to help them in starting a final insurrection against the British *raj* filled their minds with new hopes and aspirations. Elaborate arrangements were made for safe landing and storage of arms at Balasore on the Orissa coast and Raimangal the Sundarbans under the stewardship of Jatin Mukherji and Jugopal Mukherji. Unfortunately, these plans leaked out to the police. A fierce encounter took place near Buribalam. The revolutionaries displayed an exemplary valour. Jatin Mukherji died the wounds he received during the fight. The foreign arms also did not reach their destination at Raimangal through the *Maverick*. Before the Ghadarite leaders sailed for San Francisco on August 1914 by S.S. *Korea*, the government got an advance information about their plans. It armed itself with the ingress into Indian finances of 1914. It kept a strict watch on their arrival in India and their subsequent activities. This could not deter the Ghadarites. They only preached to the people at public fairs to rise against the British. In fact, plans were made twice in November 1914 to first attack the military depots at Lahore and Ferozepore and later to declare an open rebellion throughout the country, but without success. Hopes, however, brightened with the arrival of Rash Behari Bose from Bengal on the scene in January 1915. Not a day was to be lost now. Immediate contacts were, therefore, established with the leaders at various cantonments throughout Northern India. A large number of them were ready to join their brethren once the first shot of rebellion was fired. The date of destiny was fixed. It was to be on February 21, 1915. All hopes were centred on the 23rd Cavalry at Meerut which was to get the honour of hoisting the flag of independence. This was expected to be followed by other regiments. The information was believed to be communicated to the authorities. Kirpal Singh who was a police informer and had intruded into the decision-making body of the Ghadarites. On suspicion, the leadership advanced the day of destiny by three days to February 1915. Again, the treachery of Kirpal Singh helped the government and proved disastrous to the Ghadarites. The police immediately discovered their hideouts and made a large number of arrests. Rash Behari Bose escaped and reached Japan. In three trials, generally known as the Meerut conspiracy cases, forty-two Ghadarites were sentenced to death, 114 transported for life and 93 sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. The rebellious regiments were disbanded. Ring leaders were executed.

The Indian soldiers stationed abroad, in a way, showed greater courage and valour than those at home. The 5th Light Infantry at Singapore staged a revolt against the Britishers on February 15, 1915 under the leadership of Jamadar Chisti Khan and Subedar Dunde Khan under the inspiration of the Ghadarites. For three days, they were on their own and were crushed only after a fierce resistance. Leaders had killed eight British officers against which the bosses took the lives of 38 by executing them in public, in addition to those killed during the encounters.

The Ghadarites and other revolutionaries abroad were great patriots. The Ghadar Party had its supporters all over the world—Canada, Japan, South Africa, Mexico, Philippines, Thailand, Singapore, Hong Kong and Shanghai. They daringly attempted to catch the independence of their country on the pattern 'catch the life by forelock'. No tears need be shed on why and how they failed. Hats off to them that they embarked upon this adventure with courage. □

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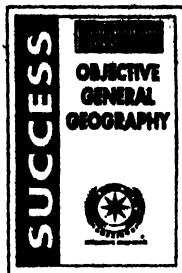
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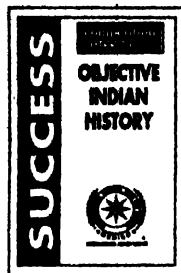
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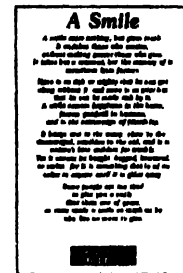
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Take Interest In Others

We have considered in a systematic, rational and analytical manner the basic ingredients, characteristics, qualities and attributes of leadership. Now we must apply the knowledge we have acquired in a practical manner. The questions are where to start, when to start and how to start.

You must start applying the leadership principles right now, the moment you finish reading this article, or even while you are reading it, in case you find another individual interrupting you in the middle of your reading. In fact, you have been requested to practise the leadership techniques, as and when you were learning them, one after another. In all likelihood, you are already practising them, either all of them or some of them. If so, the question when to start does not arise so far as you are concerned. However, in case you have not started already, begin now, this minute.

As for the question where, the answer is just there where you are now. May be your home, office, college, school class, playground, bus stop, bazaar, shop, no matter where so long as you have people there, human beings to face and deal with. You know very well that leadership is a social phenomenon and it can exist only where there are more than one individual. Your leadership is always related to other human beings. When you are all alone or by yourself, say, in a forest or on a shipwrecked island, there is no question of either becoming a leader or a follower. Therefore, whenever you have to deal, face, encounter, move, associate, work or live with other persons, you get the opportunity to exercise your leadership. If you do not establish yourself as a leader, then some one else will and you will be automatically made a follower and pushed to the background. Therefore, to the question 'where', the answer is anywhere, where you encounter other human beings.

Lastly, you come to the slightly more difficult question 'how'. The 'how' of leadership is what you have learnt all along. The first important prerequisite for leadership is "knowledge" and that you have already acquired, to the required extent, by going through this series of articles. You can reach your goal or gain your objective successfully and enjoy the fruits thereof by establishing yourself as a leader. If you were to say that your aim is to be a leader in whatever you do, the field will be large and your aim will be vague and confused. In fact, your aim should be to perform any task chosen or assigned to you, in a thorough and perfect manner. Where such tasks involve team work, collective endeavour, cooperative effort, there will be scope and definite need for you to exercise

IMPROVE YOUR PERSONALITY

your leadership qualities. However, you do not exercise your leadership talents merely for the sake of exercising them. It will then be an aimless, purposeless exercise. You will lack the necessary motivation. It is, therefore, useful and advantageous to link your leadership exercise with the attainment of your selected goal.

The leader must be liked by others. Others must be responsive to his ideas, views and suggestions and they should accept him and take to him. There should be a rapport between the leader and his followers. If you were to confront the other individual and express your desire that you want to be his or her leader, he or she is not going to accept it straightaway. On the other hand, the other person will resent such interference and imposition. He or she may like to be the leader himself or herself. You do not, therefore, get leadership by asking for it or making a demand for it. Instead, you should make the other person desire your leadership on his or her own. You should arouse in them a craving to have you as a leader. The only way you can do that is to take an interest in the other person. Unless you are interested in other persons, you cannot expect to become and stay as their leader.

You involuntarily and spontaneously like that person who shows a genuine, sincere interest in you. Your heart warms up to him. You want to do things for him. The same rule applies in your case also if you wish others to like you. If you want 'X' to like you, you must first take genuine, sincere interest in 'X' and in his or her matters. If you are not willing to take interest in others, you cannot hope to become their leader.

Okay, let us agree that we should take interest in others. Your next question is how? What precisely do we mean by taking interest in others? How to make the other fellow realise that you are sincerely and genuinely interested in him or her? Let us say he is a stranger when you met him. Start by giving him a friendly smile. Wish him and greet him according to the custom and time of the day. When you shake hands, extend your hand and have a firm grip of the hand offered to you. Look cheerful. Dress and groom yourself so that he likes your appearance. Let your bearing and poise be such as to catch his eyes and win his approval. Be good mannered and polite. Offer a seat when it is warranted. Offer a cigarette in case you find him to be a smoker.

Ask his permission before you start smoking. Find out his name and remember it. If you already know his name, remember it and address him by his name. Enquire about his comforts. Ascertain if he has any special needs and whether you could be of some help to him in any way.

Find out, search for some real asset or accomplishment on his part to express your genuine and sincere appreciation. It may be his dress, the tie he has chosen, the abundant hair on his head, his athletic build, his commanding height, his booming voice, his knowledge on specific topics — in fact, anything you find important, distinctive, likeable in him. Be generous, honest and sincere in your appreciation. Mean what you say. Let your voice carry conviction. Above all, encourage him to talk. Be a good, interesting, enthusiastic and appreciative listener. Follow his talk with keenness. Ask the right questions. Do not interrupt. Do not be eager to boast about your accomplishments. Note down his likes, dislikes, interests, hobbies, ambitions, wants, hopes and aspirations. Know about the things on which he has set values.

Perhaps, you may ask whether people won't feel that you are attempting to pry into their affairs. The problem will not arise if you refrain from asking direct questions. In fact, there won't be any need to ask personal, intimate questions. Confine yourself to ask questions on the subjects he has spoken and be tactful in framing your questions. It is better to ask "and then what did you do?" instead of "why you thought of doing like that?" When you pay compliment of being an interested listener, people will automatically like you. They will seek your company with special interest and eagerness. Once you know what their interests are, you can think and see how you could help them to gain what they want.

When you talk and listen to people, be careful not to get involved in arguments. You can never win an argument. Many have won the arguments, at least thought they had won, but realised they had not only lost good friends in the process but also made many bitter enemies. An aspiring leader could never indulge in the luxury of getting into an argument. On the other hand, he must avoid it as he would avoid a venomous snake. One sure way of showing your interest in another person is allowing him to air his views; it does not matter. There is no need for you to express your disagreement.

In the same way, never attempt to criticise an individual. No one relishes or enjoys criticism. You do not like it. You intensely dislike the individual who finds fault with you. What is worse you will hate him till

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the end if he gives vent to his criticism of yourself or your activities in public or in the presence of others. In any case you can achieve nothing but enmity by resorting to criticism. No one feels that he is in the wrong. More important still, nobody is willing to admit to others that he has been in the wrong. You will gain nothing by criticising others.

Instead of displaying, revealing and showing your interest, you must care for others. You must show regard and consideration for their opinions, views, likes and dislikes. Be sympathetic and show warmth. You may not agree with what the other person may tell you. You might hold the opposite view. You may know that he is factually or textually incorrect. But you need not give expression by words or facial expression to such facts. So what do you do when you do not happen to agree? How does it matter? Your aim is to win him over. You have to convince him of your interest in him. You cannot do that by disagreeing with him tactlessly, by arguing with him doggedly or by finding fault with him even justifiably.

You can never be a leader unless you know what following is and what a follower wants. You must first notice, take interest and break the ice if you want the other person to get interested in you. If you are selfish, if you are not ready to spend some time on others, if you do not wish to care, your path to leadership will remain closed. Taking interest in others puts you on the right road to success and leadership. You must give so that others will shower things on you. When you help others, you will find others rushing to help you with greater speed and eagerness. When you hope others to get along in life, you will find yourself going places in life.

One way of taking interest in the other individual is to stand in his shoes and look at things from his view point. It will then help you to be more considerate, sympathetic, helpful and understanding. You will know and appreciate why he says the things the way he says or does the things the way he does, by taking the trouble to look at matters from his view point instead of your own. It will also help you to find the means to change him voluntarily and willingly. If you find out the causes and remove them, the symptoms will automatically disappear. The right thing to do is, therefore, to take interest, to show consideration, to listen, to give genuine praise and to express sincere, warm, and generous appreciation.

It was Mother Teresa who once said that people may not be hungry for bread, but hungry for love and recognition. Mother was only citing a universal truth. Be he a child or an adult, a white collar worker or a blue collar worker, a young housewife or a granny, everyone looks forward to a word of appreciation or cheer. If you just tell a housewife, 'How wonderful is the curry you have made,' a winsome smile and bright face greets you. You don't lose anything by complimenting her, but it matters a lot to her. You don't lose any money or time by taking interest in others. A greeting on phone on a birthday or a birthday card, a warm handshake, a smile or a *namaste* all mean a lot in lubricating human relations. After all man does not live by bread alone.

What happens when you show interest and display warm, true, generous, wholehearted appreciation? It satisfies a perennial, gnawing, hungry need on the part of the human beings to feel wanted and to feel important. Once his basic needs such as food and shelter are met, man yearns for recognition. His ego is craving for appreciation and importance. If you can make him feel needed he will just get stuck to you. If you make him feel important, he will even be ready to risk his life for you. Many criminals have changed because it earned them attention and recognition. According to the great Bernard Shaw, "The worst sin toward our fellow creatures is not to hate them but to be indifferent to them." If you can give people the kingly feeling, they will offer you the kingdom and kingship. Therefore, as a successful first step in your climb to leadership, get interested in others, let them know that you need them, make it known to them that they are important to you.

You have finished reading. You know when to start, where to start and how exactly to start. What are you waiting for? Start and get going. Who is around you now? Your father, mother, brother, sister, friend, neighbour, classmate, fellow worker or a stranger. Take an interest in that individual and watch the growth of your success.

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Test Of English Language

National Defence Academy Examination, September 1997

USAGE

Spotting Errors

Directions (Qs. 1 to 7) : (i) In this Section each sentence has three underlined parts, indicated by (a), (b) and (c). Read each sentence to find out whether there is an error. If you find an error in any one of the underlined parts (a, b, c), indicate your response. If a sentence has no error, indicate this by marking 'd' which stands for "No error".

(ii) Errors may belong to grammar, usage or idiom.

Q. 1. You have been working very hard (a)/ for the past two years. (b)/ Isn't it? (c)/ No error. (d)

Q. 2. We have already advertised (a)/ that for our present need (b)/ a building with one hall, four rooms and one kitchen are wanted. (c)/ No error. (d)

Q. 3. Although I have never seen the girl before. (a)/ I recognised her at once (b)/ from her photograph. (c)/ No error. (d)

Q. 4. We do not know where he was educated (a)/ or what did he do to earn his bread at that time (b)/ because history is silent about his early life. (c)/ No error. (d)

Q. 5. Under the present circumstances. (a)/ sanctioning another post for the organisation (b)/ is out of question. (c)/ No error. (d)

Q. 6. I succeeded persuading him (a)/ to come with me (b)/ only after hours of argument. (c)/ No error. (d)

SENTENCE IMPROVEMENT

Directions (Qs. 7 to 12) : Look at the underlined part of each sentence. Below each sentence are given three possible substitutions for the underlined part. If one of them (a), (b) or (c) is better than the underlined part, indicate your response. If none of the substitutions improve the sentence, indicate (d) as your response. Thus a 'No improvement' response will be signified by the letter (d).

Q. 7. The Cheeta can run faster than the gazelle; it is the speediest of the two.

- (a) the most speedier
- (b) more speedy
- (c) the speedier
- (d) No improvement.

Q. 8. I will look you up next time I am in Bombay.

- (a) look you through
- (b) look you over
- (c) look you around
- (d) No improvement.

Q. 9. He congratulated me for my being elected as Member of Parliament.

- (a) on my being
- (b) in my being
- (c) at my being
- (d) No improvement.

Q. 10. Often one is hearing reports of explosions in the provinces.

- (a) was hearing
 - (b) hears
 - (c) has been heard
 - (d) No improvement.
- Q. 11. When you left that job?
- (a) did you leave
 - (b) would you left
 - (c) you have left
 - (d) No improvement.
- Q. 12. Every man and woman in the village was present at the festival.
- (a) are
 - (b) were
 - (c) have
 - (d) No improvement.

Synonyms

Directions (Qs. 13 to 17) : In this Section you find a number of sentences, parts of which are underlined. You may also find only a group of words which is underlined. For each underlined part, four words/phrases are listed below. Choose the word/phrase nearest in meaning to the underlined part.

Q. 13. Grouping stars by constellations is handy way of mapping the sky.

- (a) nice
- (b) funny
- (c) manual
- (d) convenient

Q. 14. It was a momentous event in the history of the nation.

- (a) an insignificant
- (b) an everlasting
- (c) an important
- (d) a sudden

Q. 15. The learned professor has written exhaustive notes on his book of poems.

- (a) useful
- (b) comprehensive
- (c) detailed
- (d) adequate

Q. 16. Gandhi and Nehru considered prisons as places for recuperation after public appearances.

- (a) reflection
- (b) rumination
- (c) rejuvenation
- (d) recovery

Q. 17. Centuries ago, so goes tradition, a nomadic tribe besieged the temple to loot its treasure.

- (a) roving
- (b) barbarous
- (c) brave
- (d) wild

Antonyms

Directions (Qs. 18 to 22) : In this Section each item consists of a word or a phrase which is underlined in the sentence given. It is followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase which is closest to the opposite in meaning of the underlined word or phrase.

Q. 18. The committee decided to expel the new member.

- (a) detain
- (b) retain
- (c) preserve
- (d) reserve

Q. 19. The teacher berated his students.

- (a) Praised
- (b) graded
- (c) lectured
- (d) disciplined

Q. 20. On account of the change in the government his position became precarious.

- (a) exalted
- (b) enviable
- (c) important
- (d) secure

Q. 21. There was no doubt that the judgement was very fair.

- (a) biased
- (b) inconsiderate
- (c) insincere
- (d) wrong

Q. 22. There was a tacit feeling in the group that the newcomer should be watched.

- (a) general
- (b) hostile
- (c) overt
- (d) unfair

COMPREHENSION

Directions (Qs. 23 to 34) : In this Section you have four short passages. After each passage you will find several questions based on the passage. First, read Passage I, and answer the questions based on it. Then go on to the other passages.

PASSAGE I

In the past people watched the wind closely. Hunters knew that game moved with the winds, and farmers knew that changing winds brought rain or drought. Today few people can tell where the wind comes from. We live inside walls, surrounded by concrete and glass, and get our weather from the radio or TV news. We hear pop music, and not the classical style of the wind, which is in the collision of leaf and blade, the green of branches under stress, the stirring of ocean waves.

Q. 23. The difference between the people of the past and those of today is in

- (a) their appreciation of the beauty of nature
- (b) the kind of houses they live in
- (c) the kind of occupation they pursue
- (d) their capacity to understand the forces of nature

Q. 24. People of today lack knowledge of the wind because

- (a) they are all the time interested in things like pop music
- (b) they have less contact with nature
- (c) they watch the TV programmes for the understanding of the weather
- (d) they live in glass houses

Q. 25. People of the past could tell the changing weather because

- (a) they were well-versed in classical music
- (b) they experienced rain and drought
- (c) they observed the wind closely
- (d) they listened to the collision of the branches of trees

PASSAGE II

Our country is facing a severe environmental crisis. If it is not tackled on a war footing, it will certainly lead to socio-economic and ecological disaster, which will seriously affect the lives of millions of people, especially the poor. Government data usually understate the extent of environmental destruction. The recent satellite data have revealed that India is losing millions of hectares of forest every year which is many times more than the annual rate of deforestation put out by the forest department.

Q. 26. The latest data regarding loss of forests have been collected by

- (a) State Governments
- (b) Environmentalists
- (c) Satellite
- (d) Indian farmers

Q. 27. If India's environmental problem not dealt with urgently, it will

- (a) lead to war
- (b) make people unemployed
- (c) create problems of poverty
- (d) ruin the ecology of the country

Q. 28. The amount of environmental damage as indicated by official figures is

- (a) more than the actual damage
- (b) much less than the actual one
- (c) as much as it really is
- (d) not very alarming

PASSAGE III

Large-scale unemployment is no less than a curse. Its consequences are damaging to society as well as to the individual. What a tragedy it is for a young person or even an older person to feel useless and unwanted? It takes away not only present pleasure or comfort but even the one thing most needed for life, that is, hope. It is difficult for an unemployed person to feel any obligation to society, and this results in indifference, if not hatred. Such a society can have little hope of progress or even of survival for long.

Q. 29. Unemployment is a tragedy because it

- (a) damages the society
- (b) brings a curse on the young people
- (c) ruins the country
- (d) makes both the young and the old feel unwanted

Q. 30. An unemployed person is usually

- (a) ready to help people around him
- (b) full of hatred towards society
- (c) indifferent to what happens around him
- (d) determined to change the society

Q. 31. A society in which there is a great deal of unemployment

- (a) will have almost no chance of progress
- (b) will have fair chances of progress
- (c) can hope to continue like that peacefully
- (d) will feel demoralised

PASSAGE IV

An old man came to Mumbai for the first time. He hired a taxi which travelled at such a speed and on such an erratic course that it nearly collided with a car. Take care, cried the terrified passenger. I am afraid I will be in hospital instead of at my son's house. This is the first time I have travelled in a taxi. The driver who was sweating said, 'I understand your fears. This is the first time I am driving one!'

Q. 32. The old man was upset because

- (a) he did not know the address of his son
- (b) it was the first time he had travelled in a taxi
- (c) the taxi-driver drove the taxi dangerously
- (d) the taxi had met with an accident

Q. 33. The statement, 'I am afraid I'll be in hospital instead of at my son's house,' implies that the old man is

- (a) anxious
- (b) nervous
- (c) angry
- (d) perplexed

Q. 34. From the passage we come to know that the

- (a) driver was a good tempered man
- (b) old man was a city dweller
- (c) old man was angry
- (d) driver was inexperienced

ORDERING OF WORDS IN A SENTENCE

Directions (Qs. 35 to 39) : In each of the items 35 to 39, there is a sentence of which some parts have been jumbled up. You are required to re-arrange these parts which are labelled P, Q, R and S to produce the correct sentence. Choose the proper sequence and mark the answer accordingly.

Q. 35. In favour of English, has chances of securing employment (P)/ we may say that (Q)/ in all parts of India and in foreign countries (R)/ an English knowing Indian (S)

The proper sequence should be

- (a) Q S P R
- (b) S P Q R
- (c) S R Q P
- (d) Q R P S

Q. 36. The hungry man and said (P)/ replied in the negative (Q)/ that he only wanted a meal (R)/ to his question (S)

The proper sequence should be

- (a) S Q P R
- (b) Q S P R
- (c) S P R Q
- (d) Q P R S

Q. 37. It is that people read fewer books today (P)/ than they did (Q)/ even about a decade ago (R)/ a matter of grave concern (S)

The proper sequence should be

- (a) P S R Q
- (b) S P R Q
- (c) P S Q R
- (d) S P Q R

Q. 38. The lecturer began quite methodically and how well they could be exploited (P)/ by telling a class of eager students (Q)/ what were its natural resources (R)/ where the island was situated (S)

The proper sequence should be

- (a) S R P Q
- (b) Q R S P
- (c) Q S R P
- (d) S P Q R

Q. 39. At the end of the first act owned by a rich man (P)/ they had a cold drink in the theatre bar (Q)/ by opening liquor shops in the city (R)/ who had made a lot of money (S)

The proper sequence should be

- (a) R P S Q
- (b) Q P S R
- (c) R S Q P
- (d) Q R P S

RECONSTRUCTING PASSAGE

Directions (Qs. 40 to 44) : In items 40 to 44, there are six sentences marked S1, S6, P, Q, R, S. The positions of S1 and S6 are fixed as the first and last sentences of the passage. You are required to choose one of the four alternatives given below every passage which would be the most logical sequence of the sentences in the passage.

Q. 40. S₁ : His wrist watch had gone out of order.

S₆ : His estimate appeared reasonable.

P : He took it to a watch repairer.

Q : He gave an idea of the likely cost of the replacements based on his examination of the watch.

R : He found that some parts needed replacement.

S : The repairer opened the outer case and checked the parts.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) P Q S R
- (b) R Q S P
- (c) P S R Q
- (d) R P S Q

Q. 41. S₁ : Nowadays, soap is going almost out of use as a washing agent.

S₆ : There are better washing agents than soap, but scientists are not yet sure if their use is harmless to man.

P : They produce lather due to the presence of calcium salts in water.

Q : Its place has been occupied by a new range of chemicals, called detergents.

R : So they are called soapless soap.

S : Detergents are not soap, because they are not the sodium or potassium derivatives of fatty acids, as normal soap is.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) S Q R P
- (b) Q S R P
- (c) S Q P R
- (d) Q P R S

Q. 42. S₁ : Our house is high up on the Yorkshire coast, and close to the sea.

S₆ : Between the two, shifting backwards and forwards at certain seasons of the year, lies the most horrible quicksand on the shores of Yorkshire.

P : One is called the North Spit and one the South.

Q : The sand hills here run down to the sea, and end in two stretches of rock, sticking out opposite each other.

R : This one leads through a dark plantation of fir-trees, and brings you out between low cliffs to the loneliest and ugliest little bay on all our coast.

S : There are beautiful walls all around us, in every direction except one.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) S Q R P
- (b) Q S P R
- (c) Q P S R
- (d) S R Q P

Q. 43. S₁ : Unhappiness and discontent spring not only from poverty.

S₆ : We suffer from sickness of spirit and hence we should discover our roots in the eternal.

P : Man is a strange creature fundamentally different from other animals.

Q : If they are undeveloped and unsatisfied, he may have all the comforts of the wealth, but will still feel that life is not worthwhile.

R : He has far horizons, invariable hopes, spiritual powers.

S : What is missing in our age is the soul, there is nothing wrong with the body.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) P R Q S
- (b) S P R Q
- (c) S P Q R
- (d) P R S Q

Q. 44. S₁ : Before we left Bareilly jail, a little incident took place which moved me then and is yet fresh in my memory.

S₆ : This spontaneous act of courtesy and the kindly thought that prompted it touched me and I felt very grateful to him.

He told me the packet contained old German illustrated magazines.

Q : The Superintendent of Police of Bareilly, an Englishman, was present there, and, as I got into the car, he handed to me rather shyly a packet.

R : I had never met him before, nor have I seen him since and I do not even know his name

S : He said that he had heard that I was learning German and so he had bought these magazines for me

The proper sequence should be

- (a) R Q P S (b) Q P S R
(c) Q P R S (d) R Q S P

SELECTING WORDS

Directions (Qs 45 to 50) : In the following sentences at certain points you are given a choice of three words—one of which is most appropriate. Choose the best word out of the three. Mark the letter, viz., 'a', 'b' or 'c' relating to this word

Smallpox, the most devastating and feared pestilence in human history, is making its last stand in two remote areas of Ethiopia, one in the desert and one in the mountains

As of the end of August (45) five villages had experienced cases (46) the preceding eight weeks. More (47) necessary, the onset of the last (48) case was on August 9 (49) man is the only known (50) of the smallpox virus, the disease should be eliminated forever when the last infected person recovers

- Q. 45. (A) rarely (B) the (C) only
Q. 46. (a) in (b) about (c) of
Q. 47. (a) necessary (b) important (c) urgent
Q. 48. (a) found (b) remembered (c) known
Q. 49. (a) Because (b) When (c) While
Q. 50. (a) culprit (b) reservoir (c) producer

ANSWERS

1. (c) Part 'c' should be 'haven't you ?'
2. (c) Part 'c' should be 'a building with one hall, four rooms and one kitchen is wanted'
3. (a) Part 'a' should be 'Although I never saw the girl before'
4. (b) Part 'b' should be 'or what he did to earn his bread at that time'
5. (b) Part 'b' should be 'sanctioning of another post for the organisation'
6. (a) Part 'a' should be 'I succeeded in persuading him'
7. (c) 8. (d) 9. (a) 10. (b)
11. (a) 12. (d) 13. (d) 14. (c)
15. (b) 16. (d) 17. (a) 18. (b)
19. (a) 20. (d) 21. (a) 22. (c)
23. (b) 24. (d) 25. (c) 26. (c)
27. (d) 28. (b) 29. (d) 30. (c)
31. (a) 32. (c) 33. (b) 34. (d)
35. (a) 36. (b) 37. (d) 38. (c)
39. (b) 40. (c) 41. (d) 42. (d)
43. (b) 44. (c) 45. (c) 46. (c)
47. (c) 48. (a) 49. (a) 50. (b)

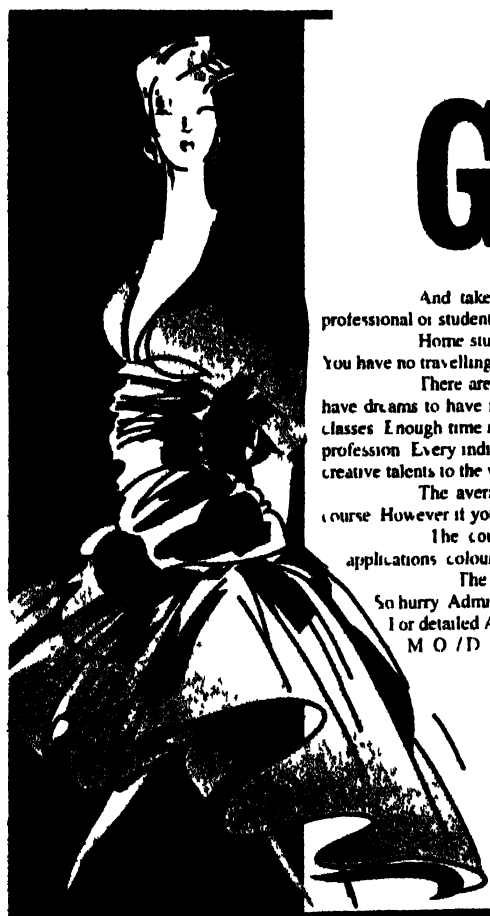
Expected Questions Objective General Knowledge

(Continued from page 54)

- (a) remains constant after 500 ft
(b) decreases at a slow rate
(c) increases with increasing height
(d) decreases with increasing height

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (a) | 3. (c) | 4. (a) |
| 5. (c) | 6. (d) | 7. (b) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (c) | 10. (c) | 11. (c) | 12. (a) |
| 13. (d) | 14. (b) | 15. (b) | 16. (d) |
| 17. (a) | 18. (a) | 19. (d) | 20. (c) |
| 21. (a) | 22. (d) | 23. (a) | 24. (a) |
| 25. (c) | 26. (c) | 27. (a) | 28. (c) |
| 29. (d) | 30. (d) | 31. (a) | 32. (a) |
| 33. (c) | 34. (c) | 35. (a) | 36. (c) |
| 37. (c) | 38. (d) | 39. (a) | 40. (d) |
| 41. (b) | 42. (b) | 43. (b) | 44. (c) |
| 45. (a) | 46. (d) | 47. (a) | 48. (b) |
| 49. (b) | 50. (b) | 51. (a) | 52. (b) |
| 53. (c) | 54. (d) | 55. (b) | 56. (b) |
| 57. (a) | 58. (d) | 59. (c) | 60. (c) |
| 61. (a) | 62. (a) | 63. (c) | 64. (d) |
| 65. (a) | 66. (b) | 67. (c) | 68. (a) |
| 69. (d) | 70. (b) | 71. (b) | 72. (a) |
| 73. (c) | 74. (d) | 75. (b) | 76. (a) |
| 77. (d) | 78. (c) | 79. (d) | 80. (b) |
| 81. (d) | 82. (c) | 83. (c) | 84. (a) |
| 85. (c) | 86. (b) | 87. (c) | 88. (b) |
| 89. (b) | 90. (c) | 91. (d) | 92. (d) |
| 93. (b) | 94. (a) | 95. (c) | 96. (c) |
| 97. (d) | 98. (c) | 99. (c) | 100. (c) |



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General Knowledge Encyclopedia

INDIA AT 50

Poverty In India

The manifestations of poverty in India are innumerable : starvation deaths, acute forms of child and maternal malnutrition, deprivations caused by natural and manmade calamities, conditions arising from rural unemployment and underemployment and the consequent migration to the cities. Cities too have their pockets of dehumanising poverty immanent in the life in the festering slums. What appals the sympathetic eye are the hordes of rag pickers, the insanitary conditions of the *chawls* and the myriad socio-economic problems thrown up by urban poverty and the lack of access to basic needs in the vast countryside. Distributive injustice apart, the problem of poverty has



been compounded by a runaway population growth. The different programmes being implemented by the government to alleviate rural and urban poverty have not yielded the expected results because of leakage of funds and the neutralisation effect of a steady growth in the number of people in both rural and urban India.

According to the data released by the Planning Commission in March 1997 the number of poor remained at 320 million in 1993-94. In the two decades between 1973-74 and 1993-94, the poverty ratio declined by about 20 per cent, but the number of the poor remain at the same level of 320 million or 36 per cent of the population in 1993, thanks to a rise in population and other factors.

Bihar has the highest ratio of poor (55 per cent) with 50 million below the poverty line, while Punjab has the lowest ratio of poverty (11.77 per cent) among all the major States, both rural and urban in equal proportion. In terms of poverty the second position, after Bihar, is held by Uttar Pradesh

with 60 million poor (41 per cent). Rural poverty is predominant in both the States involving some 95 million people. If rural poverty is the bane of UP and Bihar, the States of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have a sizeable population of urban poor, a staggering 12 million in the case of Maharashtra and eight million each in the case of Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

Of the total poor in India, UP and Bihar account for one third, and, along with Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, account for one half of people below the poverty line. Other States with a substantial number of poor are West Bengal, Orissa and Tamil Nadu. States like Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat have relatively fared better with the total poor ranging from 10 to 15 million.

Haryana has a higher number of rural poor, though the combined ratio for the State is only 25 per cent.

Kerala has done consistently well through the two decades to lower its poverty ratio from nearly 60 per cent in mid-1970's to 25 per cent by 1993-94. Both Kerala and West Bengal have had long spells of Leftist rule and both boast of their land reforms, but when it comes to the demographic profile of the poor, both the States look poles apart, with Kerala having 7.6 million people below the poverty line and West Bengal with 25 million people below the poverty line—nearly 35 per cent of the State's population.

The poverty map of India shows bewildering contradictions. Maharashtra which claims to be the most industrially advanced State in India is backward in many respects, if one takes the indices of minimum wages and school dropout rates. While the minimum daily wages of agricultural labour is Rs. 55 in Punjab, it is Rs. 23 in Maharashtra—the wage paid to the farm labour in Bihar, the State with the highest population of poor. Likewise, according to Prof. Madhu Dandvate, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, the development of water resources in Maharashtra is the poorest as compared to the national average. The Planning Commission has clarified that the economic and industrial development in Maharashtra is confined to Mumbai, Thane, Pune and a few other parts of Nashik-Aurangabad where the State's wealth is concentrated. Maharashtra is a State with islands of prosperity surrounded by a sea of poverty. The high percentage of dropouts among school children, mostly girls in rural areas and the high percentage of child labour, erode the claims of Maharashtra as an advanced State.

Poverty is also measured in terms of people's access to potable water, electricity, *kutcha* or *pucca* houses and the like. A staggering 55 per cent of the people in rural India still live in *kutcha* houses. Despite the much-vaunted electrification programmes, barely 16 per cent of the rural homes in West Bengal and about 19 per cent in Orissa have electricity.

Energy

One can hardly visualise any kind of socio-economic development and a rise in quality of life without the availability of abundant energy. Development of conventional forms of energy is the responsibility of the Ministries of Power, Coal and Petroleum and Natural Gas. The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is in charge of the development and promotion of non-conventional or renewable sources of energy such as solar energy, wind energy, tidal power, biogas, etc. Apart from these vital sources of energy, the development of nuclear energy has remained the responsibility of the Department of Atomic Energy.

Coal is one of the primary sources of energy, accounting for 67 per cent of the total energy consumption in the country. India's coal production was barely 32.8 million tonnes in 1950-51 and it rose to an impressive 253.8 million in 1994-95. As on January 1, 1996, the coal reserves of India were estimated by the Geological Survey of India at 2,01,953.70 million tonnes.

On account of industrialisation, increased use of lift irrigation in agriculture, and development of road and rail transport, the consumption of commercial energy rose by three times between 1953-54 and 1973-74. This trend continued and by 1984-85 the share of commercial energy increased by 43 per cent and ten years later in 1994-95 by 60 per cent. According to the Energy Demand Screening Group, commercial energy is projected to grow to 80 per cent by 2004-05.

The power sector is a vital component of India's infrastructure and has an important bearing on economic growth. The installed power generation capacity in India grew from 1,362 MW in 1947 to 84,000 MW in 1997. Despite the impressive growth, the power sector is plagued with problems legion such as operational and financial problems that include higher levels of efficiency in generation, transmission and distribution and greater financial stability.

The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) was established in 1950 for developing a national power policy and coordinating with different agencies involved in the planning and distribution of power supply. Earlier, under the Electricity Supply Act of 1948, State Electricity Boards (SEBs) were constituted to generate, transmit and distribute power within each State. The First Five Year Plan started with a large allocation to the power sector and the trend of higher investment continued in the successive Plans. Five Regional Electricity Boards (REBs) were set up in 1964 to coordinate the power grids in the Southern, Western, Northern, Eastern and North-Eastern Regions.

The National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) and the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC) were set up in 1975 as the central generating agencies to promote the generation of both thermal and hydel power projects. In 1980 the Union Government approved in principle the establishment of the centrally owned and operated National Grid. The Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd., was incorporated in 1989 to establish and operate regional and national grids to facilitate the transfer of power within and across the regions. The Power Grid took over the transmission assets of all central power generating companies such as NTPC, NHPC, the North-Eastern Electric Power Corporation (NEEPCO) and the Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC).

Power generation capacity of 100,000 mw to 150,000 mw, involving an outlay of \$ 171 billion or Rs. 6,00,000 crore is needed in the next ten to fifteen years, says a study jointly conducted by the Canadian Research Institute and the Tata Energy Research Institute (TERI). To achieve this target a sea change is required in the structure,

operation, regulation and decision-making practices currently governing the power industry in India. The power sector faces the dual problem of augmenting capacity to match the rising demand on the one hand and the environmental challenges that arise from large-scale generation on the other.

Coal will continue to remain the mainstay and clean coal technologies are required to be introduced into the market.

Financial constraint is the chief impediment in tapping the abundant energy resources of the country. To tide over this problem the government has opened up the power sector to private investment. The new Power Policy permits 100 per cent foreign owned companies to set up power projects and repatriate profits without any export obligations. Such power projects can be based on any type of energy source such as coal, lignite, gas, hydel power, liquid fuels, wind power or solar energy. □

Strides In India's Space Programme

The following are the important milestones in the saga of Indian space programme :

- 1962** : Indian National Committee for space research formed. Work on equatorial rocket launching station at Thumba (TERLS) began
- 1963** : First sounding rocket launched from TERLS on November 21
- 1965** : Space Science and Technology Centre established in Thumba
- 1967** : Satellite Communication Earth Station set up at Ahmedabad
- 1968** : TERLS dedicated to the United Nations on February 2
- 1969** : Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) formed on August 15
- 1972** : Space Commission and Department of Space set up on June 1
Airborne remote-sensing experiments commenced
- 1975** : First Indian satellite, Aryabhata, placed in orbit on April 19 by Cosmos Rocket from Russian Cosmodrome at Baikonour. Satellite instructional television experiment (Site) began
- 1977** : Satellite Telecom Experiments Project (Step) undertaken
- 1979** : Experimental satellite for earth observations Bhaskara-1 placed in orbit by Cosmos rocket from Russian Cosmodrome on June 7. First experimental launch of SLV-3 from Sriharikota range (Shar) on August 10 partially failed.
- 1980** : Second experimental launch SLV-3 from Shar on July 18 placed Rohini satellite RSD-1 in orbit
- 1981** : First developmental flight SLV-3 from Shar placed RS-D1 satellite in orbit on June 19. Apple, an experimental geostationary communication satellite placed in orbit by Ariane rocket from Kourou in French Guyana on June 19. Bhaskara-2 placed in orbit by Cosmos rocket from Russian Cosmodrome on November 20
- 1982** : Insat-1A placed in orbit by United States' Delta rocket on April 10. Deactivated five months later
- 1983** : Second developmental launch of SLV-3 from Shar placed RS-D2 satellite in orbit on April 17. Insat-1B placed in orbit by US' Space Shuttle on August 30. Active for the next ten years.
- 1984** : Indo-Soviet manned space mission in April.
- 1987** : First developmental launch of ASLV from Shar on March 24. Flight unsuccessful.
- 1988** : First operational Indian remote sensing satellite, IRS-1A, placed by Vostok rocket from Russian Cosmodrome on March 17. Insat-1C placed by Ariane rocket from Kourou on July 21 abandoned 15 months later. Second developmental launch of ASLV on July 13 unsuccessful.
- 1990** : Insat-1D placed by US' Delta rocket on June 12.
- 1991** : IRS-1B placed by Vostok rocket from Russian cosmodrome on August 29.
- 1992** : Third developmental flight of ASLV from Shar on May 20 placed SROSS-C Satellite in low earth orbit. Insat-2A, the first indigenously built second generation Insat satellites placed by Ariane rocket from Kourou on July 10.
- 1993** : Insat-2B placed by Ariane rocket from Kourou on July 23. PSLV's first developmental flight from Shar on September 20 unsuccessful.
- 1994** : The fourth developmental flight of ASLV placed SROSS-C2 satellite in low earth orbit on May 4. PSLV-D2 launched successfully from Shar to place IRS-P2 in polar sunsynchronous orbit.
- 1995** : Insat-2C satellite placed in orbit on December 28.
- 1996** : PSLV-D3 launched successfully from Shar to place IRS-P3 satellite in intended orbit.
- 1997** : Insat-2D placed in orbit by Ariane rocket from Kourou on June 4

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Public Sector Is Mainly To Blame For Our Economic Bankruptcy

Introduction

Like the objective tests, the Group Discussion or the Personality Test has come to stay as an important tool for selecting the right person for the right job. Whereas, the Objective Tests are impersonal, linked to the computer and serve as a major screening aid. Group Discussion Test demands personal participation of the candidates, evaluation by trained and expert examiners and is used for the final selection from among those who had qualified in the written or objective tests.

Rationale

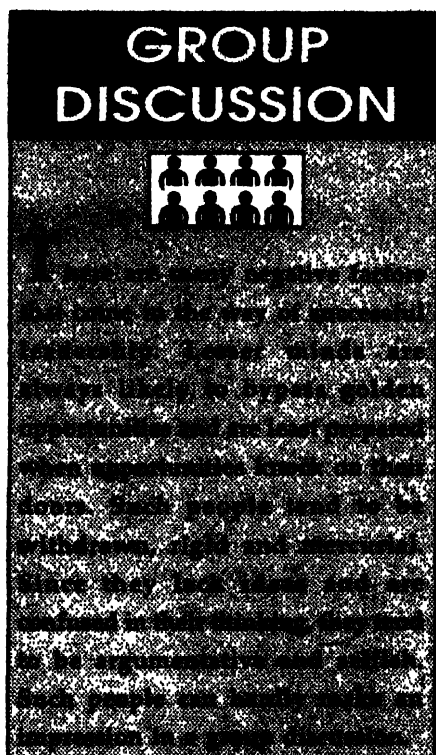
The rationale of the Test is that a group consisting of two or more individuals cannot successfully accomplish a given task without someone from the group shouldering the responsibility to coordinate the group activity. As all the participants in the GD Test are rivals, competing for the same job, appointment or reward, there is bound to be competition and clash of interests among them. Under the circumstances, the conduct and behaviour of each candidate will bring out to the surface his or her natural leadership, social, dynamic and organising abilities in a spontaneous manner. Those candidate with natural leadership traits will automatically try to assert themselves and fill the leadership void. The measures of their success will serve as an indicator for the examiners to assess the leadership levels and potentials of the different candidates.

Success Factors

For success in Group Discussions, the essential requirements are : (1) Knowledge in general and of the subject for discussion in particular, (2) Power of expression and (3) Capacity to create a strong as well as favourable impact on the other members of the group by personal conduct, persuasion and motivation. In a nutshell, one has to merge as a good organiser and an able coordinator of group activity or team work.

Presentation

Having considered the above theoretical aspects of the GD Test, we shall now see the GD in action and benefit by the strong and weak points (or plus and minus points) seen in the part of the candidates. We reproduce below the 'live' Group Discussion which took place at our Competition Success Institute. The taped version has been amplified with expert comments and analysis. A careful study of these proceedings will enable the aspirants positively to win, lead and succeed.



Group Composition

This group comprises eight candidates appearing for selection of management executives. They have been assigned roll or chest numbers, 1 to 8, and seated in a closed circle with a round table at the centre. This facilitates each candidate to face and observe the rest in the group and the seating is in the ascending order of the chest numbers. For the sake of convenience and ready recognition, the candidates are identified and addressed by their roll or chest numbers.

Progress

The examiner briefly explains the nature, scope, basic rules and time limit for the discussion. Next, he announces the subject to be discussed by the group. Thereafter, he withdraws himself from the scene and the group is left on its own to proceed with the discussion. His departure is followed by perfect silence which lasts only for a few seconds. Thereafter, some indulge in whispering asides with their neighbours while others resort to cross-talks with those seated farther away. Slowly the noise builds up and its volume grows. At this stage we find No. 3 getting up and addressing the group as a whole.

No. 3 : (Raising his voice quite a bit) I am ready. You see, while some of you are collecting your ideas, I might as well give you my views on the subject. Perhaps, it will help everyone.

No. 7 : Hey, wait a minute. Don't you want us to listen to you when you expound your ideas on the subject. Now, how can we think and collect our thoughts on the subject and also listen to what you say at one and the same time ? It is asking for too much. I suggest we observe five minutes' silence and think quietly and marshal our ideas. Then we can get going with the discussion.

No. 3 : Look here, No. 7. Do you think we have assembled here to do silent meditation ? If you haven't collected your ideas so far, I wonder whether you will ever get any even if you do meditation for hours. In any case, if you can't think when others are talking, it is your own problem. Again, someone else may want 10 minutes for quiet thinking and another 15 or 20 minutes. That way we may end up observing silence throughout the 30 minutes time given for the discussion. I think you should have gone to some Maharishi's ashram instead of coming here.

No. 7 : Shut up and keep quiet, No. 3. You are disturbing everybody. Why must you speak first ? Why don't you give a chance to others ? I know my neighbour, No. 6, has more ideas than you have. He is more intelligent and informed than you. Why shouldn't he speak first. (Other candidates are attracted to this verbal duel and watch the hot exchanges between Nos. 3 and 7 with amusement. But most of them do not appear to be keen to get involved. However, Nos. 1 and 5 seem concerned and they try to intervene simultaneously.)

No. 5 : Please, my friends kindly listen to me for a second.

No. 1 : Yes, yes, exactly, I also wanted to say the same thing. No quarrel and fighting please.

No. 5 : (Smiling pleasantly) Sorry, No. 1, I didn't realise that you wished to speak and had some solution in mind. Hence, I started, but never mind that. Please go ahead and tell what you want us to do.

No. 1 : Well, I think we must elect a chairman who can conduct the discussion and decide on all controversial matters. He can rule on who should speak first, second and so on. That should be our first task.

No. 3 : No, no, I disagree. This is not a parliamentary debate which calls for a speaker or a chairman, leader of the house, leader of the opposition and so on. In any case, I am the only one who has volunteered to speak so far. Therefore, what is there for any one to choose ?

No. 1 : (Seems put out by the criticism of No. 3) Well, I give up. You all can conduct the discussion in whatever way you want unless, of course, No. 5 or anyone else has other solutions to offer.

No. 5 : (Smiling cheerfully) Yes, friends. Have any of you any suggestions to offer ? (No one comes forward.)

No 1 Sorry, No 5. In fact, you wanted to say something earlier. Obviously, you had some ideas in your mind but I interrupted you suddenly. Now we all would like to know what you have to say.

No 5 Well friends, I do have a humble submission to make. The main point is that all of us should get equal opportunity to express our ideas on the subject. In my view, it matters little as to who speaks first and who last. In fact, I volunteer to be the last speaker. So long as each one gets the opportunity and time to put forward his ideas, it should be all right. I hope you all agree with me thus far.

Nos 1, 6 and 8 Yes yes. Of course. (But Nos 3 and 7 remain silent. No 3 looks sullen and No 7 agitated. Others seem watchful and reticent.)

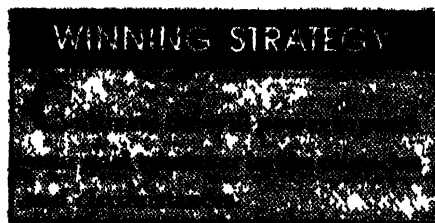
No 5 Next coming to the proposal to elect a chairman, it is no doubt a useful idea but it would need time and create controversies. Besides, no one may be keen to take over the job since he could be accused of partiality. On the other hand, some may feel that the chairmanship may give the concerned candidate some added advantage, edge or importance over others. I suggest therefore that we have an understanding and each one talks for not more than two minutes during the first round. We can start with No 1 or any one else who is ready and keen and proceed further clockwise in the ascending order of the roll numbers till the round is completed. Thus after No 1 it will be 2, 3, 4 and so on and the round is over when No 8 completes presenting his views. Now for the other proposal that we should set apart some time to think before we embark on the discussion, I would say it definitely has merits. However, we have the time constraint to worry about. You see, we have already consumed quite a bit of the available time in these preliminaries and we really have to rush if we are to do real justice to the interesting topic given to us for discussion.

No 1 I agree. As for myself being chosen to start the ball rolling, I consider it an honour and will be only too happy to obey the orders of the group. However, as No 3 has volunteered to be the opening speaker, I recommend that he be the first speaker.

No 4 It is okay. But I don't want to be the second one to speak. In fact, I want to be the last. Therefore, I suggest we go anticlockwise. That is after No 3 it will be the turn of No 2, then No 1, then No 8 and so on. Of course, my turn will come last.

No 5 (Smiles) Fine. Kindly keep an eye on your watch and see you complete your talk within two minutes. Now Mr No 3, may I request you to take the floor.

Comments: At the start No 3 takes the initiative and reveals his keenness and readiness to shoulder responsibility by speaking first and volunteering to be the opening speaker in the Group Discussion. But he is lacking in tact and management. He flounders and loses his self-control at the sign of the slightest opposition. He tries to bulldoze No 7 with brute force when the latter raises some queries. Similarly, No 7 who happens to be the second one to speak at the preliminary stage after No 3, does not know how to sell his ideas. He is abrupt and rigid. He confesses his lack of knowledge on the subject



thereby revealing his weakness and vulnerability on the intellectual side. What is more, his approach is selfish since he wants the entire group proceedings to be held up till he could think and marshal his ideas on the subject. It is also evident that No 7 is lacking in ideas and his reaction is slow. It can also be concluded that both Nos 3 and 7 have not fully realised their responsibilities to the group. At this stage, No 1 steps in to resolve the quarrel and retrieve the situation. But he proves to be mild and gives up when No 3 vehemently opposes him. He (No 1) has to be rated as too sensitive since he takes the summary rejection of his proposal by No 3 to heart and gives up his efforts in a huff. However, he is able to return to normalcy when some encouragement is forthcoming. His enthusiasm is soon revived and he lends able and constructive support to No 5 who steps in to take charge of the situation after No 3 gives up. No 5 turns out to be the natural leader and go-getter. He has good social assets, ability to befriend others with warmth and affability. We find most candidates in the group responding to his suggestions with favour. Ultimately, he is able to carry the entire group with him including the dissidents. He also proves to be imaginative, intelligent and quick-witted. His reaction is swift and positive. He is able to find workable solutions to the various problems which are encountered in his attempts to launch the group on its task. No 4 turns out to be dull and insipid. He is scared of shouldering responsibility and wastes the opportunity offered to him. Nos 6 and 8 have not made any active contribution and have remained as spectators so far. No 1 has given fair support to No 5.

No 3 Friends at the outset let me thank you all for agreeing to my request and allowing me to open the discussion as the first speaker. I have been a student of economics and as such I can speak with some knowledge on the subject. I want to be blunt and tell you that industrially and economically our country is pretty backward. As much as 35 per cent of our population is below the poverty line. These people do not get even one square meal a day. Bulk of our industry including the core ones like energy, oil, power, steel, chemicals, and the like are in the public sector which means they are controlled by the government. We have also nationalised the major banks, major insurance companies, airways, road transport, etc. Thus, finance, transport, core industries and the like, which mainly account for the economic growth of the country, are in the hands of the politicians in power and the bureaucrats. The politicians are interested in winning the elections and staying in the saddle and the bureaucrats want to hang on to their power. Neither of them can claim any expertise, experience or knowledge of industry, economy, production or management. In government and public sector, no one bothers about efficiency, economy,

productivity and profit. Loss or no loss, they will get their pay and the tax-payer pays the bill. As government servants, they continue to receive pay, allowances, plus other entitlements. Of course, their security of tenure is guaranteed and even if they are inefficient they won't lose their jobs. In fact, more the inefficiency the better it is because they can demand with increasing inflation more dearness allowance, pay revision, etc.

No 5 May I interrupt you No 3? I must say you have a lot to speak on the subject. But we have agreed that each of us will not exceed the two-minute time limit. I am afraid your two minutes are over. You speak again during the second round.

No 3 No use. It is difficult. You lose track of your thoughts and the continuity is broken. After all, what or how much you can say in two minutes?

No 5 Please, I understand. But we have no option. The time is limited and we have agreed that all will get equal opportunity. If we stick to the two minutes, there will be time for a second round. Now shall we move on to the next speaker? Come on, No 2.

Comments: No 3 has some ideas but he is all jumbled up. He is not able to decide his major or important ideas on the subject within the allotted time. He continues to be argumentative and selfish. No doubt, he is ready to take risks and display initiative. But his negative traits outweigh the favourable qualities and he would prove to be more a burden and create obstacles for the organisation than help it to achieve its goals. Rejected.

No 2 Excuse me, No 5. If you don't mind, I would also like to speak later on. In case No 4 allows me, I even prefer to speak last. You see, I am still to make up my mind as to what I should say on the subject. May be I can decide after I have heard you and others. No 6 according to No 7 has specialised in the subject. I think we should have asked him to speak first and you can give my share of two minutes to someone else. I don't mind. Even No 3 can have it.

No 3 No thanks. Now I don't want to talk further.

No 5 Don't worry, No 2. If you wish to speak later, I am sure it can be accommodated. In the meantime, to avoid any undue advantage or discrimination, let us stick to the two-minute time limit for all. Let us now hear the views of No 1. Please proceed, No 1.

Comments: Candidate No 2 who had maintained his silence earlier, proves to be mentally bankrupt and devoid of ideas. A dull and insipid candidate, he is averse to exert himself and lacks dynamism, urge and enterprise. Very poor material and summarily rejected.

No 1 Friends, our subject implies that the public sector is the real cause of our poor economic growth. As you all know, No 3 supported his proposition and explained that public sector and nationalised undertakings have not performed well. I do not entirely agree with him. As compared to the harm that could have been done to the country, national economy and the society by the banks, insurance, airways, etc., being in the private sector, comparative inefficiency may be a price worth paying. Our goal is a socialist society to be achieved.

WINNING FIRST IMPRESSION

...the candidate has been quite rigid and has been harping on his own pet theme throughout. The group as a whole has considered his suggestion, but decided not to accept it. Thereafter, the chapter should be treated as closed and as a disciplined and cooperative member of the team, the candidate should have accepted the verdict with good grace and acted on it with sincerity. But the performance of this candidate shows that he is lacking this mental discipline and attitude. Next, his knowledge appears to be shallow. He will not respond to training. Rejected.

through democratic process. This is a novel and difficult objective, but worthy of attempting as we are doing. If we leave everything to the private sector, then a few monopoly houses will hold the nation to ransom. The rich will grow richer and poor poorer. Hence, nationalisation and public sector are not bad in themselves. They have a lot of merits also.

Comments : No. 1 has been rather a slow starter and has taken time to warm up. His presentation shows that he has grasped the subject and he could tackle a problem in an organised, methodical and efficient manner. He spoke effectively and held the attention of the audience. He has also revealed originality and independence of mind when he opted to oppose the arguments of No. 3. He can be given a chance and awarded selection grade.

No. 8 : Friends, in my humble opinion, No. 1 has slightly missed his point. The proposition is not against nationalisation or public sector *per se*. All we say is these have been failures in India and they are, thus, responsible for the poor state in which Indian economy stands today. Public sector, nationalisation, abolition of private ownership, etc. might have proved very effective elsewhere, say in Russia or Vietnam or even China. But it has been counterproductive in this country. Well, you all know the reason. We don't have the *landa* here. We are trying to achieve socialism through democracy. The two concepts do not go well. That is why we have the sorry state as described by No. 3. I must say we must choose democracy and private sector or authoritarianism and public sector if we are to have rapid economic breakthrough and growth.

Comments : This candidate displays good mastery over the subject and he has been able to create a strong and favourable impact on the group with his candid and forthright arguments. Once aroused, he is able to assert himself with determination and eloquence. As he has intelligence, imagination, interest and capacity for hard work, he will respond to training, catch up and deliver the goods. Selected and recommended.

No. 7 : Gentlemen, as you would recall, I suggested at the very beginning that we quietly ponder over the subject for five minutes, arrange our thoughts, select the arguments and then participate in the discussion with a clear mind. What I have heard so far from those who spoke exactly confirms the correctness of what I said. Unfortunately, my sound and justifiable request was rudely set aside. It was even ridiculed. I do not know how many of you have been able to think and formulate your views and comments, while you were busy listening to what Nos. 3, 2, 1 and 8 were saying. Let me confess that I could not concentrate or think. I could only listen and did want to listen. If I didn't listen it would have been an insult to the speaker. No doubt, I can while away the two minutes by saying something or the other about the subject. But it won't be purposive and meaningful. As I have not deliberated on the subject, I would not like to speak in an irresponsible manner. That is all I wish to say at this stage.

Comments : This candidate has been quite rigid and has been harping on his own pet theme throughout. The group as a whole has considered his suggestion, but decided not to accept it. Thereafter, the chapter should be treated as closed and as a disciplined and cooperative member of the team, the candidate should have accepted the verdict with good grace and acted on it with sincerity. But the performance of this candidate shows that he is lacking this mental discipline and attitude. Next, his knowledge appears to be shallow. He will not respond to training. Rejected.

No. 6 : Friends, as you all know, the private enterprise is mainly motivated by the profit incentive. The psychology is to make maximum profit in the minimum possible time. In the process they

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kill the goose which lays the golden egg. You know how we have exported poor quality goods overseas to make a fast buck and lost the markets forever. Secondly, the private sector will only concentrate on such industries and goods which will give high profits for minimum investments. These are mostly luxury and status-symbol items. Private sector won't touch industries which are meant to satisfy the basic needs of the poor and the common man. Further, there are also key industries which call for huge financial investments. Only the government can find the required financial resources. Otherwise, we will come under the sway of the multinationals whose motives are suspect. It may mean neo-colonialism or economic enslavement. Lastly, it will not promote self-reliance. Hence, public sector is a necessity and has definite merits. All we have to do is to make them work more efficiently.

Comments : Though this candidate has come forward to participate and speak only in his turn and when called upon to do so, his performance has been superb. He has extensive ideas and reveals originality. His arguments are rational, logical and convincing. He has displayed good courage and advanced his considered views without fear or favour, showing maturity of thought and intellectual integrity. Despite being a late starter, he has made a very strong and lasting impression on the group. His initial mildness or reservations can be overcome by training. Selected and awarded special grading.

No. 5 : Friends, I agree with the view that nothing is bad or useless because it is given

we operate it, how we tackle it and to what use we put it. Someone felt we need authoritarianism to be successful with public sector or nationalised industries. May be this approach was successful to some extent in Russia, but not so in China and several other Communist countries. Similarly, private enterprise has not been successful in many countries despite authoritarian backing as in Pakistan and several other West Asian countries. Even among the industrialised countries, Japan and West Germany are more successful as compared to England, France, Italy and the like. As for India, it is not correct to say that our economic growth has been negligible. In India, agriculture, which is the major industry, is completely in the hands of private owners. In many fields, public sector is competing with the private sector. What we have to take note of is that India is a huge country. It is a nation made up of several nations. We have chosen non-alignment as the cornerstone of our foreign aid, particularly U.S. aid, on par with the western democracies, Japan, Taiwan, South Korea, etc. Then we have had wars with Pakistan and China and we are still diverting a substantial part of our resources to defence. We also have a huge population. Having opted for democracy we have regular elections with all attendant uncertainties. The internal law and order situation has completely deteriorated. Despite all these handicaps, we have shown substantial results. Even the World Bank has acknowledged our achievements. All I can

and do better in the future. We can learn from the Japanese and work hard. Then India will achieve great economic prosperity.

Comments : This candidate has been positive, consistent and competent throughout. He has proved to be the natural and popular leader of the group. He is intelligent, imaginative and practical. He accepts responsibilities with initiative and enterprise and meets the challenges boldly and resolutely. He has the urge, keenness and dynamism and involves himself completely. His approach is positive and constructive and he has excellent tact and judgement. His ideas are extensive, mature and balanced.

No. 4 : Friends, you see, as the last speaker I have really nothing much to add. After what has been said by you all, I will be only repeating myself if I have to speak further. I agree with you all. Thank you.

Comments : This individual is a nervous and unenterprising individual who lacks both ideas and efforts. Rejected.

General Remarks : As our readers would have observed, in this GD Test, each candidate was exposed to the group as a whole and made to compete with the rest on equal footing. They were involved in a practical and real situation where they had to draw upon their natural leadership qualities to prove themselves. The aspirants should bear in mind that, through training and self-discipline, the Test can be mastered and with the help provided by the *Competition Success Review*, they can positively lead and succeed. □

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Objective General Knowledge

Engineering Services Examination, August 1997

Q. 1. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists :

List I (Industrial regions)	List II (Specialised products)
A. Hugli belt	1. Cotton textiles
B. Ahmedabad-Baroda region	2. Mining and metals
C. Chotanagpur Plateau	3. Engineering and jute textiles
D. Mumbai-Pune region	4. Cotton textiles and engineering

Codes :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	1	2	4
(b)	1	3	2	4
(c)	3	1	4	2
(d)	1	3	4	2

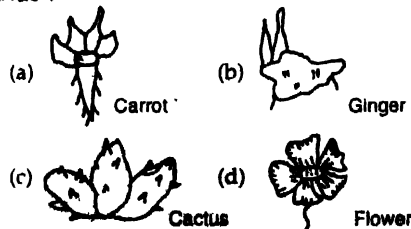
Q. 2. Which one of the following sets of Bills is presented to the Parliament along with the budget ?

- Direct Taxes Bill and Indirect Taxes Bill
- Contingency Bill and Appropriation Bill
- Finance Bill and Contingency Bill
- Finance Bill and Appropriation Bill

Q. 3. Which one of the following Governor-Generals was impeached by the British Parliament ?

- Lord Curzon
- Warren Hastings
- Lord Canning
- William Bentinck

Q. 4. Which one of the following is a stem tissue ?



Q. 5. The Bombay High oilfields are located on which one of the following submarine relief features ?

- Continental slope
- Continental shelf
- Continental rise
- Ocean basin floor

Q. 6. During the Seventh Plan period, India's GDP rose at an annual average rate of

- 5%
- 5.4%
- 7%
- 6.4 %

Q. 7. In the medieval India *Iqta* was

- hereditary assignment
- the personal property of the nobles
- generally transferable revenue assignment
- jagir* seized by the State after the death of the holder

Q. 8. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists :

List I (Scientists)	List II (Field)
A. Alfred Wallace	1. Cell structure
B. Linus Pauling	2. Discovery of Penicillin
C. Alexander Fleming	3. Theory of evolution
D. Dr. Ian Wilmut	4. Vit. C therapy

Codes :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	4	2	1
(b)	4	3	1	2
(c)	3	4	1	2
(d)	4	3	2	1

Q. 9. Which one of the following is NOT located in the State of Jammu & Kashmir ?

- Mangla Dam
- Ranbir Canal
- Nathpa-Jhakri Project
- Salal Power Project

Q. 10. The term 'plan horizon' refers to

- aggregate size of plan investment
- time-frame of the plan
- total plan outlay
- growth rate target

Q. 11. The Indus or the Harappan culture is

- neolithic culture
- palaeolithic culture
- chalcolithic culture
- post-chalcolithic culture

Q. 12. Animal flesh is a good source of high quality proteins because animal proteins are

- directly taken up by muscle-tissues and add to their strength
- animal proteins have all amino acids
- animal proteins carry the right proportion of amino acids needed by humans
- animal proteins are digested easily

Q. 13. Which one of the following mining activities is the most labour-intensive ?

- Coal
- Manganese
- Iron ore
- Copper

Q. 14. Centre-State financial distribution takes place following the recommendations of the

- Inter-State Council
- Finance Commission
- Planning Commission
- Parliament

Q. 15. The difference in years between Vikram Era and the Christian Era is

- 57
- 58
- 78
- 135

Q. 16. Vaccines are

- same as monoclonal antibodies
- treated bacteria or viruses or one of their proteins
- mhc proteins
- strands of nucleic acids

Q. 17. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists :

List I (Cities)	List II (Airports)
A. Tokyo	1. Schiphol
B. Paris	2. Narita
C. Washington	3. Orly
D. Amsterdam	4. Dulles

Codes :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	2	4	1
(b)	2	3	4	1
(c)	3	2	1	4
(d)	2	3	1	4

Q. 18. The two political parties which shared a common election symbol in the general elections of 1996 were

- Telugu Desam Party and Samajwadi Party
- Bahujan Samaj Party and Samiata Party
- Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam and Karnataka Congress Party
- Communist Party of India and Maharashtra Gomantak Party

Q. 19. Which one of the following mentioned division of the Mauryan society into seven classes ?

- Ashoka's Edicts
- Indica*
- Kautilya's *Arthshastra*
- Vishnu Purana*

Q. 20. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists :

List I (Diseases)	List II (Causes)
A. Thalassaemia	1. Salmonella SPS
B. Typhoid	2. Leishmaniasis SPS
C. Kala-azar	3. Haemoglobin abnormality
D. Ulcers	4. Helicobacter pylorus

Codes :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	4	2	1
(b)	3	1	2	4
(c)	3	4	1	2
(d)	2	1	3	4

Q. 21. What is the correct sequence of the following four States in descending order of their population (as per 1991 Census) ?

- Maharashtra
- Andhra Pradesh
- Bihar
- Tamil Nadu

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

Codes :

- 3, 1, 4, 2
- 3, 1, 2, 4
- 1, 3, 4, 2
- 1, 3, 2, 4

Q. 22. Who won the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding for 1996 ?

- (a) Vasudeo Pandey
(b) Javier Perez De Cuellar
(c) Ronald Reagan
(d) Olaf Palme

Q. 23. Which of the following Jain doctrines is/are considered as the original contribution of Mahavira ?

1. Non-violence (*ahimsa*)
2. Truth
3. Non-stealing
4. Sexual continence (*brahmacharya*)

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

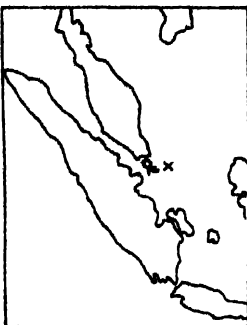
Codes :

- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 4 only

Q. 24. Which one of the following sets contains an element that does NOT fit in with the rest ?

- (a) DNA, RNA, Ribosomes, Enzymes
(b) Adenine, Thymine, Cytosine, Guanine
(c) Alanine, Tyrosine, Valine, Leucine
(d) Metaphase, Anaphase, Telophase, Proteins

Q. 25.



The point marked X on the above rough outline map, represents the location of

- (a) Manila (b) Djakarta
(c) Singapore (d) Kuala Lumpur

Q. 26. In the British General Election of 1997 the party which came into power is

- (a) Liberal Democrat (b) Labour
(c) Conservative (d) Republican

Q. 27. The concept of *Autarvad* is associated with

- (a) Hinayana (b) Shaivism
(c) Tantricism (d) Vaishnavism

Q. 28. The 1996 Kalinga Award for popularisation of science was awarded to

- (a) J. Narlikar
(b) Abdus Salam
(c) Jaswant Singh
(d) Bindeshwari Pathak

Q. 29. Liberalisation of Indian economy since 1990 has resulted in

- (a) the transformation of patterns of domestic and foreign investment
(b) increased international cooperation in science and technology
(c) rapid expansion of domestic and foreign trade
(d) sharp and rapid increase in international investment in infrastructure

Q. 30. Lord Leonard Cheshire, who passed away recently, was active in the field of

- (a) sculpture
(b) environmental conservation
(c) rehabilitation of sick and the disabled
(d) wildlife protection

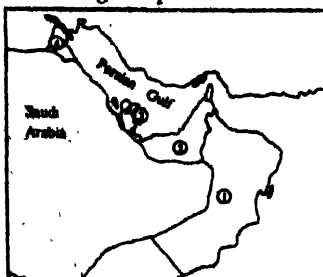
Q. 31. The *Varnas* came to be transformed into the hereditary castes during the

- (a) Later Vedic period
(b) Gupta period
(c) Mauryan period
(d) Vedic period

Q. 32. The latest scientific breakthrough which has sent tremors around the world is

- (a) sequencing the genome of *E. coli*
(b) sequencing the genome of humans
(c) understanding the genetic codes
(d) understanding the protein structure

Q. 33.



The rough outline map given above shows selected countries of South West Asia marked 1 to 4. Match List I with List II to identify countries and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists :

List I (Countries)	List II (Serial Nos.)
A. Kuwait	1
B. Qatar	2
C. United Arab Emirates	3
D. Oman	4

Codes :

A	B	C	D
(a) 4	3	2	1
(b) 4	3	1	2
(c) 3	4	1	2
(d) 3	4	2	1

Q. 34. The Constituent Assembly formed the Drafting Committee of Indian Constitution on

- (a) 29th August, 1947
(b) 30th August, 1948
(c) 29th August, 1949
(d) 29th August, 1950

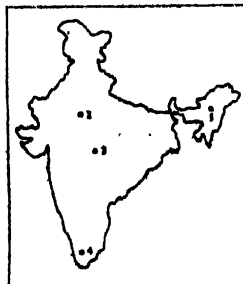
Q. 35. Consider the following statements :
Assertion (A) : Human figure was the pivot of the sculpture of the Gupta period.

Reason (R) : In the Gupta period, the artists lost interest in nature.

Of the above two statements,

- (a) both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true

Q. 36.



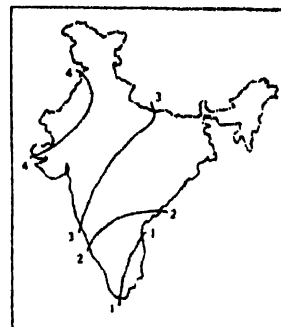
The rough outline map shows four Wildlife Sanctuaries/National Parks marked 1 to 4. Match List I with List II to identify them and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists :

List I	List II
A. Periyar	1
B. Ranthambhor	2
C. Kanha	3
D. Kaziranga	4

Codes :

A	B	C	D
(a) 4	2	3	1
(b) 1	3	2	4
(c) 2	3	4	1
(d) 4	2	1	3

Q. 37.



In the rough outline map of India given above, the four lines marked as 1, 2, 3 and 4, refer to the dates of the onset and withdrawal of monsoons. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists :

List I (Dates)	List II (Lines Serial Nos.)
A. 1st December	1. 1-1
B. 1st October	2. 2-2
C. 1st July	3. 3-3
D. 5th June	4. 4-4

Codes :

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	3	4	2
(b) 3	1	2	4
(c) 1	3	2	4
(d) 3	1	2	4

Q. 38. Who is the Chairman of the Lok Sabha ?

- (a) The President
(b) The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs
(c) The Speaker
(d) The Prime Minister

Q. 39. What is the correct sequence of the following events ?

1. The Nehru Report
2. The Dandi March
3. Declaration of Purna Swaraj
4. Gandhi-Irwin Pact

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

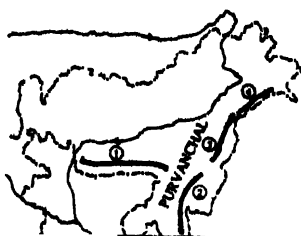
Codes :

(a) 1, 3, 4, 2	(b) 3, 1, 4, 2
(c) 3, 1, 2, 4	(d) 1, 3, 2, 4

Q. 40. Dioecious species are those which bear

- (a) male and female flowers on the same plant
(b) male and female flowers on separate plants
(c) perfect flowers on all plants
(d) perfect and imperfect flowers on separate plants

Q. 41.



The rough outline map given above shows hill ranges marked 1 to 4 in the Purvanchal region of India. Match List I with List II to identify these hills and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists.

List I		List II	
(Hill ranges)		(Serial Nos.)	
A	Naga Hills	1	
B	Khasi-Jaintia Hills	2	
C	Lushai Hills	3	
D	Patkoi Hills	4	
Codes			
(a)	4	1	3
(b)	3	4	1
(c)	2	1	3
(d)	3	1	2

Q. 42 The name of the candidate for the office of President of India may be proposed by

- any five citizens of India
- any one member of the Electoral College
- any five members of the Parliament
- any ten members of the Electoral College

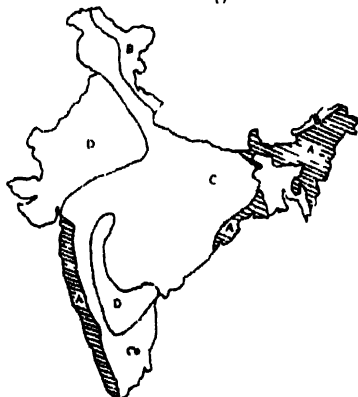
Q. 43. The Government of India Act which gave separate representation to the Muslims was the Act of

- 1909
- 1919
- 1935
- 1947

Q. 44 Which one of the following pairs is NOT correctly matched?

Chemicals	Uses
(a) Herbicides	To kill weeds
(b) Fungicides	Used against fungal infections
(c) Insecticides	Used against avians and ants
(d) Antibiotics	Used against bacterial plant pathogens

Q. 45



The area marked as 'A' (shaded) in the given rough map of India represents which one of the following natural vegetation types?

- Tropical rain forest
- Tropical evergreen forest
- Tropical deciduous forest
- Tropical scrub forest

Q. 46. Which one of the following Articles empowers the President to appoint Prime Minister of India?

- Article 74
- Article 75
- Article 76
- Article 77

Q. 47. In 1857 the first shot from a rebel's gun was fired in

- Meerut
- Ambala
- Barrackpore
- Delhi

Q. 48. Consider the following statements

Assertion (A) : CFC production is detrimental to Ozone layer.

Reason (R) : Amount of CFC produced in India in one year is approximately equivalent to that produced by the entire world in a day or two.

Of the above two statements,

- both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

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(b) both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A

(c) A is true but R is false

(d) A is false but R is true

Q. 49. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists

List I
(Iron ore producing fields)

A Dolimalai
B Bonai
C Bailadila
D Singbhum

Codes

	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	2	1	3
(b)	2	4	3	1
(c)	4	2	3	1
(d)	2	4	1	3

List II
(States)

1 Madhya Pradesh
2 Orissa
3 Bihar
4 Karnataka

Q 50. The Supreme Court of India dispenses justice putting its reliance on the principles of

(a) Rule of law (b) Due process of law
(c) Procedural due process (d) Procedure established by law

Q 51. In ancient and early medieval India Agrahara denoted

(a) Jaina monastic establishment
(b) Secular land grants
(c) Tax free land gifted to temples
(d) Tax free village possessed by Brahmanas

Q 52. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists

List I
(Joints)

A Ball and socket
B Hinge
C Pivot
D Fixed

Codes

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	2	1	4	3
(c)	2	1	3	4
(d)	1	2	4	3

List II
(Location)

1 Elbow
2 Shoulder
3 Neck
4 Skull

Q 53. Which one of the following sets of towns is connected by the HBJ pipeline ?

(a) Hazira, Bijaipur and Jagdishpur
(b) Hazira, Barauni and Jagdishpur
(c) Hamirpur, Bijaigarh and Jaipur
(d) Hyderabad, Bijaipur and Jaipur

Q 54. The most important feature of Jawahar Rojgar Yojna has been the creation of jobs for

(a) unemployed in urban areas
(b) underemployed in urban areas
(c) unemployed and underemployed in rural areas
(d) unemployed in rural areas and underemployed in urban area

Q. 55. Consider the following Mughal rulers after Aurangzeb

1 Alamgir II 2 Farrukh Siyar
3 Jahandar Shah 4 Shah Alam II

The correct chronological sequence of these rulers is

(a) 3, 2, 4, 1 (b) 2, 3, 4, 1 (c) 2, 3, 1, 4 (d) 3, 2, 1, 4

Q. 56. Primarily, which one of the following systems of the body is attacked by the HIV ?

(a) Cardiovascular (b) Immune (c) Respiratory (d) Reproductive

Q 57. If the annual rainfall is reduced to one-tenth in eastern India, the worst affected crop will be

(a) Rice (b) Jute (c) Tea (d) Sugarcane

Q 58. The World Summit on Social Development was held at

(a) Davos (b) Copenhagen (c) Rio de Janeiro (d) Harare

Q. 59. Consider the following statements

Assertion (A) : Classical Sanskrit literature reached the pinnacle of its glory during the time of Kalidas

Reason (R) : The Gupta period is the classical period of Sanskrit literature

Of the above two statements,

(a) both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) both A and R are true and R is not a correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true

(Continued on page 142)

MAT Management Aptitude Test

Conducted By All India Management
Aptitude Testing Service (AIMATS)

September 1997 Question Papers (Fully Solved)

Preparing for the MAT

If you are taking the MAT, then it is important for you to be familiar with the kind of questions asked therein. That is why the February 1997 Question Papers (Fully Solved) of MAT are also provided for practice.

General Test-Taking Suggestions

- Although the MAT stresses more on accuracy than speed, still it is important to wisely use the allotted time. Make every effort to pace yourself. You will be able to do so if you are familiar with the mechanics of the test, the kind of materials, questions and directions that are presented in the test. Before taking the test, you should be thoroughly familiar with the instructions.
- During the test time, read all directions carefully. Since many completed answersheets indicate that examinees have

not followed the directions, this instruction is particularly important. The directions explain exactly what each section requires in order to answer each type of question.

- You are advised to give due weightage to all the sections as all sections in the test paper are equally important.
- Take the questions in order, but do not waste time pondering over those that seem extremely difficult or unfamiliar to you. A wise practice is to first answer the questions you are sure of. Then, if you complete a section of the test before time is called, go back and reconsider those questions in the section about which you were uncertain.
- Read each question carefully and thoroughly. Before answering a question, determine exactly what is being asked.
- Warning : Please do not resort to guess work as there will be negative marking for wrong answers.

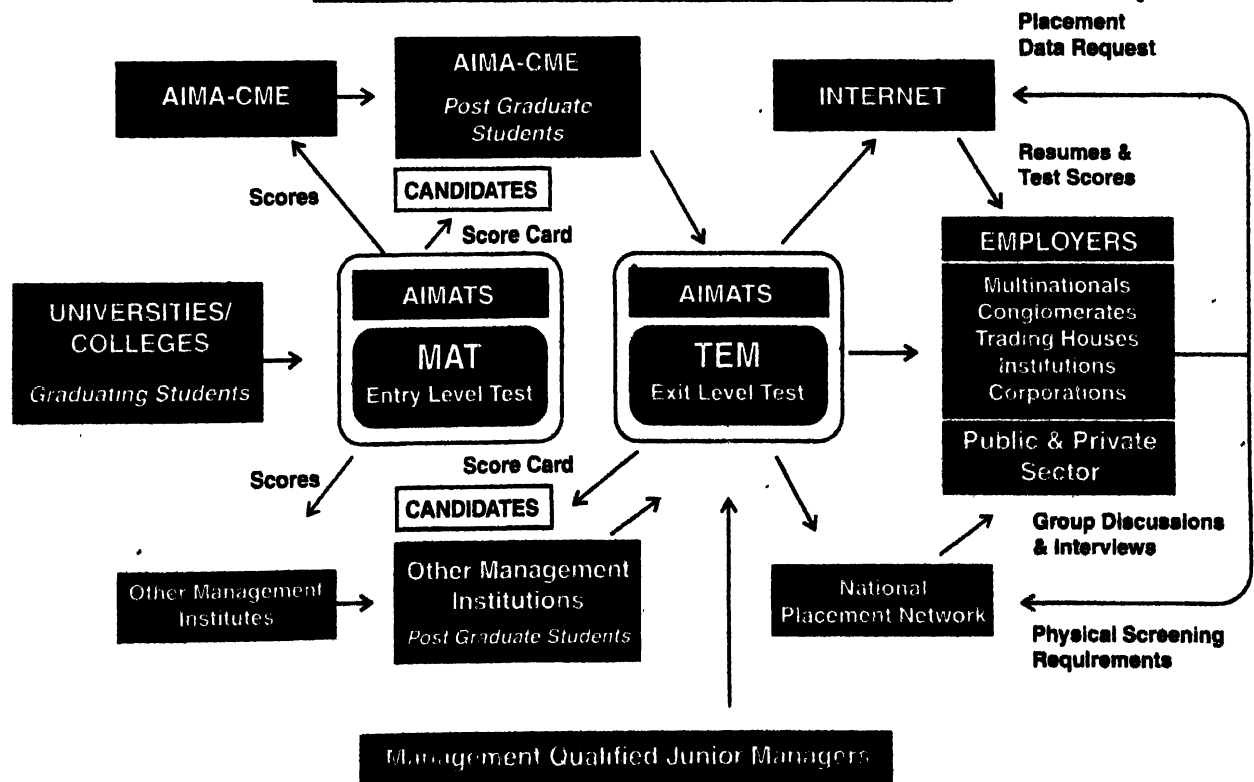
Nature of Test

It is an objective type test with multiple choice answers. The test is designed to measure your general aptitude as the following table indicates:

The Test : A Brief Sample

No.	Section	No. of Questions	Time Suggested
1.	Language Comprehension	40	30 Min.
2.	Mathematical Skills	40	40 Min.
3.	Data Analysis and Sufficiency	40	35 Min.
4.	Intelligence and Critical Reasoning	40	30 Min.
5.	Indian and Global Environment	40	15 Min.
Total		200	150 Min.

MAT : THE PROCESS



MAT Sample Questions

September 1997 Question Papers of MAT are being provided to make you aware of the style and difficulty level of the questions which have been asked in the

past. The sections' composition, the type of questions and the areas from which the questions have been asked in the past have varied largely. The topics covered here are not a true indication of the syllabus

and the test may contain questions from all related areas under different sections. The Question Papers are given primarily to help you understand the pattern of the actual test.

LIST OF MANAGEMENT INSTITUTES (MIs) WHICH WOULD UTILISE 7TH DECEMBER, 1997 MAT SCORE FOR THEIR MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME INTAKE

NORTHERN REGION

MI No.	Name of the Institute
2404	Academy of Management Studies, DehraDun
1101	AIMA-CME (PGDM), Multi-Locations.
1102	AIMA-CME (PGDITM), Multi-Locations.
2010	Amity Business School, Noida (U.P.)
1121	Apeejay School of Marketing, New Delhi.
1111	Asia-Pacific Institute of Management, New Delhi.
2012	BLS Institute of Management, Ghaziabad.
2011	Centre for Management Development, Modi Nagar (U.P.)
2501	Dewan Institute of Management Studies, Meerut.
1112	EMPI Business School, New Delhi
1113	Fortune Institute of International Business, New Delhi.
2004	Graduate School of Business and Administration, Ghaziabad.
1115	International Management Centre, New Delhi.
1116	Indian Institute of Finance, New Delhi.
1120	Institute of Marketing & Management (IMM), New Delhi
2508	Institute of Productivity and Management, Meerut, Lucknow, Ghaziabad and Kanpur.
2201	Institute of Environment and Management, Lucknow.
2402	Institute of Management Studies, Roorkee.
2505	Institute of Management, Commerce and Vocational Education (IMCVE), Meerut.
2507	Institute of Informatics and Management Sciences, Meerut.
2009	Institute of Professional Excellence and Management, Ghaziabad.
2013	Institute of Technology and Science, Ghaziabad.
1122	Ishan Institute of Management and Technology, New Delhi.
2504	International Institute of Management and Technology, Meerut Cantt
2007	Integrated Academy of Management and Technology, Ghaziabad.
1117	Jagan Institute of Management Studies, New Delhi.
2202	Jaipuria Institute of Management, Lucknow.
2203	Lal Bahadur Shastri Institute of Management and Development Studies, Lucknow.
2502	Master School of Management, Meerut.
2005	National Institute of Management and Technology (NIMT), Ghaziabad.
1123	Northern Institute for Integrated Learning in Management (NIILM), Badarpur (New Delhi).
2205	School of Management Sciences, Varanasi.
2008	Shiva Institute of Management Studies, Ghaziabad.
1118	Sri Sringeri Sharada Institute of Management, New Delhi.

SOUTHERN REGION

MI No.	Name of the Institute
6401	Amrita Institute of Management, Coimbatore.
5302	Dr. N.S. Kolla School of Business, Visakhapatnam.
6302	Hilton School of Management (Institute for Social Sciences and Research), Vellore.

(38)	6001: Institute for Technology and Management (ITM Group), Chennai.
(39)	5602: Institute for Technology and Management (ITM Group), Bangalore.
(40)	5601: Institute of Finance and International Management, Bangalore.
(41)	5901: Institute of Management Education and Research, Belgaum.
(42)	6003: School of Communication and Management Studies, Cochin.
(43)	5701: SDM Institute for Management Development, Mysore.
(44)	5101: TIME (Technological Institute for Management and Advanced Computer Education), Tirupati.
(45)	5003: Warangal Institute of Management (ITM Group), Warangal (A.P.).

WESTERN REGION

SL No.	MI No.	Name of the Institute
(46)	4002	Department of Management Studies, Goa University, Goa.
(47)	3001	Faculty of Management Studies, Indian Institute of Rural Management, Jaipur.
(48)	4001	ITM Group, Institute for Technology and Management, Navi Mumbai (Bombay).
(49)	3002	Maharishi Arvind Institute of Science and Management, Jaipur.

EASTERN REGION

SL No.	MI No.	Name of the Institute
(50)	7801	Assam Institute of Management, Guwahati.
(51)	7502	Bhubaneswar Institute of Management and Information Technology (BIMIT), Bhubaneswar.
(52)	7503	Institute of Management, Bhubaneswar.
(53)	7506	Institute of Business Administration and Training, Bhubaneswar.
(54)	8401	Institute of Administrative Studies, (R R Sahu Centre for Business Administration), Muzaffarpur, (Bihar).
(55)	7602	Rourkela Institute of Management Studies, Rourkela.
(56)	7802	School of Management Sciences, Tezpur University, Tezpur (Assam)

ADDITIONAL MANAGEMENT INSTITUTES

SL No.	MI No.	Name of the Institute
(57)	2006	Institute of Management Education, Sahibabad (Ghaziabad).
(58)	2206	International Institute for Special Education, Lucknow.
(59)	1124	Management Education and Research Institute (MERI), New Delhi.
(60)	1801	Priyadarshini Institute of Management and Science, Jammu.

MANAGEMENT APTITUDE TEST SEPTEMBER 1997 QUESTION PAPERS (FULLY SOLVED)

Section I

Language Comprehension

Instructions (Qs. 1-5) : Select the word which is similar in meaning to the word given.

1. Garnish
(1) paint (2) garner
(3) adorn (4) abuse
2. Frugality
(1) foolishness (2) extremity
(3) enthusiasm (4) economy
3. Foray
(1) excursion (2) contest
(3) ranger (4) intuition
4. Garrulity
(1) credulity (2) senility
(3) loquaciousness (4) speciousness
5. Furor
(1) excitement (2) worry
(3) flux (4) anteroom

Instructions (Qs. 6-13) : In Questions 6 to 13, there may be a mistake in the sentence. Indicate that part of the sentence which contains the error.

6. His (1)/ salary is lower (2)/ than a caretaker (3)/. No error (4).
7. Not (1)/ one of the children (2)/ has ever sang (3)/ in public. No error (4)
8. The book must (1)/ be old, for (2)/ it's 3)/ cover is torn. No error (4).
9. Neither the players nor (1)/ the trainer were (2)/ in the locker room when (3)/ the thief broke in. No error (4).
10. After (1)/ he had drank (2)/ the milk, he began to (3)/ feel sleepy. No error (4).
11. Every woman in the ward (1)/ hoped 2)/ that their (3)/ would be healthy. No error (4).
12. That (1)/ is the kind of a (2)/ house in which (3)/ I should (4) like to live.
13. Charles asked (1)/ would (2)/ I go to he movies with him (3)/ No error (4).

Instructions (Qs. 14-18) : For Questions 4 to 18, select the word which has the opposite meaning to the word given.

14. Hapless
(1) cheerful (2) consistent
(3) fortunate (4) shapely
15. Haphazard
(1) fortuitous (2) indifferent
(3) deliberate (4) accidental
16. Gregarious
(1) antisocial (2) glorious
(3) horrendous (4) similar
17. Hirsute
(1) scaly (2) bald
(3) erudite (4) quiet
18. Gullible
(1) incredulous (2) fickle
(3) easy (4) stylish

Instructions (Qs. 19-23) : In Questions 19 to 23, rearrange the groups to form a meaningful sentence.

19. (His) 1/ (tall form) 2/ (cassock is) 3/ buttoned to the ground) 4/ (to his already) 5/ (giving a heightened effect) 6.
(1) 1 3 4 5 6 2 (2) 1 3 4 6 5 2
(3) 1 6 5 4 3 2 (4) 1 4 6 5 3 2

20. (Igneous rocks) 1/ (from molten lava) 2/ (are called) 3/ (solidified directly) 4/ (rocks which had) 5.

- (1) 1 2 3 4 5 (2) 5 4 2 3 1
(3) 5 2 4 1 3 (4) 1 3 5 2 4

21. (A weather) 1/ (Geography) 2/ (map is) 3/ (tool for) 4/ (an important) 5.

- (1) 5 4 2 3 1 (2) 1 4 5 3 2
(3) 1 3 5 4 2 (4) 4 3 5 2 1

22. (Developed industries) 1/ (in regions of) 2/ (high) 3/ (occurs) 4/ (population density) 5.

- (1) 1 2 3 4 5 (2) 5 4 3 2 1
(3) 5 1 2 3 4 (4) 3 5 4 2 1

23. (The last speaker) 1/ (that of) 2/ (is no) 3/ (your argument) 4/ (different from) 5

- (1) 1 5 3 2 4 (2) 4 3 5 2 1
(3) 1 3 5 2 4 (4) 5 4 1 2 3

Instructions (Qs. 24-30) : Questions 24 to 30 consist of two words which have a certain relationship to each other followed by four pairs of related words. Select the pair which has the same relationship.

24. PAIN : SEDATIVE

- (1) comfort : stimulant
(2) grief : consolation
(3) trance : narcotic
(4) ache : extraction

25. PORK : PIG

- (1) rooster : chicken (2) mutton : sheep
(3) steer : beef (4) lobster : crustacean

26. FILTER : WATER

- (1) curtail : activity (2) expurge : book
(3) edit : text (4) censor : play

27. MUNDANE : SPIRITUAL

- (1) common : ghostly
(2) worldly : unworldly
(3) routine : novel
(4) secular : clerical

28. INDIGENT : WEALTHY

- (1) angry : rich
(2) native : affluent
(3) gauche : graceful
(4) scholarly : erudite
29. THRUST : SPEAR
(1) mangle : iron (2) scabbard : sword
(3) bow : arrow (4) fence : epee

30. WAN : COLOUR

- (1) copulent : weight
(2) insipid : flavour
(3) pallid : complexion
(4) enigmatic : puzzle

Instructions (Qs. 31-40) : In questions 31 to 40, read the passages and answer the questions following each passage.

PASSAGE A

The history of mammals dates back at least to Triassic time. Development was retarded, however, until the sudden acceleration of evolutionary change that occurred in the oldest Paleogene. This led in Eocene time to increase an average size, larger mental capacity, and special adaptations for different modes of life. In the Oligocene epoch, there was further improvement, with some appearance of

some new lines and extinction of others. Miocene and Pliocene time was marked by culmination of several groups and continued approach toward modern characters. The peak of the career of mammals in variety and average large size was attained in the Miocene.

The adaptation of mammals to almost all possible modes of life parallels that of reptiles in Mesozoic time, and except for greater intelligence, the mammals do not seem to have done much better than corresponding reptilian forms. The bat is doubtless a better flying animal than pterosaur, but the dolphin and whale are hardly more fishlike than the ichthyosaur. Many swift running mammals of the plains, like the horse and the antelope must excel any of the dinosaurs. The tyrannosaur was a more ponderous and powerful carnivore than any flesh eating mammal, but the lion or tiger is probably a more efficient and dangerous beast of prey because of a superior brain. This significant point to observe is that different branches of the mammals gradually fitted themselves for all sorts of life, grazing on the plains and able to run swiftly (horse, deer, bison), living in swamps and rivers (hippopotamus, beaver), dwelling in trees (sloth, monkey), digging underground (mole, rodent), feeding on flesh in the forest (tigers), and plain (wolf), swimming in the sea (dolphin, seal, whale), and flying in the air (bat). Man is able by mechanical means to conquer the physical world and to adapt himself to almost any set of conditions.

The adaptation produces gradual changes of form and structure. It is biologically characteristic of the youthful, plastic stage of a group. Early in its career, an animal assemblage seems to possess capacity for change, which, as the unit becomes old and fixed, disappears. The generalised types of organisms retain longest the ability to make adjustments when required and it is from them that new, fecund stocks take origin—certainly not from any specialised end products. So in the mammals, we witness the birth, plastic spread in many directions increasing specialisation, and in some branches, the extinction which we have learned from observation of the geologic record of life is a characteristic evolution of life.

31. From this passage we may conclude that the pterosaur

- (1) resembled the bat.
(2) was a mammal that lived in the Mesozoic period.
(3) was a flying reptile.
(4) lived in the sea.

32. The greatest number of mammalian life is found in the

- (1) Eocene period (2) Oligocene period
(3) Pliocene period (4) Miocene period

33. That the mammals succeeding the

reptiles in geologic time were superior is illustrated by the statement that the

- (1) tiger has a brain that surpasses that of the tyrannosaur
 (2) deer runs more swiftly than the lion
 (3) whale is more fishlike than the ichthyosaur
 (4) dinosaurs were slow moving animals.
 34. Saur in such words as dinosaur or pterosaur probably means

- (1) large (2) reptilian
 (3) inefficient (4) defunct

35. The statements made by the writer are based on evidence

- (1) found by comparing animals and reptiles.
 (2) found by going to different time periods.
 (3) that cannot be definitely established.
 (4) found by studying fossil remains.

36. Man has been able to adjust himself to his environment better than the other animals because he

- (1) is stronger.
 (2) can swim and walk.
 (3) can adjust to his environment.
 (4) can utilise mechanical devices.

PASSAGE B

Any young writer who may imagine that the power of clear and concise literary

expression comes by nature, cannot do better than study in Goldsmith's writings the continual and minute alterations which the author considered necessary even after the first edition-sometimes when the second and third editions have been published. Many of these, especially in the poetical works, were merely improvements in sound as suggested by a singularly sensitive ear. But the majority of the omissions and corrections were prompted by a careful taste, which abhorred everything redundant or slovenly. The English people are very fond of good English; and thus it is that couplets from "The Traveller" and "The Deserted Village" have come into the common stock of our language, and that sometimes not so much on account of the ideas they convey as through their singular precision of epithet and musical sound.

37. Goldsmith avoided

- (1) omissions (2) alterations
 (3) redundancy (4) criticism

38. By studying the works of Goldsmith (1) we see the importance of euphony in poetry

- (2) we see why first editions are available.
 (3) we learn to avoid common language
 (4) we learn to avoid slovenly writing

39. "The Deserted Village" is known for its

- (1) precision (2) ideas
 (3) theme (4) poetic beauty

40. Goldsmith made changes in his work because

- (1) his work was reprinted
 (2) he was sensitive to criticism
 (3) he was sensitive to the musical sound of words.
 (4) his language lacked exuberance.

ANSWERS

1. (3) 2. (4) 3. (1) 4. (3)
 5. (1)
 6. (3) : Part '3' should be 'caretakers'
 7. (3) : Part '3' should be 'Dung'
 8. (3) : Part '3' should be 'its'
 9. (2) : Part '2' should be 'was'
 10. (2) : Part '2' should be 'drunk'
 11. (3) : Part '3' should be 'she'
 12. (2) : Part '2' should not have 'a' in it 'a' should be deleted
 13. (2) : Part '2' should be 'If I would'
 14. (3) 15. (3) 16. (1) 17. (2)
 18. (1) 19. (1) 20. (2) 21. (3)
 22. (4) 23. (2) 24. (2) 25. (2)
 26. (4) 27. (2) 28. (3) 29. (4)
 30. (3) 31. (3) 32. (4) 33. (1)
 34. (2) 35. (4) 36. (4) 37. (3)
 38. (1) 39. (1) 40. (3)

Section II

Mathematical Skills (Quantitative & Numerical Ability)

41. What change in per cent is made in the area of a rectangle by decreasing its length and increasing its breadth by 5%?

- (1) increase 2.5% (2) decrease 0.25%
 (3) increase 0.25% (4) decrease 2.5%

42. The numerator and denominator of a fraction are in the ratio 3 : 4. If 9 is subtracted from the numerator, the resulting fraction has a value $\frac{2}{3}$ of the original fraction. The numerator of the original fraction is :

- (1) 27 (2) 18 (3) 36 (4) 9

43. A man loses one-third of his money, then wins Rs. 10/-, then loses one-third of what he has, wins Rs. 20/- and finds that he has exactly what he had at the beginning. What was the amount he originally had?

- (1) 24 (2) 36 (3) 12 (4) 48

44. Satish is 15 km ahead of Ram. The speeds of Satish and Ram are 2 km/hr and 8 km/hr respectively. Ram will overtake Satish in :

- (1) 5 hrs. (2) 3 hrs. (3) 11 hrs. (4) 2 hrs.

45. To cover a certain distance, a villager cycled half the distance at a speed of 6 km/hr and the remaining half at a speed of 5 km/hr. If the full time taken was 11 hrs., the distance covered is :

- (1) 30 Km (2) 11 Km
 (3) 60 Km (4) 121 Km

46. $(0.000027)^{1/3}$ is equal to

- (1) 0.003 (2) 0.03 (3) 0.09 (4) 0.3

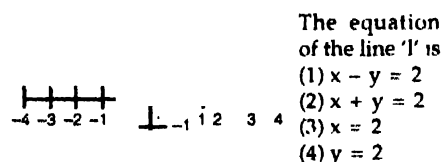
47. A room is 10 m long, 8 m broad and 6 m high. Its floor is covered with square tiles of side 20 cm. The number of tiles required to cover the floor is

- (1) 480 (2) 400 (3) 2760 (4) 2000

48. When two numbers 'x' and 'y' are added, the sum is 'A'. The larger number is 'B' more than twice the smaller. Which of the following is the smaller number?

- (1) $(A + B)/2$ (2) $A + B$
 (3) $(A - B)/3$ (4) $A - B$

49.



The equation of the line 'l' is

- (1) $x - y = 2$
 (2) $x + y = 2$
 (3) $x = 2$
 (4) $y = 2$

50. A box contains 10 black and 10 white balls. The probability of drawing two balls of the same colour is :

- (1) $9/38$ (2) $9/19$
 (3) $10/19$ (4) none of these

51. A box contains 50 bolts and 150 nuts. Half of the bolts and half of the nuts are rusted. If one of them is chosen at random, the probability, that it is a bolt or it is rusted, is :

- (1) $1/2$ (2) $5/8$
 (3) $3/4$ (5) none of these

52. A man has only 20-paise coins and 25-paise coins in his purse. If he has 50 coins in all, totaling Rs. 11/-. How many 20-paise coins does he have?

- (1) 25 (2) 30 (3) 20 (4) 22

53. If ABC denote the areas of the three adjacent faces of a rectangular solid and V its volume, then

- (1) $V^2 = 2 \times ABC$ (2) $V^2 = ABC$
 (3) $V^2 = 8 \times ABC$ (4) $V^2 = (ABC)^2$

$$54. \frac{(8.6)^3 + (1.4)^3}{8.6 \times 8.6 - 8.6 \times 1.4 + 1.4 \times 1.4}$$

- (1) 1000 (2) 72 (3) 10 (4) 1

55. How many meters will an insect travel in 18 seconds at the rate of 60 km/hr?

- (1) 108 (2) 1080 (3) 360 (4) 300

56. Rahul drives his car to his office at a speed of 60 km/hr and returns along the same route at a speed of 80 km/hr. His average speed for the entire trip is

- (1) 70 km/hr (2) 68.6 km/hr
 (3) 20 km/hr (4) none of these

57. 7 apples and 4 oranges cost as much as 5 apples and 9 oranges. The ratio of the cost of one apple to one orange is :

- (1) 5:2 (2) 12:13 (3) 2:5 (4) 3:4

58. In a class, $\frac{3}{5}$ of the children are girls and the rest are boys. If $\frac{2}{9}$ of the girls and $\frac{1}{4}$ of the boys are absent, what fraction of the class is present?

- (1) $6/45$ (2) $16/49$
 (3) $23/27$ (4) $23/30$

59. If the price of rice increased by 30%, by how much per cent should a householder reduce his consumption so as not to increase his expenditure?

- (1) 30% (2) $16\frac{2}{3}\%$
 (3) $23\frac{1}{13}\%$ (4) 25%

60. In a party 70% of the people drank coffee, 65% drank soft drinks, 27% did not drink anything, whereas 248 people drank both. Find the total number of people who attended the party.

- (1) 300 (2) 400 (3) 500 (4) 600

61. $\left[2 + \frac{2}{3 + \frac{2}{3}}\right] \times 0.39$

- (1) $2/3$ (2) 1
(3) 2 (4) none of these

62. If $X : Y = 4 : 5$, then $\frac{5x - 37}{6x + 3y}$ is equal to

- (1) $5/13$ (2) $5/39$ (3) $2/9$ (4) $35/39$

63. $65^2 - 55^2 =$

- (1) 10 (2) 120 (3) 1200 (4) 100

64. A man's speed with the current is 15 n/hr. and the speed of the current is 2.5 n/hr. The man's speed against the current

- (1) 12.5 Km/hr (2) 10 Km/hr
(3) 8.5 Km/hr (4) 9 Km/hr

65. Two trains of equal length are running in parallel lines in the same direction at the speed of 44 Km/hr and 38 Km/hr respectively. If the faster train crosses the slower train in 48 seconds, then the length of each train is :

- (1) 40m (2) 82m (3) 60m (4) 48m

66. If $2^x + 2^{x+1} + 2^{x+2} + 2^{x+3} = 30$, then x is equal to :

- (1) 0 (2) -1 (3) 1 (4) 2

67. A quadrilateral ABCD is formed by tangents BC and DC to a circle with center O and radius 6 cms. If $\angle BCD$ is 60 degrees, the area of ABCD is sqcm :

- (1) 12 (2) $36\sqrt{2}$ (3) $36\sqrt{3}$ (4) 36

68. ABCD and ABDE are parallelograms. What is the area of ABCE ?



- (1) $ab/2$ (2) $2ab$ (3) ab (4) $3ab/2$

69. If A and B are two independent events such that $P(A) = 0.4$, $P(B) = p$, and $P(A \cup B) = 0.7$, the value for p is :

- (1) $1/3$ (2) $1/4$ (3) $1/2$ (4) $1/5$

70. A box contains 25 tickets numbered 1 to 25. Two tickets are drawn at random. The probability of their product being even is :

- (1) $37/50$ (2) $11/50$
(3) $13/50$ (4) none of these

71. At an election where there are two candidates only, the candidate, who gets 62% of the votes, is elected by a majority of 72 votes. Find the total number of votes recorded.

- (1) 200 (2) 240 (3) 310 (4) 300

72. Find the fraction which will bear the same ratio to $1/27$ that $3/11$ does to $5/9$.

- (1) $1/55$ (2) $15/99$ (3) $40/33$ (4) 55

73. If $\frac{a+b}{c} = \frac{b+c}{a} = \frac{c+a}{b} = k$, then k is equal to

- (1) 0 (2) 1 (3) 2 (4) $a + b + c$

74. If a man walks $2/3$ Km in 5 minutes, what is his speed in Km/hr ?

- (1) $15/2$ (2) 8 (3) $3/2$ (4) 4

man reaches his office in time. If he goes by $5/6$ of his usual speed, he will reach his office 8 minutes late. What is the distance to his office from home ?

- (1) 40 Km (2) 32 Km
(3) 16 Km (4) 56 Km

76. The number of digits in the square-root of a 23-digit perfect square is

- (1) 11 (2) 12 (3) 13 (4) 14

77. How many lead balls each of 1 cm radius can be made from a solid sphere of radius 8 cm ?

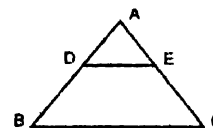
- (1) 64 (2) 8 (3) 216 (4) 512

78. $\sqrt{36 + 36x^2} - \sqrt{25 + 25x^2}$

- (1) $1 + x^2$ (2) $1 + x$

- (3) $\sqrt{11 + 11x^2}$ (4) $\sqrt{1 + x^2}$

79. In the figure DE is parallel to EC. $AD/BD = 3/5$. If $AC = 4$ cm, then AE is :



- (1) 2.4 cm (2) 1.5 cm
(3) 2.0 cm (4) 1.8 cm

80. The volume of the metal used in a cylindrical metallic pipe is 748 cc. If its length is 14 cm and external radius is 9 cm, find its thickness.

- (1) 1 cm (2) 1.5 cm
(3) 2 cm (4) 3 cm

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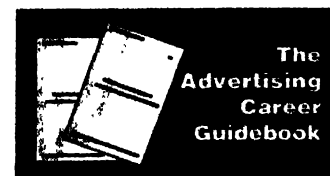
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ANSWERS

41. (2) Suppose length = 100 and breadth = 50
 \therefore Area = $100 \times 50 = 5000$
 If length = 95 and breadth = 52.5, then Area = 4987.5
 \therefore per cent decrease in Area

$$\frac{12.5}{5000} \times 100 = .25$$

42. (1) : Suppose the fraction = $\frac{3K}{4K}$

$$\therefore \frac{3K-9}{4K} = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3K}{4K} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{i.e. } 4K = 6K - 18, \text{ i.e. } K = 9$$

$$\therefore \text{Numerator} = 3K = 27$$

43. (4) : Suppose the amount originally held by the man = K

$$\therefore K - \frac{1}{3}K + 10$$

$$- \frac{1}{4} \left[K - \frac{1}{3}K + 10 \right] + 20 = K$$

$$\Rightarrow K = 48$$

44. (2)

45. (3) Suppose the distance covered = K km

$$\frac{K}{12} + \frac{K}{10} = 11 \Rightarrow K = 60$$

46. (2)

$$47. (4) \cdot \frac{1000 \times 800}{20 \times 20} = 2000$$

48. (3) : $x + y = A$ ($x > y$)

$$x = 2y + B$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{A-B}{3}$$

49. (3)

$$50. (2) : \frac{10}{20} \times \frac{9}{19} \times 2 = \frac{9}{19}$$

$$51. (2) : \frac{125}{200} = \frac{5}{8}$$

52. (2) : Suppose x = No. of 20-paise coins
 y = No. of 25-paise coins

$$\therefore x + y = 50 \text{ and } .2x + .25y = 11$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 30, y = 20$$

53. (4)

$$54. (3) a^3 + b^3 = (a + b)(a^2 + b^2 - ab)$$

$$\therefore \text{Given expression}$$

$$= \frac{(8.6+1.4)(8.6^2+1.4^2-8.6 \times 1.4)}{(8.6)^2-8.6 \times 1.4+(1.4)^2}$$

$$= 8.6 + 1.4 = 10$$

55. (4) 60 km/hr \Rightarrow 60000 m/3600 sec.
 \Rightarrow 300 m/18 sec.

56. (2) Suppose the distance is 240 km.
 \therefore Time taken in covering a distance of 480 km

$$= \frac{240}{60} + \frac{240}{80} = 7 \text{ hours}$$

$$\therefore \text{Speed} = 68.6 \text{ km/hr.}$$

57. (1) $7A + 4O = 5A + 9O$

$$\Rightarrow 2A = 5O \Rightarrow \frac{A}{O} = \frac{5}{2}$$

58. (4) : No. of boys present

$$= \frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{2}{5} = \frac{3}{10}$$

$$\text{No. of girls present}$$

$$= \frac{3}{5} - \frac{2}{9} \text{ of } \frac{3}{5} = \frac{7}{15}$$

$$\therefore \frac{23}{30} \text{ of the class in present}$$

59. (3) Suppose price = Rs. 100
 Consumption = 100 kg
 \therefore Expenditure = $100 \times 100 = 10000$
 If price = 130, then the consumption

$$= \frac{10000}{130} = \frac{1000}{13}$$

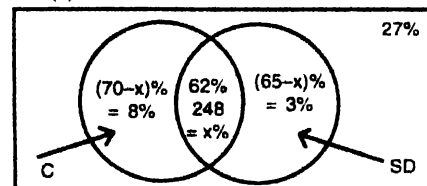
$$\therefore \text{Reduction in consumption}$$

$$= 100 - \frac{1000}{13} = \frac{300}{13}$$

$$\therefore \text{Per cent reduction in consumption}$$

$$\frac{300}{13} \times \frac{100}{100} = 23 \frac{1}{13}$$

60. (2) :



$$\therefore (70 - x) + x + (65 - x) = 73$$

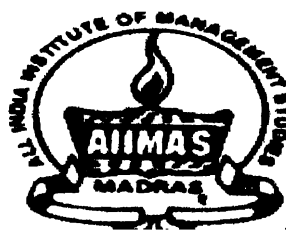
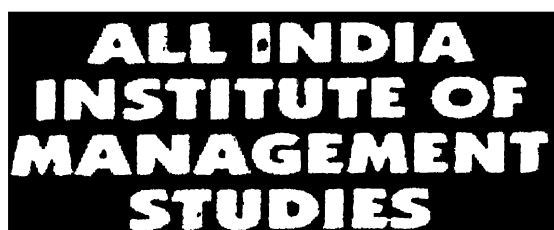
$$\Rightarrow x = 62$$

$$\therefore 62\% = 248$$

$$100\% = \frac{248}{62} \times 100 = 400$$

61. (3): Given expression

$$\left[2 + \frac{\frac{4}{2}}{3 + \frac{11}{3}} \right] \times 0.39$$



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BANGALORE : APPLICATION & PROSPECTUS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM MR.S.SWAMINATHAN, 220, JAKKASANDRA EXTN., 1ST MAIN, 1ST BLOCK, KORAMANGALA, BANGALORE - 560 034.

PROSPECTUS & STUDY MATERIALS ARE AVAILABLE BOTH IN ENGLISH & HINDI.

- (2) Three wheelers
(3) Cars
(4) Two wheelers

89. What is the percentage increase in demand for motorcycles over the previous year?

- (1) 21% (2) 30% (3) 11% (4) 8%

90. What is the ratio of sale of motorcycles vis-a-vis the sale of mopeds in the year 1995-96?

- (1) 1.75 (2) 0.771 (3) 0.635 (4) 1.29

91. Which category of vehicles has the maximum demand in the market?

- (1) Two wheelers (2) Three wheelers
(3) Cars (4) Commercial vehicles

92. Based on available production data, the demand for multi-utility vehicles

- (1) was not fully met
(2) was just met
(3) was far less than production
(4) was far more than production

93. Which vehicle registered the least demand during 1996-97?

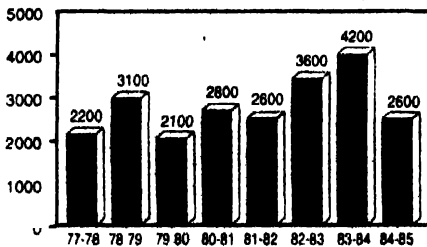
- (1) Cars (2) Multi utility vehicles
(3) Mopeds (4) Three wheelers

94. Which is the most popular vehicle in India?

- (1) Car (2) Scooter
(3) Moped (4) Motorcycle

Instructions (Qs. 95-100): For questions 95 to 100, study the following graph carefully and answer the questions that follow:

**TRADE DEFICIT FOR THE YEARS
1977-78 TO 1984-85
(IN CRORES OF RUPEES)**



95. The deficit in 1983-84 was roughly how many times the deficit in 1980-81?

- (1) 2.4 (2) 1.5
(3) 0.5 (4) None of these

96. The increase in deficit in 1983-84 was — per cent of the deficit in 1979-80.

- (1) 200 (2) 150 (3) 100 (4) 210

97. In which of the following years, the per cent increase of deficit was highest over its preceding year?

- (1) 1982-83 (2) 1980-81
(3) 1983-84 (4) 1978-79

98. The ratio of the number of years, in which the trade deficit is above the average deficit to those in which the trade deficit is below the average deficit, is

- (1) 5 : 3 (2) 5 : 4 (3) 3 : 5 (4) 3 : 4

99. The deficit in 1982-83 was approximately—per cent of the average deficit?

- (1) 150 (2) 125 (3) 90 (4) 140

100. What is the percentage fall in the trade deficit for the year 1984-85 compared with that of the previous year?

- (1) 38% (2) 15% (3) 16% (4) 45%

Instructions (Qs. 101-120): Each of the following problems has a question and two statements labelled (a) and (b). Use

the data given in statements (a) and (b) together with common place knowledge to decide whether these statements are sufficient to answer the question. Respond to the questions as per the following rules. Mark

- if you can get the answer from statement (b) alone but not from statement (a) alone.
- if you can get the answer from statements (a) and (b) together, although neither statement by itself suffices.
- if either statement (a) or (b) above is sufficient to answer the question.
- if you cannot get the answer from statements (a) and (b) together, but need even more data.

101. What is the average of the best and worst score out of 8 tests taken by a student?

- (a) The average of all 8 tests is 84%.
(b) After dropping the best and worst grade, the average of remaining 6 tests is 86%.

102. What is the value of $18x + 5$?

- (a) $x = 2$ (b) $9x + 5 = 23$

103. What fraction of the student body of a school eats in the canteen?

- (a) Half the girls of the school eat in the canteen
(b) One-third of the boys of the school eat in the canteen

104. What is the distance between city B and city C?

- (a) The distance between city A and city B is 700 km.
(b) The distance between city A and city C is 900 km.

105. How many restaurants are there in Delhi?

- (a) You take 3 meals a day and every meal is in a restaurant you have not visited before
(b) It takes you 3 years to cover all the restaurants in Delhi

106. What is the percentage profit on the cost price?

- (a) The cost price is Rs. 368.35p
(b) There is a 20% profit in the selling price

107. In how many years from now will the population of villages A and B become equal?

- (a) Village A today has a population of 68000 and is decreasing at the rate of 1200 per year
(b) Village B today has a population of 42000 and is increasing at the rate of 800 per year

108. What is the net effect on gross receipts?

- (a) prices are reduced by 25%
(b) Sales increase by 20%

109. What is the value of $2P + Q$?

- (a) $P/Q = 4/5$ (b) $6P + 3Q = 15$

110. What is the area of the rectangle ABCD?

- (a) The diagonal of the rectangle ABCD is 10 cm.
(b) Its perpendicular sides are 20 cm and 16 cm respectively.

111. What is the maximum value of (x/y) ?

- (a) x is a fraction between $(1/4)$ and $(1/2)$

(b) y is a fraction between $(3/4)$ and $(11/12)$

112. Is $\frac{12x}{7}$ an integer?

- (a) x is equal to 63 (b) x is equal to 49

113. Which of the four businessmen, from amongst Doorlight, Limona, Platt and Cameron is the richest?

- (a) The average worth of all the four is Rs. 25 Crores.

(b) The net worth of each of Limona, Platt and Cameron is less than Rs. 22 crores.

114. Is a given number N divisible by 2?

- (a) N is divisible by 8
(b) N is divisible by 4

115. Is the given triangle, a right-angled triangle?

- (a) The perimeter of the triangle is 12 cm.
(b) The three sides of the triangle are 3 cm, 4 cm and 5 cm.

116. Does light travel faster than sound?

- (a) Light can travel in vacuum
(b) Sound cannot travel in vacuum

117. How many flooring panels of size 10ft. x 8in will be required to cover the floor of a 10 ft. long room?

- (a) The height of the room is 14 ft.
(b) The width of the room is 16 ft.

118. What is the value of $7x + 4y$?

- (a) $35x + 20y = 100$
(b) $21x + 12y = 60$

119. What is the value of $3x + 4y + 5z$?

- (a) $x + 2y + 12z = 12$ (b) $5y + 6z = 42$

120. Three weeks ago, a person whose reading rate was 300 words per minute, improved reading speed by half, through a speed reading training perform. What per cent of the original speed is the person's current speed?

- (a) The person has read 50 books in the last 3 weeks.
(b) After finishing the speed reading course during the last three weeks, the reading speed has dropped by 100 words per minute.

ANSWERS

81. (2) : 25% of 800 = 200
(3% + 7% + 15% = 25% students secured more than 70% marks)
82. (1) : 20% of 800 = 160
(15% + 5% = 20% secured less than 50% marks)
83. (2) : 3% = 12
 $100\% = \frac{12}{3} \times 100 = 400$
84. (1) : 15% = 75
 $22\% = \frac{75}{15} \times 22 = 40$
85. (4) : 7% of 600 = 42
86. (1) : 7% = 21
 $5\% = \frac{21}{7} \times 5 = 15$
87. (2) : $\frac{56}{348} \times 100 = 16\%$ approx.
88. (3)
89. (1) : $\frac{169}{810} \times 100 = 21\%$ approx.
90. (4) : $\frac{810}{625} = 1.29$ approx.
91. (1) 92. (2) 93. (2) 94. (2)
95. (2) : $4200 = K \times 2800$
 $\Rightarrow K = \frac{3}{2} = 1.5$

96. (3) : $2100 = K\%$ of 2100
 $\Rightarrow K = \frac{2100 \times 100}{2100} = 100\%$
 The increase in deficit in 1983-84 to that in 1979-80 = 2100
97. (4) : Per cent increase in deficit in
 $1978-79 = \frac{900}{2200} \times 100 = 40.9$
 $1980-81 = \frac{700}{2100} \times 100 = 33.33$
 $1982-83 = \frac{1000}{2600} \times 100 = 38.46$

$$1983-84 = \frac{600}{3600} \times 100 = 16.67$$

98. (3) : Average trade deficit = $\frac{23200}{8}$
 $= 2900$

$$\therefore \text{Required ratio} = \frac{3}{5} = 3 : 5$$

99. (2) $3600 = K\%$ of 2900
 $\Rightarrow K = 125$ Approx.

100. (1) $\cdot \frac{1600}{4200} \times 100 = 38\%$

101. (2) : $\frac{84 \times 8 - 86 \times 6}{2} = \frac{672 - 516}{2}$
 $= \frac{156}{2} = 78$

102. (3) 103. (4) 104. (4) 105. (2)
 106. (1) 107. (2) 108. (2) 109. (1)
 110. (1) 111. (2) 112. (3) 113. (2)
 114. (3) 115. (1) 116. (4) 117. (1)
 118. (3) 119. (4)

120. (4) : Answer can be obtained from the question itself, i.e. 150%

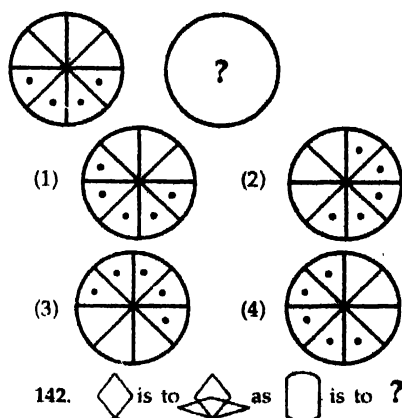
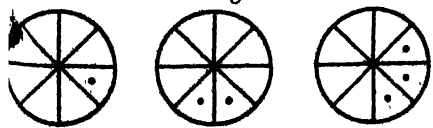
Section IV Intelligence & Critical Reasoning

Instructions (Qs. 121-130) : Find the odd one out in Questions 121 to 130.

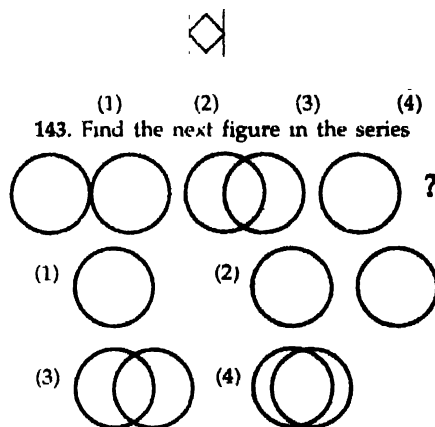
121. (1) Nehru (2) Rajaji
 (3) Sardar Patel (4) Kripalani
122. (1) Lord Tennyson
 (2) Lord Linlithgow
 (3) Lord Mountbatten
 (4) Lord Dalhousie
123. (1) Nimitz (2) Yamamoto
 (3) Nelson (4) Montgomery
124. (1) Sucheta Kripalani
 (2) Mayawati
 (3) Shashikala Kakodkar
 (4) Padmaja Naidu
125. (1) Commander (2) Commodore
 (3) Brigadier (4) Admiral
126. (1) Cheras (2) Chandelas
 (3) Pallavas (4) Cholas
127. (1) 11 (2) 13 (3) 15 (4) 17
 128. (1) A (2) U (3) Y (4) O
 129. (1) 7 (2) 15 (3) 31 (4) 57
 130. (1) 2 (2) 16 (3) 56 (4) 128

Instructions (Qs. 131-140) : Find the next character or name in the series in Questions 131 to 140.

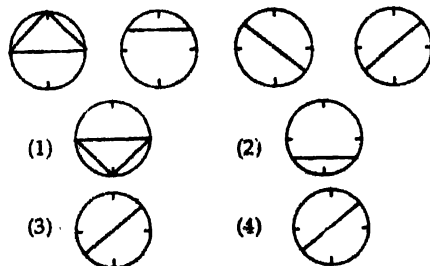
131. Radhakrishnan, Zakir Hussain, Pathak, ?
 (1) Jatti (2) Hegde
 (3) Reddy (4) Hidayatulla
132. Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, ?
 (1) Carter (2) Reagan
 (3) Nixon (4) Bush
133. Sahadev, Nakul, Arjun, ?
 (1) Vidur (2) Yudhishthir
 (3) Bhim (4) Pandu
134. Mercury, Venus, Earth, ?
 (1) Ceres, (2) Jupiter,
 (3) Europa (4) Mars
135. Elizabeth II, George VI, Edward VIII, ?
 (1) George V, (2) William IV
 (3) Henry VIII (4) Edward VII
136. 6, 12, 20, 30, ?
 (1) 40 (2) 42 (3) 48 (4) 52
137. 43, 47, 53, 57, ?
 (1) 59 (2) 61 (3) 63 (4) 65
138. A, B, D, G, ?
 (1) H (2) K (3) L (4) M
139. 1, 2, 6, 24, ?
 (1) 60 (2) 95 (3) 120 (4) 150
140. 64, 125, 216, ?
 (1) 315 (2) 343 (3) 361 (4) 400
141. Find the next figure in the series.



142. is to as is to ?



144. Find the odd one out



145. Find the odd one out.

(1) (2) (3) (4)

146. If in a small town, 350 families watch Doordarshan, 300 watch Star TV, 200 watch both and 250 do not have TV sets, what is its population ?

147. In a class, 21 study Physics, 24 study Maths, 24 study Chemistry, 11 study Maths and Physics, 13 Maths and Chemistry, 12 Physics and Chemistry and 5 study all the three. What is the strength of the class ?

148. In a field, there are ducks and goats. Together they have 77 heads and 244 legs. The number of ducks is

149. Some birds are sitting on two branches A and B. If one bird flies from A to B, the numbers in two branches will be equal. But if a bird flies from B to A, the number on A will be twice that of B. Number of birds on A initially was

150. If a person receives 1 paise on first day, 2 on 2nd, 4 on 3rd, 8 on 4th (doubling every day), in a month he will get

Instructions (Qs. 151 to 156) : Read the passage and answer questions given below.

Ramesh attends school from 0900hrs till 1500hrs except on Thursdays when he is off at noon. He takes music lessons at home on Mondays from 1530 to 1630. On Tuesdays, he goes to Yoga class from 1600 to 1800. His art class meets from 1600-1800 on Wednesdays. He remains in school after class on Fridays to participate in a 90-minute debate programme.

151. The most convenient afternoon for him to visit library is

(1) Monday (2) Tuesday
 (3) Wednesday (4) Thursday

152. Keeping the same 1530-1630 schedule, he can change music lessons to

(1) Tuesday (2) Wednesday
 (3) Thursday (4) Friday

153. He was invited to join Advance Art Class, he could accept this advancement without interfering with his other activities if the class met on

(1) Wednesdays and Thursdays.
 (2) Mondays and Wednesdays.
 (3) Mondays and Thursdays.
 (4) Thursdays and Fridays.

154. He has been chosen to play in school basketball team which has daily practice from 1700-1800. He will have to suspend his activities in

- (1) Music and Yoga
- (2) Yoga and Debate
- (3) Art and Debate
- (4) Yoga and Art class

155. Television convinces viewers that the likelihood of their becoming the victim of a violent crime is extremely high; at the same time by its very nature, TV persuades viewers to passively accept whatever happens to them.

The argument leads most logically to the conclusion

- (1) People should not watch TV
- (2) TV promotes a feeling of helpless vulnerability in viewers.
- (3) TV viewers are most likely to be victimised than others.
- (4) TV viewing promotes criminal behaviour

156. Which of the following contradicts the view that only smart become rich ?

- (1) Suresh is smart yet he remained poor all his life.
- (2) Different people are smart in different ways.
- (3) Some smart people do not desire to become rich.
- (4) Bhola is stupid, yet he amassed a fortune by the age of 40.

Instructions (Qs. 157-160) : Read the passage and answer questions given below.

In Gregorian calendar, normal year has 365 days. If the year is divisible by 4, then it is known as leap and has 366 days. But if the year is a century year like 1800 or 2000 then it is leap only if it is divisible by 400.

157. If 29th September 1895 was a Sunday, then 30th December 1906 will be

- (1) Sunday
- (2) Monday
- (3) Tuesday
- (4) Thursday

158. If 15th January 1997 was a Wednesday then 15th February 2006 will be

- (1) Monday
- (2) Tuesday
- (3) Wednesday
- (4) Thursday

159. The first day of a century year (like 1st Jan 1900) cannot begin on

- (1) Sunday
- (2) Monday
- (3) Wednesday
- (4) Friday

160. The first day of a leap century (like 1st Jan 2000) can start only on

- (1) Friday
- (2) Saturday
- (3) Sunday
- (4) Monday

ANSWERS

121. (1) Nehru was the Prime Minister of India.

122. (1) : Lord Tennyson was neither the Governor-General of India nor the Viceroy of India.

123. (4) : Nimitz was U.S. Admiral. Yamamoto was Japanese Admiral. Nelson was British Admiral. Montgomaery was British Field Marshal.

124. (3) : Sucheta Kripalani & Mayawati were the Chief Ministers of U.P. Padmaja Naidu was the governor of U.P.

125. (3) : Brigadier is the rank in Army. Other are ranks in Navy.

126. (2) : Chandelas are associated with northern kingdoms. Others are associated with southern kingdoms.

127. (3) : 11, 13 and 17 are prime numbers.

128. (3) : A, O and U are vowels.

129. (4) : 7, 15 and 31 can be written as 2^3-1 , 2^4-1 and 2^5-1 respectively. 57 cannot be written as power of 2 minus one.

130. (3) : 56 is not a power of 2.

131. (1) : Jatti was the vice-president of India after Pathak.

132. (3) : Nixon was the president of U.S. after Johnson.

133. (3) 134. (4) 135. (1)

136. (2) : The sequence in the given series is +6, +8, +10, +12

137. (3) : The sequence in the given series is +4, +6, +4, +6.

138. (2) : The sequence in the given series is +1, +2, +3, +4.

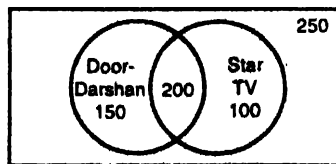
139. (3) : The sequence in the given series is $\times 2$, $\times 3$, $\times 4$, $\times 5$

140. (2) : The terms of the given series are 4^3 , 5^3 , 6^3 , 7^3 .

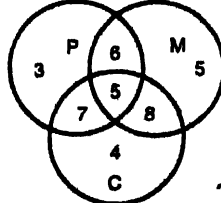
141. (2) 142. (2) 143. (3) 144. (1)

145. (3) : All other can be rotated into each other.

146. (1) :



147. (2) :



$$148. (3) : D + G = 77 \\ 2D + 4G = 244 \\ \therefore D = 32, G = 45$$

149. (4) : Suppose branch A has x bird & branch B has y birds initially.

$$\therefore x - 1 = y + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x - y = 2$$

$$\text{Again, } x + 1 = z(y + 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow x - 2y = -3$$

$$\therefore x = 7, y = 5$$

150. (4) : To find the 30th term of a G.P 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 30.

We know

$$S_n = \frac{a(r^n - 1)}{r - 1}$$

where a = first term, r = common ratio = 2 and n = number of terms

$$\therefore S_{30} = \frac{1(2^{30} - 1)}{2 - 1} = 2^{30} - 1$$

$$= 2^{10} \times 2^{10} \times 2^{10} - 1$$

$$= 1024 \times 1024 \times 1024 - 1$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 10737417$$

151. (4) 152. (3) 153. (1) 154. (4)

155. (2) 156. (4)

157. (1) : 29.9.1895 : SUNDAY

29.9.1896 : TUESDAY

29.9.1897 : WEDNESDAY

29.9.1898 : THURSDAY

29.9.1899 : FRIDAY

29.9.1900 : SATURDAY

29.9.1901 : SUNDAY

29.9.1902 : MONDAY

29.9.1903 : TUESDAY

29.9.1904 : THURSDAY

29.9.1905 : FRIDAY

29.9.1906 : SATURDAY

29.12.1906 : SATURDAY

30.12.1906 : SUNDAY

158. (3) : 15.1.1997 : WEDNESDAY

15.1.1998 : THURSDAY

15.1.1999 : FRIDAY

15.1.2000 : SATURDAY

15.1.2001 : MONDAY

15.1.2002 : TUESDAY

15.1.2003 : WEDNESDAY

15.1.2004 : THURSDAY

15.1.2005 : SATURDAY

15.1.2006 : SUNDAY

15.2.2006 : WEDNESDAY

159. (1)

160. (2)

Section V

Indian & Global Environment

161. Among SAARC countries _____ has the highest per capita income.

- (1) India
- (2) Pakistan
- (3) Sri Lanka
- (4) Maldives

162. First Indian Naval Chief of Staff was

- (1) Katari
- (2) Soman
- (3) Arjun Singh
- (4) Chatterjee

163. Second Indian Antarctic base is named

- (1) Dakshin Yamnotri
- (2) Maitri
- (3) Rajiv
- (4) Indira

164. Southern most point of India is at

- (1) Kanyakumari
- (2) Nicobar Point
- (3) Rajiv point
- (4) Indira point

165. The only person who has acted as Chief Justice of India, Vice-President and President was

- (1) Subba Rao
- (2) Chandrachud
- (3) Hegde
- (4) Hidayatulla

166. In area, India is the _____ the largest country

- (1) 5
- (2) 6
- (3) 7
- (4) 8

167. The British Prime Minister at the outbreak of World War II was

- (1) Churchill
- (2) Baldwin
- (3) Attlee
- (4) Chamberlain

168. The currency of Siam is

- (1) Siamese dollar
- (2) Siamese rupee
- (3) Baht
- (4) Kyat

169. The present Women's World Tennis No. 1 is

- (1) Seles
- (2) Graf
- (3) Navratilova
- (4) Hingis

(Continued on page 142)

Latest In General Knowledge

Abv.

NCRPB : National Capital Region Planning Board
In a major shift in its plans, programmes and implementation, the National Capital Region Planning Board has proposed a 65 per cent investment by the private sector for housing development and infrastructure projects to finance the plan objectives of Rs 58,000 crores outlined for the Ninth and Tenth Plans.

TADA : Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act

A ministerial committee set up to review the status of detenues under the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, met on October 3, 1997 and expressed satisfaction over the review measures taken by the Government on the issue.

BLT : Bodo Liberation Tiger

The Government on October 3, 1997 approved the proposal for declaring the Bodo Liberation Tiger as an unlawful organisation under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. The outfit, formed in 1993, has been engaged in acts of violence, extortion of money and kidnapping. The ban would remain in force for two years.

ICBL : International Campaign to Ban Landmines

The US-based 'International Campaign to Ban Landmines' and its coordinator Jody Williams have been chosen for the Nobel Peace Prize, 1997.



ANNIVERSARIES Date Etc.

World Animal's Day : World Animal's Day was observed throughout the country on October 4, 1997.

INA Foundation Day : Members of the Indian National Army (INA) were honoured at a function in New Delhi on the occasion of the 54th Foundation Day of INA on October 1997. Another function was organised in Delhi by the Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose 75th Centenary Celebrations Committee to pay homage to the founder of the INA.

Police Commemoration Day : The Union Home Minister, Mr. Inderjit Gupta, called for implementation of some of the reforms recommended by the National Police Commission and restructuring of the police as well as the criminal justice and administration system, on the occasion of Police Commemoration Day on October 1997.

National Integration Day : Rich tributes were paid to former Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi on her 13th death anniversary on October 31, 1997. The day is observed as the National Integration Day in the country.

World Food Day : World Food Day was observed on October 16, 1997.

World Standards Day : The World Standards Day was observed on October 14, 1997.

UN Day : The UN Day was celebrated all over the world on October 24, 1997.

ITBP Raising Day : The Indo Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) celebrated its 36th Raising Day on October 24, 1997.

Accession of Kashmir Day : The golden jubilee of Accession of Kashmir was celebrated on October 26, 1997. On this day in 1947, the Maharaja of Kashmir signed the Instrument of Accession when the Indian Army stormed into Srinagar to save it from the marauding tribesmen sent from across the border by Pakistan.



APPOINTMENTS

UNI Chairman : The chairman and managing editor of *The Indian Express*, Mr. Vivek Goenka, has been re-elected chairman of the United News of India Board & Directors at the company's annual general meeting.

Indian Envoy to Thailand : Mr. Rajendra Kumar Rai, India's Ambassador to Ukraine, has been appointed as the country's new envoy to Thailand. Mr. Rai succeeds Mr. Ranjit Gupta.

Indian Envoy to Iraq : Mr. Ratakonda Dayakar, joint secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, has been appointed as the Indian Ambassador to Iraq.

German Envoy to India : Dr. Heinrich-Dietrich Dieckman is the new German Ambassador to India. While presenting his credentials to the President, Mr. K.R. Narayanan on October 16, 1997, Mr. Dieckman said that India and Germany could accelerate economic cooperation especially in spheres of information and communications, infrastructure and environment protection.

Montenegro President : Montenegrin reformist Premier, Mr. Milo Djukanovic has won the republic's presidential vote scraping in with just 6,328 votes ahead of his rival, the former President, Mr. Momir Bulatovic.

Italy Prime Minister : Five days after bringing down the Prodi government, Italy's hardline Communists made peace with Premier Romano Prodi to keep the country on course for the European Monetary Union. The President, Mr. Oscar Luigi Scalfaro, formally re-installed Mr. Prodi as Premier on October 14, 1997. Mr. Prodi, later, also won the vote of confidence in Parliament.

Poland Prime Minister : Mr. Jerzy Buzek has been appointed the new Prime Minister of Poland by the President, Mr. Aleksander Kwasniewski on October 17, 1997.

PTI Chairperson : Ms Shobhana Bhartia, editorial and executive director of Hindustan Times, has been elected for a second consecutive term as the chairperson of the Press Trust of India Limited (PTI) on October 25, 1997.

Congo President : Congo's former military dictator Denis Sassou Nguesso on October 25, 1997, formally installed himself as the country's President after a 11-day bloody civil war. Helped by Angolan forces, Sassou's Cobra militia succeeded in ousting incumbent President Pascal Lissouba following a four-month-long power struggle. Sassou last ruled Congo from 1979 to 1992.

Ireland President : Belfast law professor Mary McAleese has been elected the new President of the Irish Republic defeating her nearest rival by an 18 per cent margin on the second count. The 46-year-old academician is Ireland's eighth head of the State and second woman President succeeding Mary Robinson, who resigned to become UN Commissioner for Human Rights.

Haiti Prime Minister : The Haitian President, Mr. Rene Preval, in an attempt to resolve the nearly five-month-old government crisis, has appointed Mr. Herve Denis, Chancellor of the University of Port-Au-Prince, as Prime Minister. Mr. Denis was Information Minister in the Government-in-exile of the former President, Mr. Jean Bertrand Aristide, who had been ousted in a military coup in 1991.

Cameroon President : President Paul Biya has been sworn in for another term in Cameroon, following his re-election on October 12, 1997, which was boycotted by the country's three main opposition parties as Mr. Biya refused to allow an independent commission to oversee the balloting.



BOOKS AND AUTHORS

Rajpath Se Lokpath Par : Former Prime Minister, Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee on October 12, 1997 dedicated to people an autobiography '*Rajpath Se Lokpath Par*' by BJP leader Vijayaraje Scindia, at a function in New Delhi.

Describing Vijayaraje as an embodiment of love and compassion, Mr. Vajpayee said her life could be a source of inspiration for people.

Gandhi's Murder and After : Demand has been raised from various quarters to ban the book '*Gandhi's Murder and After*', authored by Gopal Godse, brother of Nathu Ram Godse, the assassin of Mahatma Gandhi.

In a letter to Prime Minister, Mr. I.K. Gujral, the Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister, Mr. Digvijay Singh, said the book attempted a "shameful justification" of the brutal murder of Mahatma Gandhi.



COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES

Panel to Tackle Energy Shortage : The Ministry of Power has constituted a 15-member advisory panel to draw up fresh strategies to tackle the energy shortage in the country. The panel had already had one

meeting where several suggestions were made on how to grapple with the crisis.

Expressing concern over the manner in which transmission and distribution losses of energy were estimated, the members suggested that sample surveys be organised to determine the exact level of such losses in each State Electricity Board. Another suggestion was for preparing a technology development plan for the power sector, to minimise the cost of electricity to the consumers. It was also felt that since there was considerable captive generation capacity in the country, this could be utilised for meeting the shortages as a short-term measure.



Akash Test Fired : India's medium range surface-to-air missile, Akash, was successfully test fired from the interim test range at Chandipur in Orissa, on October 4, 1997. Akash, one of the five missiles under various stages of development by the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) including Agni, has a range of about 27 kms with the capability to strike several targets simultaneously. It had undergone a few tests earlier to gauge proposition parameters and predicted range values.

Self-Reliance in Defence : At least 75 per cent of the armaments required for India's defence services would be produced indigenously in a few years, according to the Union Minister of State for Defence, Mr. N.V.N. Somu. Mr. Somu said that the dependence on others could be reduced and substantial self-reliance would be achieved by 2003 or the latest by 2005.

Chinese Sale of M-11 Missiles to Pakistan : US intelligence agencies have found fresh evidence confirming Chinese sale of M-11 missiles to Pakistan.



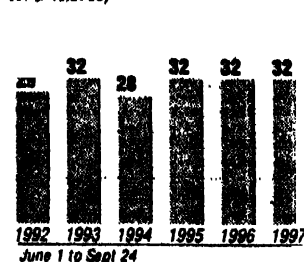
Functional Autonomy for 97 PSUs : The government has announced a package of measures to give financial and operational autonomy to profit-making public sector enterprises other than the *navaratnas*. About 48 of these companies have been allowed to make investments up to Rs. 300 crores without government clearance while another 49 can go ahead with investments up to Rs. 150 crores. Describing these companies as 'mini-ratnas', the Industry Minister, Mr. Marasoli Maran, said the enhanced delegation of financial powers would become effective after the boards of these PSUs were made more broad-based by inducting non-official part-time directors. This would be done through setting up a search committee comprising the chairman of the Public Enterprises Selection Board, the secretary, Department of Public Enterprises, the secretary of the administrative ministry and some eminent non-officials.

Industrial Recession Ending : Leading economic indicators show signs of the industrial recession coming to an end, according to the National Council of Applied

THE STATE OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY

Rainfall

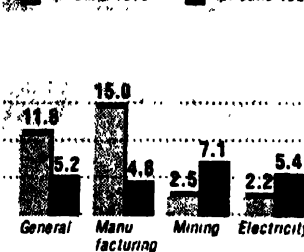
(Excess/normal in No. of Subdivisions out of total 35)



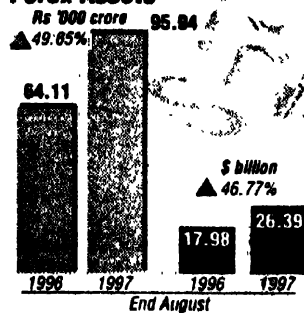
Industrial Production

(% change over previous year)

■ Apr-June 1996 ■ Apr-June 1997



Forex Assets



Source: Monthly Economic Report, October 1997

Economic Research (NCAER). Also, the micro scenario shows an overall real gross domestic product (GDP) growth of 6.6 per cent for 1997-98.

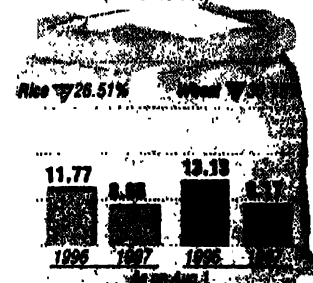
An investor-friendly budget and lower interest rates have improved the investment climate, said NCAER in its quarterly update. The move towards greater convertibility on capital account would increase access of firms to global finance and reduce the pressure on cost of funds, and raising investments. Higher agricultural input as well as implementation of the Pay commission recommendations and lower marginal tax are likely to improve consumer demand, it said.

As consumption and investments rise, imports should pick up. That would raise the demand for dollars, making it easier for the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to prevent the value of the rupee from appreciating in face of higher inflows to foreign capital.

However, a cause for concern is the size of the fiscal deficit and its likely impact on prices and interest rates. Absorbing part of the oil deficit, lower tax collections due to relatively depressed growth in industry and imports, lower tax rates and higher pay to government employees would lead to

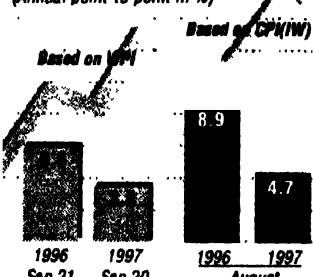
Foodgrain Stocks

(million tonnes)



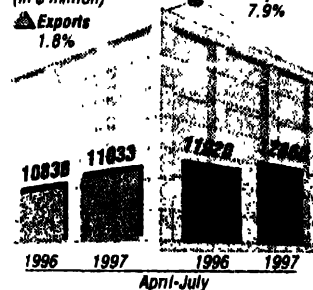
Inflation

(Annual point-to-point in %)



External Trade

(In \$ million)

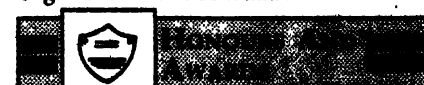


KBK Infographics

corporate earnings prospects.



Mini ITIs to be Set up : The Karnataka government has decided to establish a 'mini industrial training institute (ITI) in each district under the Training for Rural Youth in Self Employment (TRYSEM) with financial assistance from the Centre. The Centre has already sanctioned Rs. 4 crores for the project of which Rs. 1.10 crore has been released. The location of the 'mini' ITIs and the short-term courses to be offered has been identified by Technical Consultancy Service Organisation of Karnataka.



Nobel Peace Prize : The US-based 'International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL) and its coordinator Jody Williams won the Nobel Peace Prize on October 1, 1997 for their work in pushing worldwide elimination of the weapons that kill or maim some 26,000 people a year. The ICBL, which began in 1992 with a handful of no

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government Organisations (NGOs), now comprises more than 1,000 NGOs in nearly 60 countries campaigning against deadly anti-personnel landmines

Nobel Prize in Literature : The Italian playwright, Mr Dario Fo, who wrote 'Accidental Death of an Anarchist', won the 1997 Nobel Literature Prize on October 9, 1997

The Swedish Academy said the 71-year-old Mr Fo won the 7.5 million crown (\$ one million) prize for "emulating the jesters of the Middle Ages in scourging authority and upholding the dignity of the downtrodden"

Mr Fo is known for his books 'Mistero Buffo' and 'Non Si paga ' Non si paga ' (Can't pay won't pay ')

Nobel Prize in Economics Mr Robert C Merton of Harvard University (US) and Mr Myron S Scholes of the Stanford University (US) won the Nobel Prize for Economics for developing a formula used to evaluate derivatives and other stock options. The prize this year is worth 7.5 million Kronas (\$ 1 million)

Nobel Prize in Physics Two Americans, Professor Steven Chu of the Stanford University and Dr William D Phillips of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, Maryland, and Prof Claude Cohen Tannoudji of France have jointly won the Nobel Prize in Physics "for development of methods of cool and trap atoms with laser light" The citation said the methods of investigations developed by the researchers have helped greatly increase 'our knowledge of the interplay between radiation and matter"

Nobel Prize in Chemistry : Chemists from the U.S.A., Britain and Denmark shared the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for discoveries about the molecule that stores and transfers energy in the body's cells. Mr. Paul D. Boyer of the U.S.A. and Mr. John E Walker of Britain will share half of the \$ 1 million prize for their discovery of the process that makes the energy molecule Adenosine Triphosphate. The other half of the prize money will go to Mr. Jens C Skou of Denmark, who discovered an enzyme that works with ATP to regulate the concentration of sodium and potassium inside a cell

Booker Prize : Indian writer Arundhati Roy bagged the prestigious Booker Prize for her novel 'The God of Small Things'. The 29th Booker Prize carried a cash of around \$ 21,000

Though she is not the first writer from the subcontinent to get the award—that distinction being held by Salman Rushdie—Roy is the first resident Indian recipient of the literary honour which she has won with her first novel. Couched in its own innovative idiom, intensely rooted in the lush landscape of Kerala and yet informed with a universal resonance of theme, 'The God of Small Things' works at many levels to perform the wonder of transnational and cross-cultural communication

Rama Rao Award : Hindi film thespian Dilip Kumar has bagged the NT Rama Rao National Film Award for 1997 for his sterling contribution to Indian Cinema

The Order of Good Hope : Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi has been decorated with

South Africa's top 'Good Hope', for colonialism.

Order of against



11th Century AD Inscription Found : An 11th century AD stone inscription of Kalyana Chalukya Vikramaditya VI dynasty, which would prove the Goa-Karnataka relations has been discovered at Hubli by a professor of Karnataka University, Professor H R Raghunath Bhat. Prof Bhat claimed that the 24-line inscription written in Kannada and Sanskrit mentions six names like Madhava Janaka, Bhuma, Damodara, Bhudadipa and Misra who, according to him, were great scholars in fields like Vedanta, Mimamsa, Paurani, Vadidya, Shshairya and Agama



MISCELLANY

Slovenia in UN Council : Slovenia has won the non-permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council, vacated by Yugoslavia. It beat Macedonia, its neighbour to bag the seat. The tiny republic, which declared independence from the former Yugoslavia in 1991, is a frontrunner for membership of the European Union

Supercar Breaks Sound Barrier : A jet powered British car has become the first ever to break the sound barrier on land, 50 years after the feat was achieved in the air according to a British team. 'Thrust SSC' hit 1,223.26 kms an hour in the second run and

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earlier 1,229.77 kms an hour on the Nevada desert track on October 14, 1997.

However, the US Auto Club, which timed the event, said the British team failed to make both runs within an hour, missing that mark by 50 seconds. For the accomplishment to become official, the vehicle has to break the sound barrier twice within an hour.

World's Biggest Apple : The biggest apple of all time has been unveiled at a farm show in England weighing 1.9 kgs and measuring 53 cm in diameter. Farmer Alan Smith showed off the Howgaba wonder fruit at Marden show at Detling in South East England.



'Save Tiger Project' : The Prime Minister, Mr. I.K. Gujral, said the 'Save Tiger Project', would not suffer from lack of funds and called for stringent action against poaching. Inaugurating the Wild Life week, which was observed from October 3 to October 9, 1997 in the country, Mr. Gujral said that wildlife was part of Indian heritage and culture and "We are bound by the national commitment to project wildlife and, in particular, the tiger."

Virus Life Saver : A British scientist has found a way to preserve a virus en route to a hospital laboratory and start the process of culturing it. Due to their sensitivity to temperature and humidity, viruses often die before scientists can culture it. Normally, a swab of blood or saliva is moved in a tube containing a transport medium. But the new tube contains a layer of living cells on which the virus can stay viable for six weeks. The tube sits inside a disposable heater to keep the sample at body temperature while it is moved.



Indian-American among Space Shuttle Crew : Space shuttle Columbia flight STS-87 has in its six-member astronaut crew, an Indian-American Dr. Kalpana Chawla. Dr. Chawla, a mission



Kalpana Chawla, the first Indian woman to blast-off to space as a Mission Specialist on board the Columbia space shuttle STS-87 on its 88th mission on November 19, 1997

specialist, is the first Indian or Indian-American to fly in the US space shuttle.

Born in Karnal (Haryana), she enjoys flying and holds certified flight instructor's licence and commercial pilot's licence.

Cassini Blasts Off : A Titan 4-B rocket carrying the Cassini Saturn probe blasted off from Cape Canaveral air station in Florida early on October 15, 1997. The \$ 3.4 billion probe, carrying 32 kilos of plutonium headed into space on a seven-year journey. Critics fear its highly radioactive cargo could lead to a catastrophe in the event of an explosion or an accident as the craft flies only 800 km from earth before starting its long journey. □

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CLINTON-ZEMIN SUMMIT

COVER STORY

It was a meeting of two minds from two entirely different worlds—the capitalist giant of the West and the Communist giant of the East and when the last Chinese took off from American soil, nobody could visualise who had won or who had lost. The much-hyped summit between the US President, Bill Clinton, and the Chinese President, Jiang Zemin, sailed on course as charted long before the summit took place. In no mistakable terms the summit showed that commerce or business interests are the most important lubricant in ties between nations, and not empty rhetoric on human rights and democracy, though the so-called democracies will make a lot of fuss about human rights, all with a view to playing to the gallery. Without using words the best businessmen in today's politics could be the most able politicians or vice versa and only political analysts could debate whether who was the better businessman, Clinton or Mr. Zemin. It shows once again how trade or economic relations will be the key factor in deciding the future political equations. When the ASEAN set aside the priority of human rights when it admitted Myanmar into an exclusive club quite recently.

Flexing the Muscles

President Jiang Zemin's visit to USA is the first State visit by a Chinese Head of State after an interval of 12 years. As an adept public relations manager beyond compare, Mr. Zemin was well-gearred to project not only a new powerful China, a potential Super Power on its own right with vast human resources in its 1.2 billion people, flexing its muscles politically, militarily and economically, but himself as the undisputed leader of a great nation with a distinctive history and culture.

There was a lot of uproar both within the American Congress and outside about the way China dealt with political dissent culminating in the Tiananmen Square massacre about eight years ago and the jailing of dissidents, about China's denial of democracy in Tibet and about its sabre-

rattling over Taiwan. Despite all the strident criticism on all these issues, the Chinese leader stuck to his known position, and with commercial diplomacy ruling the roost, even Washington, with all its facade as the champion of human rights and democracy,



Chinese President Jiang Zemin looks on as President Clinton calls on a questioner during their joint news conference in the Old Executive Office Building in Washington on October 29, 1997. In a spirited exchange over Beijing's rejection of democracy, President Clinton and his Chinese counterpart sparred over the massacre in Tiananmen Square and the former urging "full room for debate, dissent and freedom to worship."

was more interested in the Chinese market for American goods than in the American type of democracy in China. As William Gladstone pinpointed long ago it is expediency that governs foreign relations; how true now when commercial diplomacy has supplanted the concern for democracy and human rights!

Even as the fundamental differences over human rights persisted between President Clinton and President Zemin, the former overrode his concerns to authorise sales of US-made atomic reactors to China. The American decision to clear the sale of billions of dollars worth nuclear equipment to Beijing follows assurances from Beijing that it would tighten control on exports of nuclear technology. In other words, China has agreed to promulgate new export controls over nuclear material, equipment, and technology and has issued a directive

controlling the export of dual-use items with potential nuclear use. It has also joined the Zangger Committee, an international group that coordinates nuclear suppliers' efforts to control nuclear exports. Beijing has also provided assurances addressing US concerns about nuclear cooperation with Iran and agreed not to assist unsafeguarded nuclear facilities such as those in Iran and Pakistan. In exchange, USA agreed to certify that

China was not supplying nuclear weapons, which will allow US firms to export nuclear power technology to China.

On the basis of China's assurances that it would abandon its nuclear cooperation programme with Iran and Pakistan, American companies will soon bid on commercial nuclear power contract in China that are potentially worth \$ 60 billion. This apart China has agreed to buy \$ 3 billion worth of American civilian airplanes and make concessions that clear the way for American companies to compete to sell nuclear reactors to China. In all China would get 50 Boeing airplanes. China has also agreed to cut to zero tariffs on computers, computer chips and telecommunications equipment. On environment, both the countries agreed to use US technology to develop clean energy

projects in China, focussing mainly on urban pollution and rural electrification.

USA and China also agreed to work together to fight organised crime, alien smuggling, counterfeiting and money laundering. They also decided to step up military-to-military contacts and share information regarding humanitarian crises and disaster relief aimed at closer coordination.

One Country, Two Systems

President Clinton acknowledged that there is only one China, but insisted that unification of Taiwan with the mainland must be done only through peaceful means. Mr. Jiang Zemin, however, reserved China's right to use force if the Taiwanese do not voluntarily come back into China like Hong Kong on the basis of "one country, two systems", indicating the differences between

(Continued on page 134)

HAPPY DIWALI ★ GOLD MEDAL ★ HAPPY

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Arun Bakshi, a popular film and TV artiste, enthraling the guests



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Highlight of the event was a good number of games which were heavily participated in

★ GOLD MEDAL ★ HAPPY DIWALI

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Mr. S.K. Sachdeva presenting the Gold Medal to Mr. Dipak Basu of Godfrey Phillips India Ltd.



Gold Medal for Excellence in Marketing being presented to Mr. Sanjiv Kataria of NIIT Ltd.



Sachdeva presenting the Gold Medal to Mr. B.D. Nathani of Aero Club



Gold Medal being presented to Mr. Sanjeev Goyle of LML Ltd.



Mr. Deepak Mahendru of Escorts Yamaha Motor Ltd. getting the Gold Medal



Ankesh Endlaw of Adbur Pvt. Ltd. being awarded with a Gold Medal and Bouquet



Gold Medal being awarded to Mr. Ashok Sharma of Indian Airlines Ltd.



Mr. S.K. Sachdeva presenting the Gold Medal to Mr. N. Bhattacharji of ITDC

Clinton-Zemin Summit

(Continued from page 131)

Washington and Beijing in the approach to the problem of Taiwan. Mr. Jiang was unequivocal when he sent out the strident message for all concerned: "We do not commit to renounce the use of force (for the unification of China with Taiwan), but this is not directed at compatriots in Taiwan but at external forces attempting to interfere in China's internal affairs and at those attempting to achieve separation of the country or the independence of Taiwan."

Perhaps China has indirectly warned USA not to entertain on US soil the President of Taiwan, Mr. Lee Teng Hui, who made a trip to his *alma mater*, Cornell University in 1995 under the garb of a "private visit". It was around that time that China acted on the panic button ordering missile exercises and whipping up war hysteria over Taiwan and triggering off a head-on collision with USA. USA also knows that Taiwan is an Achilles' heel for Beijing and would not let matters take such a turn that would wound China's pride. All the more, now with the successful business summit, USA will have to take greater care of its commercial interests in China than invite the wrath of their teenung market overseas.

On human rights issue and Tibet, USA virtually drew a blank from the Chinese dragon. The Chinese leader was unapologetic about the Tiananmen crackdown and justified their brutality on the pro-democracy demonstrators as "necessary" to ensure their political stability. While he defended his country's human rights record and told his critics on Capitol Hill that the Chinese people now enjoy a better life and that China has intensified efforts to improve democracy since the seventies, as many as fifty US Senators present to hear were least ready to share Mr. Zemin's optimism. Leaders of both Houses of Congress told the Chinese leader during private sessions that the issues of human rights or freedom could not be limited by either geography or history. "I remind our Chinese guests that you cannot have economic freedom without political freedom and you cannot have political freedom without religious freedom. You cannot have a system that is half totalitarian and half free. It will not survive", said Newt Gingrich, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Wrong Side of History

The American President bluntly told the Chinese counterpart that on the issue of human rights China was "on the wrong side of history". In his characteristic fashion, Mr. Jiang said that he was willing to discuss human rights but not on a basis that would involve interference in his country's internal affairs. "There is, after all," Mr. Clinton said, "a Universal Declaration of Human Rights." The Chinese leader was unmoved. He replied to a question about imprisoned dissidents by snapping, "I am the President of the People's Republic of China, not the chief judge of the Supreme Court of China!"



Am I right ? : President Clinton gestures towards Chinese President Jiang Zemin while replying to another query during the joint news conference in Washington on October 29, 1997

The Chinese President's visit to USA came on the 25th anniversary of the Shanghai Communiqué, the document that laid the basis for the Sino-US relationship in 1972 when Dr. Henry Kissinger engineered his President's visit to China and drafted Beijing into the Cold War against the Soviet Union.

There couldn't be a better judge than the former Secretary of State, Mr. Henry Kissinger in assessing the credit and debit sides of the summit. He is all praise for the American President for having courageously resisted media and activist pressures to turn the State visit of the Chinese President "into a one-issue meeting on human rights." He said in an interview: "No President can base China's policy on confrontation until he has made every effort to explore the possibilities of cooperation." He warned against the temptation to treat China as an Asian Soviet Union and hence a congenital enemy. With a nostalgia of history, Mr. Kissinger says: "China has always dealt with foreign dangers with extraordinary tenacity. It has survived 5,000 years of turbulent history by making patience its weapon and time its ally."

Cold War and After

All along USA has been following a zigzag policy towards China viewing the dragon through the prism of the Cold War when the world was torn asunder into two blocs. From Richard Nixon's visit to China in 1972 to the collapse of the Berlin Wall it was a different story of getting along with the Chinese faults just because the Big Brother was watching it all from behind the Iron Curtain. Mr. George Bush visited China in 1989, and even after massacre at Tiananmen Square, sent his national security adviser on secret missions. Mr. Clinton, who denounced the "butchers of Beijing" in his 1992 campaign, has made somersault since then and sees a trading ally far away in

Beijing and is himself planning a trip to China next spring.

During the 70s public opinion in USA about Russia and China was similar unabashed totalitarian regimes. In the 80s as reforms opened China in new ways, views of China altered overnight verging on the romantic and classic. Still harsh critics outnumbered the likes of Kissingers and saw Beijing as the ever winding great walls of an evil empire. Today the hawks and doves are more or less of even strength.

About the winds of change in the Sino-American relations, *The Economist* has this to say: "...China challenge differs from the old Soviet one. China is a proud touchy country, but it is also anxious to join the big powers' club, as Germany at the turn of the century. Demonise China, and it will most likely respond in kind. Treat China with guarded respect, and it may return the compliment... It (China) has dropped its old chumminess with the Communists in North Korea, and now shares America's interest in averting a war on the peninsula. It has cooled its old willingness to export nuclear materials to whomever would pay, and shows some signs of reining in chemical exports... In sum, China is displaying a greater willingness to accept international rules."

Asia and the rest of the world will watch the fallout of the summit in the months to come. Will China honour its word of not sharing its nuclear secret with Iran and Pakistan? What will be China's new postures towards Tibet and Taiwan? What will be the impact of the summit on South East Asia and South Asia? A visit by the Russian President to Beijing is on the cards and, as already stated, a reciprocal visit by Mr. Clinton to China is scheduled next spring. Perhaps new political equations are in the offing and it is quite possible the spotlight on the world stage will be focussed on the East in the third millennium.



Jody Williams (USA)
Nobel Peace Prize



Steven Chu (USA)
Physics



William D. Phillips (USA) : Physics



Claude Cohen Tannoudji (France) : Physics



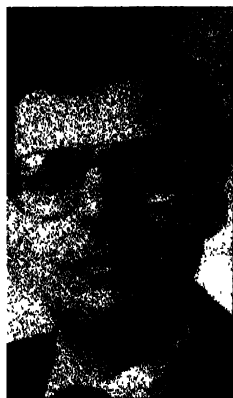
Paul D. Boyer (USA)
Chemistry



Jens Co Skou (Denmark)
Chemistry

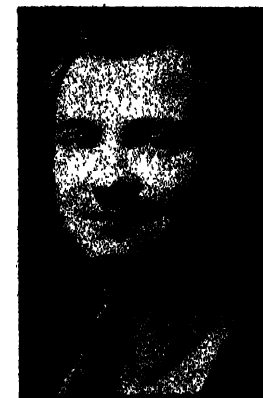


John E. Walker (UK)
Chemistry



Myron S. Scholes (USA) : Economics

NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS



Robert C. Merton (USA) : Economics



Dario Fo (Italy)
Literature



Stanley B. Prusiner (USA)
Medicine

Choose The Correct Word

In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative

1 The helpful onlooker was badly injured when she tried to _ _ to end the quarrel

- (A) Intimidate (B) Interfere
(C) Intervene (D) Intrude

2 That she was _ _ was obvious not only from her polite conversation, but also from the discreet display of the beautiful paintings in the room

- (A) Crude (B) Sophisticated
(C) Chaste (D) Mad

3 We were brought up in a village and our grandfather was a simple _ _ and quite illiterate

- (A) Knight (B) Squire
(C) Peasant (D) Peasant

4 Most of today's workaholics are real slaves of _ _

- (A) Experts (B) Wreck
(C) Burnouts (D) Frustration

5 In the present fluid political situation you never _ _ what is going to happen

- (A) Know (B) Face
(C) Notice (D) Realise

6 After a _ _ of several months, the unwary boy turned up

- (A) Passage (B) Gap
(C) Lapse (D) Break

7 And why did the police suspect you? It just does not make any _ _ to me

- (A) Point (B) Reason
(C) Sense (D) Truth

8 Mr and Mrs Rohit Malhotra are always _ _ with each other about money

- (A) Discussing (B) Shouting
(C) Speaking (D) Arguing

9 Charles marriage _ _ Diana was much talked about

- (A) To (B) Between
(C) With (D) Of

10 Orchestral players are _ _ behind screens and at no time do the judges hear their names

- (A) Auditioned (B) Conditioned
(C) Visualised (D) Confined

11 He did not make a single _ _ to any controversial matter in his speech

- (A) Allusion (B) Illusion
(C) Elision (D) Elucidation

12 A fool's tongue is _ _ enough to cut his own throat

- (A) Sharp (B) Long
(C) Quick (D) Loud

13 Brevity is the soul of _ _

- (A) Imagination (B) Eloquence
(C) Wit (D) Mankind

14. The public sector employees demanded pay parity _ _ their counterparts in the Central Government

- (A) Like (B) As
(C) Towards (D) With

15. At present, all over the world, moral standards _ _ to have fallen

- (A) Look (B) Appear
(C) Intend (D) Started

16 _ _ the match was declared over by the umpire, the players cheered each other and went for lunch

- (A) As soon as (B) As far as
(C) As long as (D) As fast as

17 Keats is the saddest example of a fine spirit hounded to death by _ _ criticism

- (A) Honest (B) Agreeable
(C) Savage (D) Impartial

18 The _ _ nature of your order left us no time to make the usual inquiries

- (A) Important (B) Urgent
(C) Plain (D) Trivial

19 The insects are a great nuisance _ _ us

- (A) With (B) For
(C) To (D) Upon

20 All the workers complained that the price of food had increased, so their _ _ of living had fallen

- (A) Existence (B) Desire
(C) Method (D) Standard

21 The Spanish regarded him as an _ _ and called him a villain

- (A) Apostle (B) Imposter
(C) Archer (D) Informer

22 The thermal station _ _ so much smoke that no tree has survived in its neighbourhood

- (A) Emits (B) Emitted
(C) Burns (D) Consumes

23. Joseph was taken to the police station because he was drunk and _ _

- (A) Vomiting (B) Talking
(C) Disorderly (D) Nastily

24 At times when she was in the right mood, she would _ _ a humour which no one could match

- (A) Replay (B) Display
(C) Exhibit (D) Provoke

25 The postman could not _ _ the registered letter because he found no one at home

- (A) Give (B) Deposit
(C) Deliver (D) Hand over

26. Your case is so unique that I am not getting any _ _ to support it

- (A) Reason (B) Help
(C) Happening (D) Precedent

27 You cannot be happy if you live _ _ your means. You must always live within it

(A) Above

(B) Off

(C) Away

(D) Beyond

28 The dress was guaranteed not to

(A) Diminish

(B) Contract

(C) Shrink

(D) Shorten

29 In my opinion, she is as innocent as a

(A) Baby

(B) Child

(C) Dove

(D) Saint

30 Who is the man _ _ asked the questions?

(A) Whom

(B) Who

(C) Which

(D) Why

31 Continuous unemployment has induced in the people a kind of _ _ which is most depressing

(A) Laziness

(B) Encouragement

(C) Satisfaction

(D) Resistance

32 I believe that _ _ man is born in the world with certain natural tendencies

(A) Any

(B) Neither

(C) As

(D) Every

33 He is not likely to give up his smear campaign, but his recent moves do suggest that he will now go about it in a more _ _ manner

(A) Discriminatory

(B) Reckless

(C) Discreet

(D) Sober

34 Unjustifiable concessions made to _ _ an obstinate group of students do not help in the long run

(A) Pacify

(B) Placate

(C) Satisfy

(D) Persuade

35 A determined effort will be needed to restrict the country's _ _ social services

(A) Expensive

(B) Profiteering

(C) Profligate

(D) Variegated

ANSWERS

- 1 (C) Intervene 2 (B) Sophisticated
3 (D) Peasant 4 (C) Burnouts
5 (A) Know 6 (C) Lapse
7 (C) Sense 8 (D) Arguing
9 (C) With 10 (A) Auditioned
11 (A) Allusion 12 (A) Sharp
13 (C) Wit 14 (D) With
15 (B) Appear 16 (A) As soon as
17 (C) Savage 18 (B) Urgent
19 (C) To 20 (D) Standard
21 (B) Imposter 22 (A) Emits
23 (C) Disorderly 24 (B) Display
25 (C) Deliver 26 (D) Precedent
27 (D) Beyond 28 (C) Shrink
29 (A) Baby 30 (B) Who
31 (A) Laziness 32 (D) Every
33 (C) Discreet 34 (B) Placate
35 (A) Expensive

Careers & Courses

Management ★ Engineering ★ Defence ★ Miscellaneous

MANAGEMENT

Dr. T. A. Pai Management Institute, Coimbatore invites applications for admission to Postgraduate programme in Management for Session 1998-2000.

Prospectus and Application Form can be obtained by sending Rs. 700 by demand draft in favour of the Admissions Co-ordinator, T. A. Pai Management Institute, Coimbatore 576 119.

Last Date for Submission of Applications
November 31, 1997

Institute of Productivity and Management, Meerut invites applications for admission to Two Year Full Time and Three Year Part Time Postgraduate programmes in Business Management. Prospectus and Application Form can be obtained by sending Rs. 500 by demand draft in favour of Institute of Productivity and Management, Resource House, Pocket G, Puram Meerut.

Last Date for Submission of Applications
November 31, 1997

National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai invites applications for admission to Postgraduate Diploma in Industrial Management. Prospectus and Application Form can be obtained by sending Rs. 600 (with six self-addressed slips) by demand draft in favour of Assistant Registrar (Academic), NIIER, Lake Mumbai-400 087.

Last Date for Submission of Application
November 26, 1997

Xavier Institute of Management, Bhubaneswar invites applications for admission to Two Year Full Time programme in Management.

Prospectus and Form can be obtained by sending a non-refundable crossed demand draft for Rs. 500 in favour of Xavier Institute of Management, Bhubaneswar.

Last Date for Submission of Applications
November 15, 1997

Indian Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management, Calcutta invites applications for admission to One Year Full-Time (Day) and Three Year Full Time (Evening) Courses for Masters in Business Administration from Calcutta University.

Prospectus and Application Forms can be obtained by paying Rs. 350 in cash or sending a bank draft for Rs. 370 to the Indian Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management, Management House, College Street West, Calcutta 700 073.

Last Date for Submission of Applications
November 15, 1997

ICFAI Business School, New Delhi invites applications for admission to Two-

Year Full Time Postgraduate Diploma in Business Administration.

Prospectus and Application Forms can be obtained by sending Rs. 75 by demand draft in favour of ICFAI Business School, Malhotra House 1/36, Single Storey, Tilak Nagar, New Delhi or ICFAI Business School, CSKM Educational Complex, Satbari Mehrauli New Delhi.

Last Date for Submission of Applications
December 6, 1997

The S. P. Jain Institute of Management and Research, Mumbai invites applications for admission to Two-Year Postgraduate Programmes in Marketing Management, Financial Management, Manufacturing Management, International Business and Information Management.

For Prospectus send a bank draft for Rs. 650 (with two self-addressed slips) to The Admissions Co-ordinator, S. P. Jain Institute of Management and Research, Munshi Nagar, Dadabhai Road, Andheri(W), Mumbai 400 058.

Last Date for Submission of Applications
December 5, 1997

The Institute of Productivity and Management invites applications for admission to Full Time (two-year) and Part Time (three year) Postgraduate Diploma in Business Management from 'Resource House, Pocket G, Pallevpuram-I, Meerut, Near Old ITI Duhai, Delhi-Meerut Road, Ghaziabad, Vikas Khand-I Gomti Nagar, Lucknow and C-39, Sarvodaya Nagar, Kanpur.

Candidate should have passed the degree examination with 50 per cent aggregate. Candidate should have an experience of two years for part-time diploma.

The selection should be done through MAT or GINDOMAT conducted by ATS (Aptitude Testing Services) followed by Written Test and GD/Interview.

Application Forms are available on payment of Rs. 500 by DD in favour of 'Institute of Productivity and Management' payable at any of the centres mentioned above.

Last Date for Submission of Applications
December 31, 1997

The Faculty of Management Studies, University of Delhi invites applications for admission to three-year part-time MBA and Three Year Part-Time MBA Health Care Administration Programmes.

Application Forms are available on cash payment of Rs. 500 from SBI branches or the office of FMS (North Campus) or S. P. Jain Advanced Management Research Centre (South Campus) with bank draft for Rs. 500 in favour of the Registrar, University of

Delhi' drawn on SBI, Delhi University Branch (Code No. 1067).

Last Date for Submission of Applications
November 28, 1997

The EMPI Business School, CSKM Educational Complex, Satbari, Mehrauli, New Delhi-110030 invites applications for admission to Two-Year Full-Time and Three-Year Part-Time Postgraduate Diploma in Business Management.

The minimum eligibility criterion is graduation.

Application Forms are available on cash payment of Rs. 400 at EMPI office, AIMA office, AIMA nodal centres or through demand draft in favour of EMPI Business School at New Delhi (add Rs. 50 for postage/couriering within Delhi or Rs. 75 for outstation).

ENGINEERING

The Combined Entrance Examination 1998, Motilal Nehru Regional Engineering College, Allahabad-211004 invites applications for admission to following courses:

- (i) Bachelor of Engineering/Bachelor of Technology
- (ii) Bachelor of Architecture
- (iii) Bachelor of Technology (Ag. Engg.), and

- (iv) Master of Computer Application

The course duration for (i) four years, (ii) five years, and (iii) three years.

The minimum eligibility criterion for B. Arch. is Intermediate or (10 + 2) with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics of the UP Board or equivalent. For B. Tech. (Ag. Engg.) is Intermediate or (10 + 2) with Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics or Intermediate Agricultural Examination of UP Board or equivalent. For MCA Three Year Bachelor's degree or Two Year Bachelor's degree with bridge course with Mathematics and/or Statistics as a subject.

Application Forms can be obtained from the colleges as well as from the branches of the Vijaya Bank against cash payment of Rs. 400 for B.E., B.Tech., B.Arch., B.Tech. (Ag. Engg.) and Rs. 350 for MCA Programme.

The Indian Institute of Aeronautics, Patna Airport, Patna-800 014 invites applications for admission to 3 Year Aircraft Maintenance Engineering Course (Category G).

The minimum eligibility criterion is 10 + 2 (Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics) or its equivalent. Candidate should be between 17 1/2 to 23 years as on December 31, 1997.

Prospectus and Application Form can be obtained from the office at Patna on payment of Rs. 150 or through Bank Draft/MO of

Rs. 175 in favour of Accounts Officer, Indian Institute of Aeronautics, payable at Patna.

Last Date for Submission of Applications :
December 11, 1997.

DEFENCE

The Union Public Service Commission will be conducting an examination on May 3, 1998 for admission to the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun; Naval Academy, Goa; Air Force Station Begumpet, Hyderabad; and Officer's Training Academy, Madras.

Complete details regarding age limits, sex and marital status, centre of examination, educational qualifications, emoluments, application fee, Application Form, procedure to apply and other general instructions have been published in the *Employment News* of October 25-31, 1997.

Last Date for Submission of Applications :
December 8, 1997 (December 15, 1997 for candidates residing in Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Lahaul and Spiti District and Panji Sub-Division of Chamba District of Himachal Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands or Lakshadweep or abroad provided their application is received by post only).

The Union Public Service Commission will be conducting an examination on April 19, 1998 for admissions to the Army, Navy and Air Force wings of the NDA for the 101st Course and Naval Academy for the 23rd 10 + 2 (Executive Branch) course commencing from January, 1999.

Admission to the above course will be made on the results of their written examination to be conducted by the Commission followed by intelligence and personality test by a Services Selection Board of candidates who qualify in the written examination. To be eligible a candidate must have been born not earlier than 2nd January, 1980 and not later than 1st July, 1982 and have passed Class XII of the 10 + 2 pattern of School Education for the Army Wing at the National Defence Academy and have passed Class XII with Physics and Mathematics for Air Force and Naval Wings of the National Defence Academy and for the 10 + 2 (Executive Branch) courses at the Naval Academy.

Complete details regarding age limits, sex and marital status, centre of examination, educational qualifications, emoluments, application fee, Application Form, procedure to apply and other general instructions have been published in the *Employment News* of October 18-24, 1997.

Last Date for Submission of Applications :
December 1, 1997 (December 8, 1997 for candidates residing in Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Lahaul and Spiti District and Panji Sub-Division of Chamba District of Himachal Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands or Lakshadweep or abroad provided their application is received by post only).

MISCELLANEOUS

The Birla Institute of Technology & Science (BITS), Pilani; Rajasthan 333 invites applications for admission following programmes :

(i) Integrated First Degree Programme leading to BE (H), B. Pharma (H), MA (H) MMS, M.Sc. (H) and M.Sc. (Tech.);

(ii) Higher Degree Programmes leading to ME, M. Pharma; and

(iii) Doctoral Programmes leading to Ph.D.
Application Forms are available on payment of Rs. 400 by crossed DD (Rs. 6 for mailing to foreign countries) in favour of "Birla Institute of Technology & Science" drawn on UCO Bank, Vidya Vihar, Pilani (Code : 0150) or State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur, Pilani (Code : 1398).

Last Date for Submission of Application
November 29, 1997.

Cricket Quiz Winners— Prizes are on the way for all of you

Cricket Quiz 6

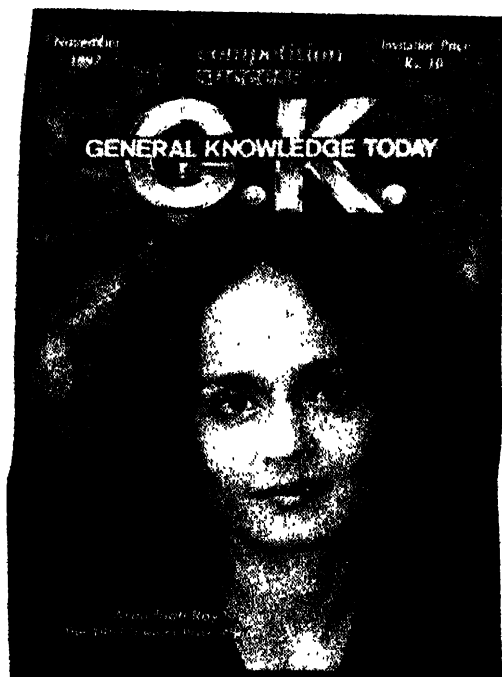
1st Vipul Gautam, 105-3B, Nest Apartments, P.B. Marg, Lower Park Mumbai-400013

2nd M. Naveen, 12-A/3, Arya Gowd Road, West Mambalam, Chennai, Tan Nadu-600033

3rd Varun Singhal, 185, Vasant Enclave New Delhi-110057

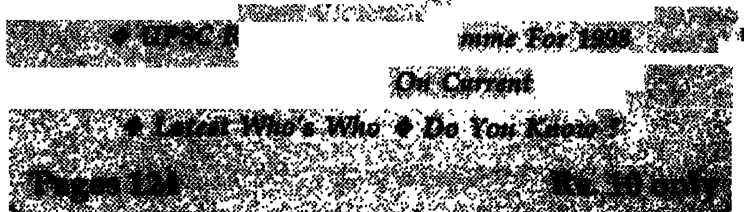
Answers : 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4 (c) 5.

Just Released



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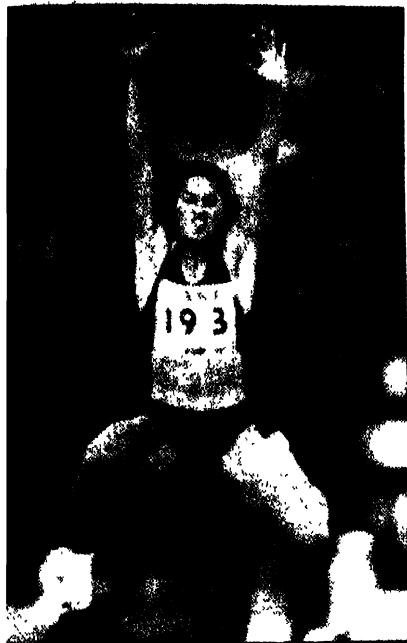
Now Every Month OBJECTIVE G.K. PAPERS

Sports Round-Up



ATHLETICS

Chicago Marathon : Moroccan Khalid Annouchi, running the distance competitively for the first time, won the 20th Chicago Marathon with the fourth fastest ever recorded. Khannouchi took two hours, seven minutes and 10 seconds to win the race at Chicago on October 20, 1997 and the process set a course record and was the fastest, first-time in marathon history. Larian Sutton of Britain successfully defended her title in the women's race.



Elma Muros Posadas of the Philippines in action during the women's long jump finals at the 19th South East Asian Games in Jakarta on October 13, 1997. Elma won the gold with a 6.45 meters jump

Frankfurt International Marathon : Two men won the Frankfurt International Marathon on October 26, 1997 at Frankfurt—favourite for the Women's race, Olympic marathoner Katrin Doerre-Heinig, and a surprise winner for the men's, Michael Fietz.

New York City Marathon : John Kawa won the New York city Marathon in a personal best time of 2 hours, 8 minutes and 30 seconds at New York on November 2,



BOXING

Amateur Boxing Championships : Russiaaced Cuba as top team winning four gold medals, two silvers and one bronze, while Cuba collected three golds, four silvers and three bronzes on the concluding day of the Amateur Boxing Championships on October 26, 1997 at Budapest. It was only

the second time since the first World Championships in Havana in 1974 that Cuba has not topped the table.

Rushan Chagaev of Uzbekistan stunned five-time champion and two-time Olympic gold medallist Felix Savon Fabre to win the heavyweight crown. The other big surprise was Hungarian Zsolt Erdei, who outpointed two-time Olympic and two-time world champion Ariel Hernandez of Cuba 8-2 for the middleweight title. George Kandelaki of Georgia took the super-heavy weight world title outpointing Alexis Rubalcaba of Cuba 4-1.



CHESS

Asian Junior Chess Championship : International Master Abhijit Kunte of India won the Asian Junior Chess Championship title outsmarting Begali Saidov of Uzbekistan in the ninth round on October 5, 1997 at Jaipur. Grandmaster Vishwanathan Anand had won the Championship in 1984 and 1985. Kunte is the third Indian after International Master Ravi Kumar and Anand to achieve this distinction. Li Ruofan of China won the Asian Junior Girls Championship through a higher tie-break score after India's S. Vijaya Lakshmi caught up with her in the last round.

World Team Chess Championship : Russia won the World National Team Chess Championship finishing narrowly ahead of defending champions United States on a points aggregate at Lucerne, Switzerland on November 2, 1997.



CRICKET

President's Cup : Zimbabwe won the President's Cup beating Kenya by 82 runs in the second match of the 'best of the three' finals on October 19, 1997, after winning the first match of the final by 83 at Nairobi on October 18, 1997.

In the opening match of the three-nation tournament played between Kenya and Bangladesh on October 10, 1997 at Nairobi, the Kenyan opening pair of Kennedy Otieno and Deepak Chudasama created a new world record of 225 runs for the first wicket. The two Kenyans surpassed the previous best opening stand of 212 by Australia's Graham Marsh and David Boon against India in Jaipur in 1986-87.

Pakistan-South Africa Series : South

Africa won the three-match cricket series against Pakistan. The first Test match at Rawalpindi from October 7 to 11, 1997 ended in a draw, the only highlight of the match being centuries made by two Pakistani debutants Ali Naqvi and Azhar Mehmood. The second Test at Sheikhupura from October 17 to 28, 1997 also ended without result when more than two days' play was washed off because of rains. In its first innings, South Africa scored 402 runs, in reply to which Pakistan was 53 for one wicket when the play was called off due to rains. The third and deciding Test was played at Faisalabad from October 24 to 28, 1997. In a game of fluctuating fortunes, South Africa pulled off a dramatic 53-run victory when Pakistan was bowled out for a paltry 92 runs, chasing a small target of 142 runs for a win. South Africa made 239 runs in the first innings and then scored 214 in the second innings after conceding a lead of 69 runs as Pakistan had piled up 308 runs in its first innings.



FOOTBALL

World Cup Soccer : Austria and Scotland secured their berths in the next year's World Cup Football finals in France on October 11, 1997, with home wins against Belarus and Latvia, respectively. While Austria won the game easily by a 4-0 margin, Scotland won by a brace.

DCM Trophy : Mohun Bagan beat Tata Football Academy by two goals to nil to win the DCM Football Tournament on October 28, 1997 at New Delhi.

Durand Cup : FC Kochin pulled off a memorable 3-1 victory over Mohun Bagan to claim the Durand Cup on debut on October 14, 1997 at New Delhi. While Raman Vijayan, J.M. Vijayan and Friday Elaiho scored for the winners, the Sri Lankan striker Roshan Perera reduced the margin for Mohun Bagan.



Number one of KBL FC Cochin player I.M. Vijayan holding the trophy after winning the Durand Cup football final against Mohun Bagan on October 14, 1997



National Women's Handball Championship : Kerala girls clinched the title beating Punjab in an exciting final of the 26th National Women's Handball Championship at Lucknow on October 7, 1997.

National Archery Championship : Lalrem Sanga of Bihar became a new National Archery Champion on October 7, 1997 at New Delhi. Purnima Mahato, also of Bihar, claimed her second straight national title. While Bihar won the team's title in the girl's section, the title in the men's section went to Uttar Pradesh.

Akai Cup International Polo Tournament : India and the United Kingdom were declared joint winners after heavy rain and the resultant slippery underfoot conditions forced the abandonment of the final match between the two countries in the Golden Jubilee Akai Cup International Polo Tournament at the Jaipur Polo ground on October 19, 1997. The United Kingdom was leading 2-1 when the play was called off because of rain.

South-East Asia Games : Indonesia reigned supreme with Indonesian cyclist Nurhayati winning five golds in various cycling events at Jakarta on October 18, 1997.

National Gymnastic Championship : Punjab won the 39th Senior National All-round Gymnastic Championship for men and women at Jalandhar on October 21, 1997.

Rhythmic Gymnastics World Competition : Olympic bronze medalist Elena Vitriichenko of Ukraine was the overall champion at the Rhythmic Gymnastics world competition in Berlin on October 25, 1997. Ukraine also won the team title.

Asian Powerlifting Championships : India bagged nine gold, four silver and seven bronze medals and finished all-round runner-up in the Asian Powerlifting Championships which concluded on November 3, 1997 at Yuan Lin, Chinese Taipei.



ABN-AMRO Pakistan Masters : Thailand's Thammanoon Sriroj beat Australian Scott Laycock on the second extra hole of a 'sudden death' play-off to win the ABN-AMRO Pakistan Masters Golf Tournament at the Karachi Golf Club on October 19, 1997.

Walt Disney World Classic : After waiting for the better part of three seasons to taste victory in the US PGA tour, David Duval won his second consecutive title on October 19, 1997 in a sudden death playoff at the Walt Disney World Classic at Orlando. Duval rolled in a 15-foot par putt on the first playoff hole to defeat Dan Forsman and claim the \$ 270,000 top prize.

Dubai Creek Tournament : Australian golfer Adrian Percy sank a dramatic 12 foot putt to win the Omega Tour's \$250,000 Dubai Creek tournament on October 25, 1997 at Dubai. Jeev Milkha Singh and Gaurav Ghei

of Indian finished joint 18th spot.

Houston Season Money Title : David Duval of the US closed with two scrambling pars to win his third consecutive tournament at the PGA Tour Championship, the Houston Season Money Title on November 2, 1997. He became the first player to win three consecutive starts on the US PGA Tour since Nick Price of Zimbabwe in 1993.



Champions Trophy : Christopher Bechmann's third goal of the match gave Germany a 3-2 win over Australia in the final of the Champions Trophy at Adelaide on October 19, 1997. Spain beat Netherlands 2-1 for the bronze medal.



Women's World Squash Championship : World No. 1 Sarah Fitz-Gerald retained the Women's World Squash Championship title with a five-game victory over compatriot Michelle Martin in an all-Australian final Sydney on October 19, 1997.

Egyptian Open : Jansher Khar's plans to win all the major professional squash events before the World Open Championship got off to a flying start when he won the Egyptian Open on October 17, 1997. Alexandria, Egypt. The Pakistani defeated Canadian Jonathon Power 15-5, 15-11, 15-11 in the final match.

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Accessories For Fashion Designing

Fashion designing is a hi tech creative art involves a wide spectrum of work culture including accessories. Proper selection of accessories is an important feature since fashion designing varies from product to product, and country to country in relation to specific culture and civilisation, climatic and environmental variations besides economic and living standards of the people of particular regions. The accessories are also exposed to rapid variations in standards and specifications, especially in view of fast advancements in modern technologies and application of computerised systems to measure standards making the entire process easier and cost-effective.

Whilst we talk about accessories there is an absolute necessity to have some grouping of the entire process, like

- (1) Research and Development
- (2) Selection of accessories
- (3) Sourcing of accessories
- (4) Market Development and
- (5) Utilisation of accessories

The Research and Development Wing could concentrate on continuous feedback information after detailed market research in various factors relating to different products like men's wear, women's wear, children's wear, leather garments and other



Deepali Aggarwal

Director

IEC School of Art & Fashion

fashion garments since entire planning for accessories would depend on such feedback information.

For proper selection of accessories product studies are essential to ensure better results since requirements of accessories vary from product to product. Accessories must conform to specific standards for each product. Accessories are also liable to rapid changes due to market trends and fast technological advancements.

Product studies should include fabric studies, grading or colour choice for men's

wear in terms of thickness of texture. Likewise, women's or children's wear calls normally for lighter textures of cotton, terry-cotton or polyester fabric. Jean garments also vary in its texture from heavy to lighter qualities.

Sourcing of accessories and correct materials is another important aspect especially in terms of standard specifications.

There should also be matching efforts for development of market for products and relevant accessories introduced in particular products so as to obtain acceptance of prospective customer.

Accessories for designing comprise various items of fabric, leather, textiles, decorative elements, gems & jewellery, besides specific machinery and equipment needed for development of designs, layouts or models, including quality control equipment and audio visual backup, photographic equipment etc.

To facilitate designing with better accessories with the fast advancement of modern technologies backed by computerised systems and its application in various fields, there is an absolute necessity for adoption of modern technologies as far as practicable depending upon the nature of the industry or the business.

Sports Round-Up

continued from page 140



TABLE TENNIS

Table Tennis World Cup Croatia's world no. 6 Zoran Primorac regained the men's table tennis world cup title on October 5, 1997 at Nimes beating world no. 2 Kong Minghui of China 21-19, 22-20, 21-13.



TENNIS

Swiss Indoor Championship Britain's Greg Rusedski won the battle of the big boys blasting 22 aces past Mark Philippoussis on the way to a 6-3, 7-6, 7-6 victory over the Australian in the men's singles final of the Swiss Indoor Championship on October 5, 1997 at Basle.

Cerveza Club Colombia Open Francisco Lavet of Spain defeated Ecuador's Nicolas Lapenthi 6-3, 6-3 to win the Cerveza Club Colombia Open on November 2, 1997 at Bogota, Colombia.

Central Bank of India National Championship Vasudeva Reddy defeated Jatin Kirtane 4-6, 6-4, 6-1, 6-1 to win the men's singles final of the Central Bank of India National Hard Court Tennis Championship at Mumbai on November 1, 1997. Rushmi Jakravorthy won the women's singles final.

Paris Open Pete Sampras of the United States virtually clinched the no. 1 ranking in

the world for the fifth year in a row by beating Jiri Bjorkman 6-3, 4-6, 6-3, 6-1 in the Paris Open final on November 1, 1997 at Paris.

Kremlin Cup World no. 2 Jana Novotna beat unseeded Arisuyama of Japan 6-3, 6-4 to capture the Kremlin Cup tennis tournament on November 1, 1997 at Moscow.



Jana Novotna with the Kremlin Cup

Shriram Open Tennis Championship The men's singles final purse and trophy in the Shriram Open Tennis Championship has

been shared by Asif Ismail and Gaurav Natekar after their engrossing contests was stopped by bad light. Uzma Khan clinched the women's title defeating Arati Ponappa 6-3, 4-6, 7-6 at New Delhi on October 10, 1997.

Singapore Open India's Leander Paes and Mahesh Bhupathi captured their sixth doubles title of 1997 when they beat Rick Leach and Jonathan Stark of United States 6-4, 6-4 in the Singapore Open Tennis final on October 12, 1997 at Singapore.

ATP Tour Title France's Fabrice Santoro beat Germany's Tommy Haas 6-4, 6-4 in Lyon on October 19, 1997 to end an eight year wait for his first ATP tour title.

Marlboro Tennis Championship Byron Black of Zimbabwe upset this year's French Open Champion Gustavo Kuerten of Brazil 6-3, 6-7, 6-2, 3-6, 7-6 to win the men's singles title of the \$725,000 1997 Marlboro Tennis Championship at Hong Kong on October 19, 1997.

Czech Open Karol Kucera won the Czech Open when Sweden's Magnus Norman was forced to quit through injury after losing the first set at Ostrava on October 19, 1997.

European Indoor Championship Lindsay Davenport of the United States defeated France's Nathalie Lauziat in the final of the \$926,000 European Indoor Championship at Zurich on October 19, 1997 to collect her fifth title this season and move to a career-high world number four in the singles rankings.

Aptitude Test

(Continued from page 124)

170 The highest recorded air temperature in the world in degree celsius is

- (1) 47 (2) 49 (3) 51 (4) 57

171 The only couple to win Noble prize were the

- (1) Rutherford (2) Curies
(3) Davies (4) Millikans

172 The instrument that measures wind speed is the

- (1) Anemometer (2) Hygrometer
(3) Wind Vane (4) Gyro meter

173 The line joining the places of equal rainfall in a weather chart is

- (1) isobar (2) isotherm
(3) isohyet (4) none of them

174 The only capital cities on either side of a river are

- (1) Bujumbura-Bamako
(2) Ho Chi Minh City-Pnom Penh
(3) Brazzaville-Kinshasa
(4) Brussels-The Hague

175 The brightest visible star is

- (1) Procyon (2) Canopus
(3) Sirius (4) Altair

176 The Pope who crowned Napoleon was

- (1) Pius VII (2) Gregory XII
(3) Leo VI (4) Benedict XI

177 The only film actor who won Bharat Ratna award was

- (1) Ashok Kumar (2) N.T. Rama Rao
(3) Raj Kapoor (4) M.G. Ramachandran

178 The only filmmaker to get Bharat Ratna award was

- (1) Raj Kapoor (2) Sippy
(3) Satyajit Ray (4) S.S. Vasan

179 The film star who has acted in maximum number of films is

- (1) Shrivani Ganeshan (2) Elizabeth Taylor
(3) Ashok Kumar (4) Priya Nazmi

180 First Indian High Commissioner in London was

- (1) Vijayalakshmi Pandit
(2) S. Radhakrishnan
(3) Sir Girishankar Bajpai
(4) V.K. Krishna Menon

181 The only planet whose day is longer than its year is

- (1) Mars (2) Venus
(3) Uranus (4) Neptune

182 The distance between a geostationary satellite and earth's surface is

- (1) 30,000 km (2) 36,000 km
(3) 45,000 km (4) 60,000 km

183 The capital of Georgia is

- (1) Tbilisi (2) Kiev
(3) Almati (4) Grozny

184 Touching the sky with glory is the motto of

- (1) IAT (2) Indian Airlines
(3) ISRO (4) Air India

185 Truth, Godliness and beauty is the motto of

- (1) Department of Tourism
(2) AIR
(3) Railways
(4) Doordarshan

is at

- (1) Balesar (2) Shriharikota
(3) Bangalore (4) Hassan

187 The Japanese Prime Minister at the time of World War II was

- (1) Hideki Tojo (2) Nobusuke Kishi
(3) Akira Kurosawa (4) Masayuki Mori

188 Khajuraho temples were built during

- (1) 1st Century B.C. (2) 5th A.C.
(3) 11th A.C. (4) 15th A.C.

189 The country with the second highest GNP is

- (1) France (2) Germany
(3) Russia (4) Japan

190 The Indian state with the highest per capita income is

- (1) Delhi (2) Maharashtra
(3) Punjab (4) Haryana

191 The theory of Expanding Universe was first propounded by

- (1) Einstein (2) Newton
(3) Galileo (4) Hubble

192 The first person to reach South Pole was

- (1) Byrd (2) Ross
(3) Amundson (4) Scott

193 The contemporary of Shakespeare was

- (1) Akbar the Great (2) Elizabeth I
(3) Louis XIV (4) All of them

194 Largest producer of rubber is

- (1) India (2) Indonesia
(3) Brazil (4) Malaysia

195 The first nuclear device was detonated in

- (1) 1940 (2) 1941 (3) 1944 (4) 1945

196 The most printed work in the world is

- (1) Shakespeare's works
(2) Bible
(3) Agatha Christie's books
(4) Mao's red book

197 The largest postage stamp collection in the world is held by

- (1) Queen Elizabeth (2) Arthur Hind
(3) Sultan of Brunei (4) Elizabeth Taylor

198 The first lady to become a judge of Supreme Court was

- (1) Anna Chandy (2) Sujatha Manohar
(3) Fathima Beevi (4) None of them

199 The dictator of Italy during World War II was

- (1) Hess (2) Ciano
(3) Ribbentrop (4) Mussolini

200 In which year the Neptune was discovered by calculating its position?

- (1) Leverrier
(2) Adams
(3) Both working together
(4) Both working independently

ANSWERS

161 (3)	162 (1)	163 (2)	164 (4)
165 (4)	166 (3)	167 (4)	168 (3)
169 (4)	170 (4)	171 (2)	172 (1)
173 (3)	174 (2)	175 (3)	176 (1)
177 (4)	178 (3)	179 (1)	180 (4)
181 (2)	182 (2)	183 (1)	184 (1)
185 (4)	186 (4)	187 (1)	188 (3)
189 (2)	190 (3)	191 (4)	192 (1)
193 (4)	194 (4)	195 (4)	196 (2)
197 (3)	198 (3)	199 (4)	200 (3)

Knowledge

(Continued from page 114)

Q 60 Consider the following statement

Our muscles ache after performing vigorous exercises because there is

- 1 a relative deficit of ATP in muscle tissue
2 total absence of ATP in muscle tissue
3 excessive accumulation of lactic acid in the tissues
4 ionic imbalance in the tissues

Of these statements

- (a) 1, 3 and 4 are correct
(b) 2, 3 and 4 are correct
(c) 1 and 3 are correct
(d) 1, 2 and 4 are correct

ANSWERS

- 1 (a) 2 (d) 3 (b) 4 (c)
5 (b) 6 (b) 7 (c) 8 (c)
9 (c) 10 (b) 11 (c) 12 (c)
13 (a) 14 (b) 15 (b) 16 (a)
17 (b) 18 (c) 19 (b) 20 (d)
21 All choices are wrong. The correct answer is 1, 2, 3, 4.
22 All choices are wrong. The Jawahar Nehru Award for International Understanding for 1995 was conferred on the Egyptian President Mr. Morsi Hosni Mubarak. The award for 1996 not yet awarded.
23 (d) 24 (d) 25 (c) 26 (a)
27 (d) 28 (a) 29 (d) 30 (c)
31 (a) 32 (a) 33 (a) 34 (c)
35 (c) 36 (a) 37 (a) 38 (c)
39 (d) 40 (a) 41 (c) 42 (c)
43 (c) 44 (d) 45 (b) 46 (c)
47 (c) 48 (b) 49 (a) 50 (c)
51 (d) 52 (c) 53 (a) 54 (c)
55 (b) 56 (b) 57 (b) 58 (a)
59 (a) 60 (c)

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Australia

Australia has been for many years a prime academic destination for students who wish study in world-renowned universities. Universities in Australia are worldwide famous for exceptional facilities provided at competitive prices in a safe and friendly environment which makes it unparalleled in the world. Thousands of students from many countries opt for Australia for graduation, post-graduation and other specialisation, the reason being the numerous opportunities it has in store for various students. Until recently Australia has extensively expanded its academic horizons when as a result of a government decree in 1988, many small government institutions amalgamated with larger ones and consequently outgrew into universities of international repute. A number of the factors that encourage students to opt for Australia are : the conducive atmosphere for multi-cultured applicants and a low-cost education system.

Universities in Australia are recognised for quality standards in teaching and research. They normally expect overseas students not only to have good scores in qualifying exams like GMAT and TOEFL but also to have work experience for entry into their Master Degree Programmes. In technical fields such as Engineering, Medicine and Science, there are more hours of lectures, tutorials and practical classes where students are expected to spend more time in individual reading and research.

Australian Education System

The academic curriculum in Australian universities is scientifically planned and it is open to students from many countries. Basically, the education system in Australia is based on three tiers of education : Primary Education, Secondary Education and Tertiary Education. Tertiary Education itself has two components : Universities (Higher Education) and TAFE (Technical and Further Education). TAFE is a nationally recognised government system of vocational education and training and it is the major provider of the skills required by the Australian

workforce. The TAFE year runs from February to December.

The Australian National University

The Australian National University (ANU) is one of Australia's leading research and teaching institutions with an international reputation for its achievements. The University is unique in the Australian higher education sector. It was established in 1946 by the Commonwealth Parliament as Australia's only research oriented university to undertake postgraduate research and study at the highest levels on subjects of national importance. It was one of the first Australian universities to award the higher degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Undergraduate courses were first offered in 1960 through amalgamation with the Canberra University College. In 1992 the Canberra Institute of the Arts, comprising the Canberra School of Art, the Canberra School of Music and the Australian Centre for the Arts and Technology, amalgamated with the university. Approximately 10300 students are currently studying at the ANU.

Australian National University offers the following special education programmes : English Language, and ANUPREP Bridging Programme.

Leading Fields of Instruction

ANU offers the following courses: arts; Pacific and Asian studies; Engineering; Information Sciences; Science; Economics; Commerce; Law; Music; Visual Arts; Biological; Chemical; Physical; Medical and Earth Sciences; and Social Sciences.

Students can obtain the following levels of qualification at the Australian National University:

Advanced Diploma, Graduate Diploma, Diploma, Graduate Certificate, Doctoral Degree, Bachelor Degree, Masters Degree, and Associate Diploma.

Entry Requirements

International applicants must satisfactorily demonstrate that they meet the university's



minimum entry requirements for English. Proof of English proficiency including English test results submitted by international students are only valid for two years. International students applying for postgraduate study leading to the award of a graduate certificate or graduate diploma are expected to hold a bachelor's degree at par level in the relevant discipline from an approved institution. Applicants seeking admission to the course of study leading to the degree of masters are expected to hold either a first or upper second class honours degree in a relevant discipline from a

approved institution or an equivalent qualification. Applicants seeking admission to a course of study leading to the degree of Ph.D must hold or expect to hold a first class or second class honours degree in the relevant discipline from an approved institution or a degree of masters in the relevant discipline.

Applicants to postgraduate programmes in music or visual arts are required to undertake additional entry requirements such as auditions and/or interviews.

Accommodation

Fully-catered or self-catered accommodation in halls and colleges on or near the campus are available. Postgraduate students may stay at Graduate House which offers accommodation to single students. University House has a small number of single rooms available for full time Ph.D students. The University Housing Service provides accommodation for full-time postgraduate and undergraduate students who are accompanied by their spouses and children.

Tuition Fees

The annual tuition fees at the Australian National University vary according to courses. As a guide, tuition fees range from Aus \$11,000 to Aus \$16,500 per year.

Scholarships and Grants

A limited number of undergraduate scholarships are available to international students each year on the basis of academic merit.

A significant number of ANU scholarships are awarded to Ph.D and



masters degree (research only) students each year. The University also awards Australian Government scholarships under the OPRS programmes. These are available for Ph.D and masters degrees by research and cover the tuition fees only. ADCOS scheme, funded by the Australian Government, provides a limited number of scholarships from selected developing countries for study in Australia.

Further details regarding the admission process can be had from:

International Education Office
Chancellery Annexe ANU
Canberra Act 0200.

Macquarie University

Established in 1967, Macquarie University is located in a natural setting about 18 kilometres from the centre of Sydney. It is surrounded by residential suburbs and a technology park. A modern shopping complex is adjacent to the campus and there are regular bus services to the city centre. There are over 19000 students including 5500 postgraduates and 1500 international students.

Macquarie University offers the following special education programmes:

English Language, and
Distance Education.

Leading Fields of Instruction

Disciplines studied at Macquarie are: Behavioural Sciences; Biological Sciences; Chemistry; Early Childhood; Earth Sciences; Economic and Financial Studies; Education; English, Linguistics and Media; History, Philosophy and Politics; Law; Mathematics, Physics, Computing and Electronics; Modern Languages. Macquarie has a Graduate School of Environment and a Graduate School of Management.

Students can obtain the following levels of qualification at Macquarie University:

Doctoral Degree, Masters Degree, Graduate Diploma, Graduate Certificate, and Bachelor Degree.

Entry Requirements

High school graduation from most countries at a specified level of performance is accepted for admission to bachelor degree programmes. A bachelor degree from a recognised university with a relevant major is required for entry to postgraduate coursework programmes. A bachelor

honours degree from a recognised university is required for entry to master honours by research degrees. A masters degree from a recognised university with a substantial research component is normally required for direct entry to doctoral degrees.

Students from a country where English is not the spoken language must demonstrate

proficiency in the English language, for example, by completing TOEFL or IELTS at specified levels.

Accommodation

International students accommodation is available on campus at two affiliated residential colleges. Each college has individual study bedrooms together with common rooms, computer facilities, library, dining room and laundries. University housing on campus is available to students in the later years of their study. The university accommodation service assists students to find private accommodation.

Tuition Fees

Tuition fees for bachelor degree programmes range from Aus \$10,200 per year for BCom (Accounting) to Aus \$15,000 per year for Medical Sciences. Fees for masters degree programmes by coursework range from Aus \$10,400 for some MA programmes to Aus \$26,000 for the MBA programme. Fees for Ph.D programmes range from Aus \$10,400 per year for humanities to Aus \$16,500 per year for Environmental Studies.

Further enquiries can be done at:

Balaclava Road
North Ryde
New South Wales 2109.

European University

The rapid evolution of the global marketplace demands an understanding not only of international business methodology, but also of a variety of cultural influences. The ability to apply the classroom theory is no longer sufficient. Managers of today and tomorrow must have the academic background, managerial skills and initiative to anticipate and solve the complicated problems of the international marketplace. European University's rapid growth since its founding in 1973 is a clear indication of its strong commitment to these goals.

Each year more than 1500 talented young professionals representing nearly 50 different nationalities who have demonstrated high potential to succeed in an international business career attend European University's undergraduate and graduate business management programmes. The procedure of selection is mainly based on a combination of academic performances, personal characteristics, international motivation and managerial potentials as well as the willingness to learn and contribute to the exchange of ideas at European University.

In the global marketplace, the international exposure as well as the additional language skills are the most important aspects of an international study programme and enables the students to become sensitive to problems involved in working beyond national borders in diverse cultural contexts. On the European University campuses East meets West and North meets South. Despite all cultural and social differences, there is always one denominator bridging the gaps; they all learn to speak the same international language: Business.

European University continuously seeks to associate itself with the internationalisation of its programmes and environment. Primarily, the locations of campuses offer students exciting and challenging educational settings in which to work. The European University students are offered the opportunity to inter-campus rotate within the 16 campuses across 9 European countries. Furthermore, the students are benefiting from the various collaborations and affiliation agreements of European University with certain other reputed Institutions in Asia, Europe and the United States of America. Such collaborations will further contribute to the direct needs of students and prepare them for a bright career into the next century. □

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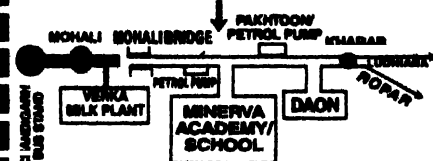
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OBJECTIVE TYPE

Against each key word are given five suggested meanings.
Choose the word or phrase which is *opposite* in meaning to the key word.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Circuitous —A : complete. B : roundabout. C : obvious. D : aware. E : direct. | (13) Colloquial —A : formal. B : informal. C : without attention. D : relating to conversation. E : mischievous. |
| (2) Circumscribe —A : encircle. B : rotate like a wheel. C : hinder. D : encourage. E : restrain. | (14) Comely —A : pleasing in manner. B : personable. C : unattractive. D : aspiring. E : inexperienced. |
| (3) Circumspect —A : discreet. B : prudent. C : guarded. D : unassuming. E : careless. | (15) Commodious —A : numerous. B : accommodating. C : leisurely. D : expensive. E : limited. |
| (4) Clandestine —A : illicit. B : open manner. C : executed with secrecy. D : surreptitious. E : indifferent. | (16) Communicate —A : transmit. B : to impart knowledge. C : withhold. D : yield. E : frequent. |
| (5) Cleft —A : split. B : wasteful. C : parfait. D : surplus. E : assembly. | (17) Complex —A : labyrinthine. B : simple. C : perplexing. D : interconnected parts. E : fragile. |
| (6) Clemency —A : mercifulness. B : mildness. C : harshness. D : leniency. E : languishing. | (18) Compliant —A : numerous. B : voracious. C : soft. D : livid. E : adamant. |
| (7) Clog —A : encourage. B : encumber. C : to crowd excessively. D : trammel. E : condemn. | (19) Compliment —A : flatter. B : panegyric. C : eulogy. D : respecting. E : disparagement. |
| (8) Cloudy —A : shadowy. B : murky. C : ominous. D : illuminating. E : not transparent. | (20) Compress —A : squeeze. B : constrict. C : expand. D : pierce. E : infuriate. |
| (9) Clumsy —A : unwieldy. B : lumbering. C : predatory. D : maladroit. E : adroit. | (21) Conceal —A : withdraw from observation. B : prevent from divulging. C : yield. D : reveal. E : deny. |
| (10) Cogent —A : convincing. B : ineffective. C : relevant. D : having power to compel. E : violent. | (22) Conceit —A : favourable opinion. B : imagination. C : complacency. D : self-esteem. E : humility. |
| Cognizance —A : policy. B : ignorance. C : advance. D : omission. E : examination. | (23) Conciliate —A : defend. B : activate. C : integrate. D : quarrel. E : react. |
| (12) Cohesion —A : independence. B : pedestrain. C : shift. D : pharmacy. E : climbing. | (24) Confess —A : grant. B : conceal. C : concede. D : acknowledge. E : desist. |

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) E : direct. | (9) E : adroit. | (17) B : simple. |
| (2) D : encourage. | (10) B : ineffective. | (18) E : adamant. |
| (3) E : careless. | (11) B : ignorance. | (19) E : disparagement. |
| (4) B : open manner. | (12) A : independence. | (20) C : expand. |
| (5) E : assembly. | (13) A : formal. | (21) D : reveal. |
| (6) C : harshness. | (14) C : unattractive. | (22) E : humility. |
| (7) A : encourage. | (15) E : limited. | (23) D : quarrel. |
| (8) D : illuminating. | (16) C : withhold. | (24) B : conceal. |

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Letters

SELECTION FOR CIVIL SERVICES

It has really been a great pleasure and satisfaction to be associated with CSR for the last few years. I would like to express my attitude to the entire CSR team for proper guidance and inspiration which helped me succeed in the Civil Services 1996 examination. The magazine really helped me create a history by scoring 80 per cent marks in the personality test (interview), i.e., 10/300. It was one of the highest percentage marks obtained in the last few years. I was also able to score 135 marks in essay, out of the total 200 marks, for which again I give credit to CSR for publishing good articles which helped me build up my vocabulary. *Uttar Pradesh* Kumar Gyanesh

SELECTION FOR RAJASTHAN PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

I have been a regular reader of CSR. I am glad to inform you that I have secured 2nd position in Rajasthan Administrative Services (RAS) 1994 Examination conducted by Rajasthan Public Service Commission. As a result of the said examination was declared in August, 1997.

The magazine has played a very important role in my success. *Rajasthan* Narendra Singh

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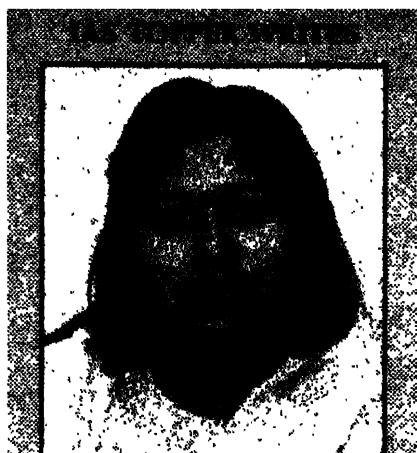
The CSR and General Knowledge Today are indispensable magazines for Civil Services aspirants and also for candidates preparing for other examinations. Features like 'Group Discussion' and 'Facing the Interview Board' are my favourite besides 'Latest in General Knowledge', which also makes good reading. I request you to publish articles on forestry. An elaborate coverage of Indian Forest Service (IFS) examinations would be most welcomed considering the fact that numerous students preparing for IFS do not have sufficient information about the examination, scheduled for next year.

Delhi Gopal Bansal

CSR DOING A YEOMAN'S SERVICE

I am a student of B.A. III year (Hons.) English in Rohtak University, and have been a regular reader of CSR since the last four years. During all these years the magazine has instilled in me a lot of self-confidence and fighting spirit.

Its editorials are highly inspiring and motivating and teach one to brave the vicissitudes of life. Features like 'Improve



I have been a regular reader of CSR for a number of years and it gives me immense pleasure to inform you that the magazine played an important role in my success in the Civil Services examination.

It not only presents all the facts in one place but also helps in forming an opinion. The model interviews and Personality Tests of IAS toppers helped me a lot in forming my preparations for the Civil Services. They gave an insight into what the real thing was going to be. All this was very helpful in both the written examination and the interview.

I would like to wish all the readers of CSR the very best of luck for their future endeavours. *New Delhi* Anand Kumar

Your Personality', 'Topics Of The Month', 'Latest in General Knowledge', and 'Cover Story' are highly informative and of immense help to the readers.

I feel CSR is a must for all those aspiring to touch the sky. *Rohtak (Haryana)* Kiran

SELECTION FOR HOTEL MANAGEMENT

I am glad to inform you that I have been selected for a professional course of Diploma in Hotel Management, conducted by Pusa Institute, New Delhi.

However, I have decided not to take up the course as I am keen to do MBA after finishing my graduation.

I attribute my success in Hotel Management course to CSR which has been an immense help to me in shaping my career.

Here, I would like to suggest that along with publishing question papers of various examinations you should also mention the time limit for answering them.

Ahmedabad (Gujarat) Shitla Prasad J. Kori

INSPIRING EDITORIALS

Though the entire CSR magazine is full of informative articles, but what I like most in the magazine is its editorial. It inspires one to become successful in life and attain the desired goals.

The editorial gives me a new lease of life and mentally toughens me to overcome all hurdles which may appear on way to my success.

Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)

Gopinath. G.

KUDOS TO CSR

The CSR and General Knowledge Today deserve kudos for their brilliant presentation of facts. I have been a regular reader of these two magazines for a number of years.

I attribute my success in this year's Civil Services Preliminary Examination to the above two publications.

Amritsar, Punjab Manjeet Singh Gill

TIME TO FIGHT CORRUPTION

The October 1997 issue of CSR was a 'gift' to the readers. Indeed, it was a tribute to the nation, highlighting its achievements and failures during the last fifty years.

One cannot deny the fact that even in today's murky world of politics, there are some leaders engaged in selfless service of the masses. Here, mention must be made of the Parliament Speaker, Mr. P.A. Sangma, who set the agenda for 'Second Freedom Struggle' and former Chief Election Commissioner, Mr. T.N. Seshan, who called for another freedom struggle against corruption and criminalisation of politics.

Now, the time has come for us to get united and try our best to eradicate poverty, root out corruption and debar the criminal elements from entering politics. History cannot forget the years 1996-97, which are otherwise called the 'corruption years' because the fodder scam, urea scam, dhosi scam, etc., were unearthed during these two years. *Udaipur (Rajasthan)* Tushar Ameta

CIVIL SERVICES INTERVIEW

I am a regular reader of CSR since the last one year. I am a student of B.A. (Hons.) History 1st year in Delhi University. Regular features like Personality Test and mistakes committed by IAS toppers are of a great help to Civil Services candidates. In Personality Test, you should publish the interview of some of the unsuccessful candidates as well who could not pass the Civil Services interview. They would be able to point out where did they go wrong during the interview.

New Delhi

Vivek Khaitan

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Competition Success Review is a monthly magazine published from Delhi. All disputes are subject to Delhi jurisdiction only.

Persons And Places In News



PERSONS

Arundhati Roy The 37 year-old Indian writer has bagged this year's prestigious Booker prize for her very first novel *The God of Small Things*. Arundhati Roy is the



Arundhati Roy

first resident Indian recipient of the literary honour. Roy is an idiom of inescapable involvement; she uses the language not as a means of elitist escape but as a key which allows others an access to an Indian consciousness re-inventing itself on its own terms. The Booker Prize is about my past not about my future. Having written this I am back to square one. Arundhati says.

Queen Elizabeth The British monarch Queen Elizabeth II came on a week long State visit to India on October 13 1997. Accompanied by her husband the Duke of Edinburgh Prince Philip she was received by the President Prime Minister and his Cabinet colleagues on her third visit to India. In Delhi she went to Rajghat the samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi to pay her tributes to India's Father of Nation. She also visited National Museum in the Capital. Later she placed a wreath at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar and also went to Chennai and Kochi.



Queen Elizabeth

Mr Thomas Pickering The US Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Mr Thomas Pickering visited India from October 17 1997. The visit assumed significance in the wake of Gural Clinton summit in New York in September 1997. Mr Pickering reaffirmed the US determination to improve relations with India and that American policy towards the region is not a zero-sum game in which every gain for India is a loss for Pakistan and vice versa. The US Under Secretary said that the first phase of the strategic dialogue has been a good beginning but there's long way to go.

Dilip Patil Businessman-turned-politician Mr Dilip Patil was sworn in as the thirteenth Chief Minister of Gujarat on October 28 1997. Mr Patil staked his claim to form the government following the resignation of Shankersinh Vaghela whose

government came into minority after the withdrawal of support by the State Congress. Mr Patil represents the Dhandhuka Assembly constituency in Ahmedabad district, from where he was elected on a BJP ticket. Later he joined hands with Mr Vaghela and formed the Rashtriya Janata Party (RJP).

Sheikh Ahmed Yassin Fervid spiritual leader of militant Islamic group Hamas Sheikh Ahmed Yassin who was serving a life sentence for murder and incitement in an Israeli prison hospital, has been pardoned by the Israeli Army and freed. Yassin was let go to appease Jordan's King Hussein who negotiated the deal in return of two Mossad agents captured by Jordan who were sent by Israel to kill another Hamas leader.

Guntis Ulmanis The Latvian President, Mr Guntis Ulmanis visited India in the third week of October 1997.

Mr Ulmanis who was accorded a ceremonial welcome at the Rashtrapati Bhavan on October 20 1997 said that his visit was aimed at laying a good economic foundation for strong Indo-Latvian ties. He said that both countries could work together actively on peace and stability.



Guntis Ulmanis

Kim Jong Il North Korea's *de facto* ruler the reclusive Kim Jong Il was elected general secretary of the ruling workers' party of Korea on October 8 1997 completing the Communist world's first dynastic succession. Kim, son of North Korea's founding father great leader Kim Il-Sung, has run the Stalinist State without the formal trappings of power since his father's death in July 1994.

Jean-Luc Dehaene The Belgian Premier Mr Jean-Luc Dehaene arrived on a State visit to India on October 31 1997. Mr Dehaene the first Belgian Prime Minister to visit India held wide-ranging discussions with the Indian President Mr K R Narayanan and the Prime Minister Mr I K Gujral on economic and political issues, including developments in the two regions.



Jean-Luc Dehaene

Mary McAlleese Belfast law professor Mary McAlleese has been elected the eighth President of Ireland. Ms McAlleese, who took 59 per cent of the vote against Mary Banotti's 41 per cent in the presidential

election, became the first northern Ireland Catholic nationalist to hold the post. She was sworn in on November 11 1997. The 46-year-old academic is Ireland's second woman President succeeding Mary Robinson, who resigned early to become UN Commissioner for human rights.

Abhijit Kunte Indian International Master Abhijit Kunte became the youngest Grandmaster norm holder of the country when he drew his penultimate round game against Milan Turpanov of Kirgistan in the Asian Junior Chess Championship on October 6 1997 at Jaipur. Abhijit's victory came close on the heels of his maiden national title triumph earlier this year and made him the second Indian with a Grandmaster norm after International Master D V Prasad.

Harold Robbins Writer Harold Robbins who penned a string of racy best-sellers capturing the fast-paced life of the rich and famous, died at the age of 81 in California, USA. In a career which spanned over 40 years, Robbins churned out 18 novels, notably *The dream merchants*, *Never love a stranger*, *79 Park Avenue*, *The Carpet Baggers* and *The Pirate*.

James Michener James A Michener who guided millions of readers from the South Pacific to the fringes of space in giant best-selling novels, died on October 16 1997. He was 90. Michener's heralded writing career which spanned nearly 50 years, began with *Tales of the South Pacific* which won the Pulitzer Prize in 1948.



PLACES

Chechnya Chechnya has renamed itself Ichkeria and issued its own passports to assert independence. The Chechen move comes following the Russian refusal to permit Chechen Vice-President Vakha Barsanov to fly to Azerbaijan directly.

Mahendragarh, Haryana The Mahendragarh district of Haryana was a scene of clashes between agitating farmers and the police on October 10 1997 which culminated in the death of six persons in police firing at Mandialli village. On October 9, 1997, two people died in Bahadurgarh in Haryana when police opened fire on a mob protesting against alleged rape and murder of minor girls.

Colombo A huge truck bomb exploded in the Sri Lankan capital of Colombo on October 15, 1997, killing 18 people, wounding 110 and damaging nearby buildings, including three five-star hotels favoured by foreign tourists. The government blamed the bombing on separatist LTTE group which has been fighting for an independent State.



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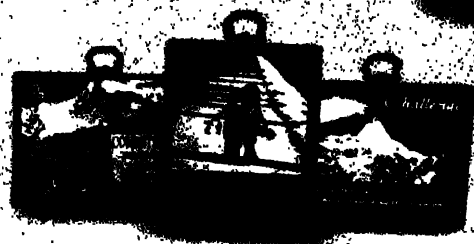
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it's time to present her with one of our beautifully designed ceramic mugs. Lucky mug! It will be the first thing to touch her lips every morning.



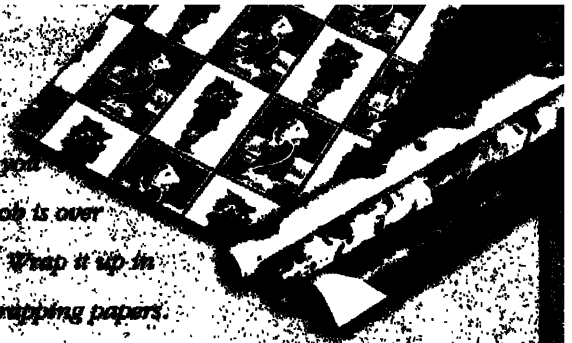
It's said that a picture is worth a thousand words.

And they don't come any more eloquent than our posters. Give her one. And pin the testimony of your love on her walls.





Choose a gift from the Hallmark collection, and you have begun well. But no job is over till the paper work's done. Wrap it up in style with our beautiful wrapping papers.



Our love books are larger for those who take the business of love seriously. Where the affairs of heart can be dutifully chronicled. From the time you asked her out. To the time you asked for her hand.



Can't find the right words? Take a look at our card collection for the correct, appropriate

and precise way to make her go weak in the knees.



Passion meets high fashion in our

collection of

T-shirts.

The ideal gift

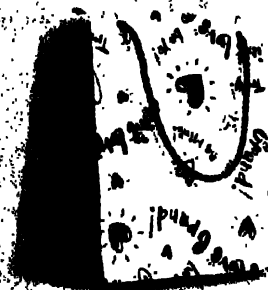
when you want

to put a little

spark in her

wardrobe.

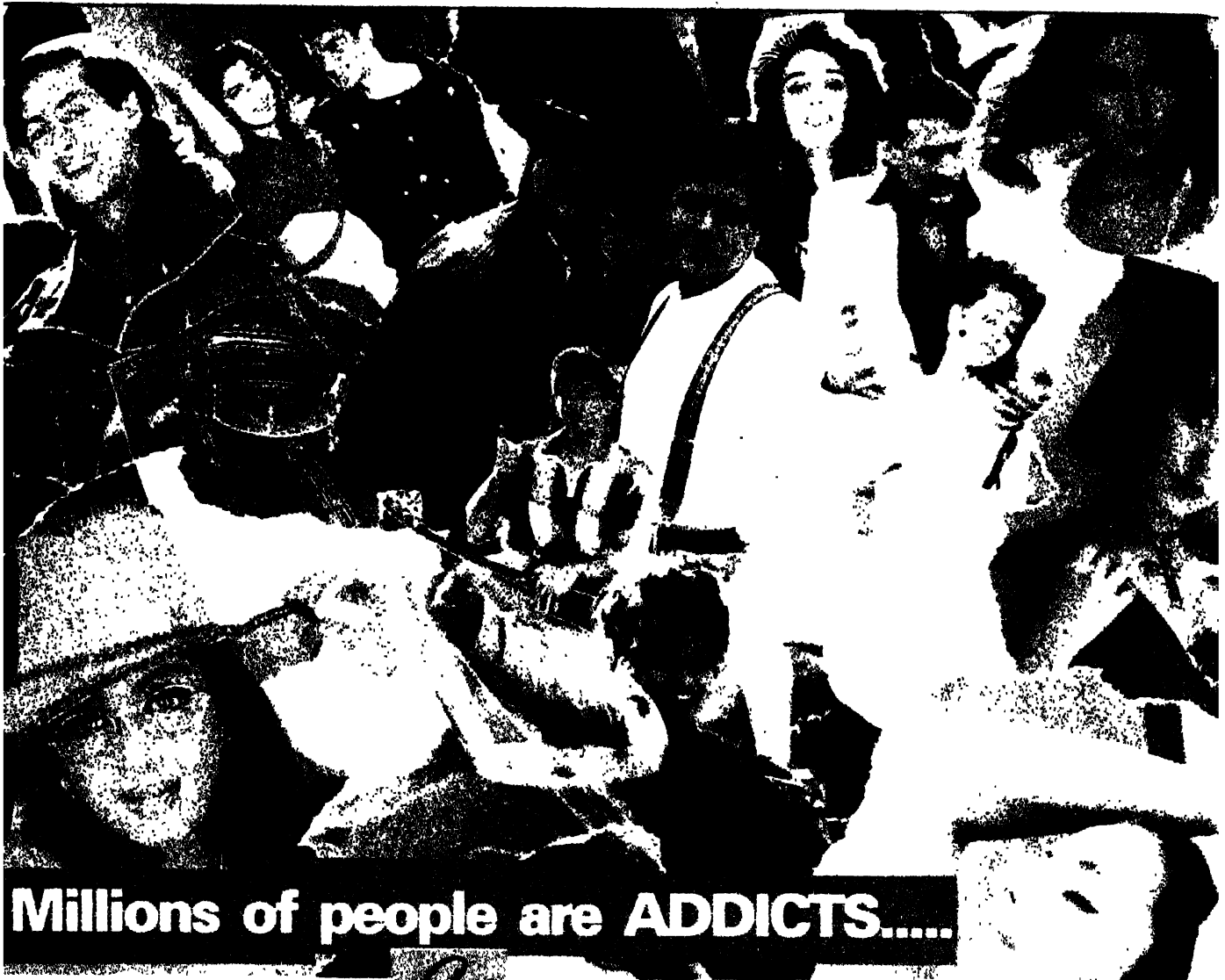
When you come to a Hallmark store to buy her a gift, chances are, you'll end up buying gifts. It's for times like these that we have specially designed carry bags.



Our letterheads are the paper equivalents of cut crystal into which you can pour your heart's content.



When you care enough to send the very best



Millions of people are ADDICTS.....



we are responsible for it.

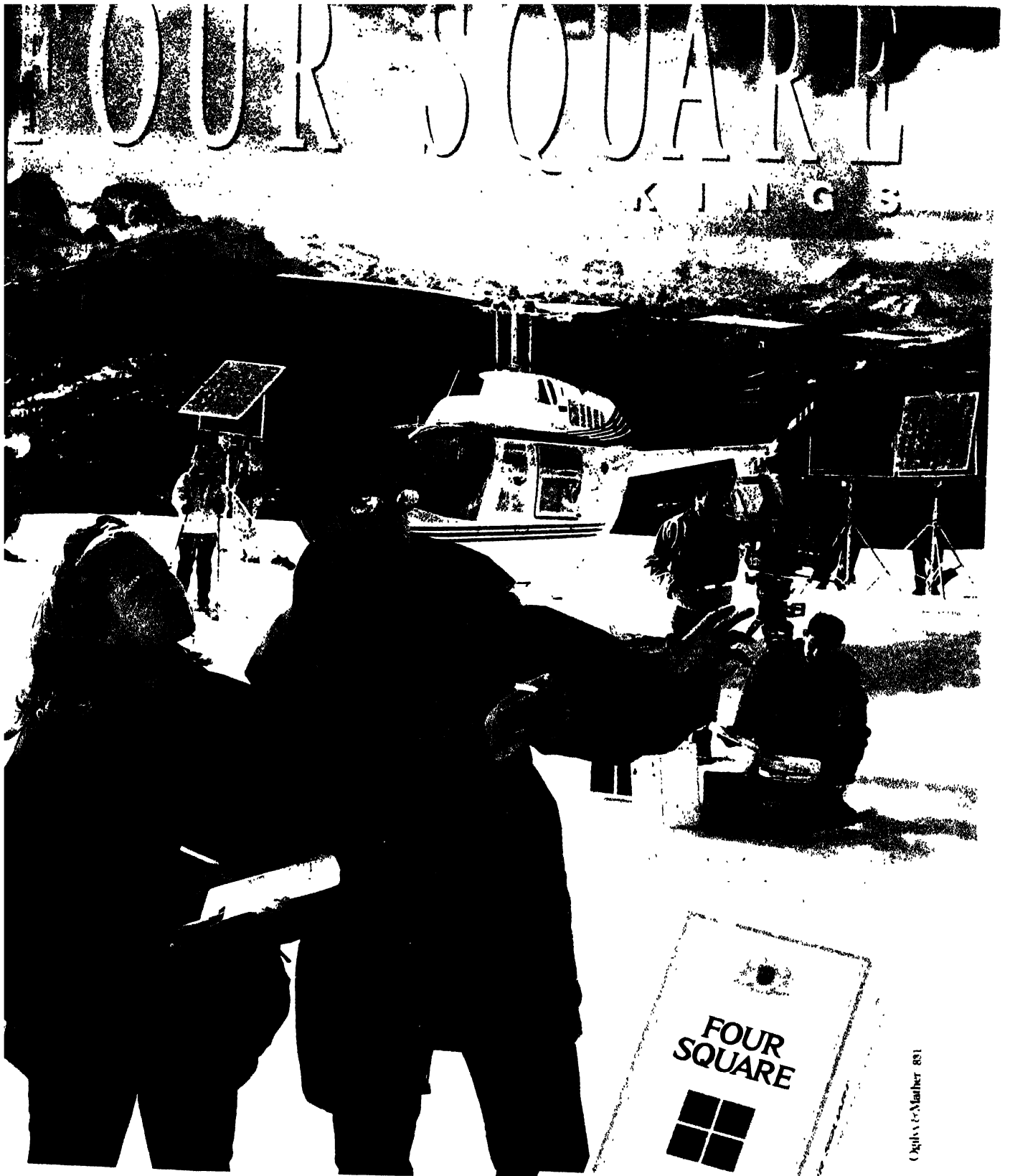
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